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THE TIMES

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Heath plane in near miss at airport

Mr Edward Heath was on board a Dan Air HS 748 airliner which was involved yesterday in a near miss with two Nato fighters (Our Transport Correspondent writes). According to one report, the Dutch F-16 jets were flying at 800ft across Yeadon airport, Leeds, just after Mr Heath's plane took off.

Diplomat faces secrets charge

Rhona Jane McIntyre Ritchie, aged 29, the recently appointed first secretary at the British Embassy in Tel Aviv, was charged with passing information under the Official Secrets Act when she appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, on Thursday. She was remanded on bail until April 27

Prosser warders are cleared

Three prison officers accused of murdering Barry Prosser in a cell at Winson Green prison, Birmingham, in August, 1980, were acquitted at Leicester Crown Court after a 15-day trial. All three had pleaded not guilty Page 2

Half-day strikes by teachers

Teachers in England and Wales are to hold a series of half-day strikes in protest against their employers' refusal of arbitration on their pay claim Page 2

Opec cutback

Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in Vienna to set a production ceiling of 18 million barrels per day in a bid to hold crude prices to present levels Page 15

Arabs strike

Tension among Arabs in the occupied West Bank mounted and many began a 72-hour protest strike against the latest clampdown by Israeli military authorities who banned three Arab newspapers Page 4

US accused

Nicaragua has accused the United States of plotting to invade its territory and has asked the United Nations Security Council to meet urgently to consider "this grave situation." Central America, page 6

Captain blamed

The captain of the coaster that ran aground off Cornwall last December, leading to the death of 16 people, contributed to his own death, the Penlee inquest jury decided Page 3

Tax advice

Why pay more to the taxman than necessary? Family Money looks at ways of minimizing your tax liability as the end of the tax year approaches Page 16

Alan Badel dies

Alan Badel, the actor probably best known for his BBC television role as the Count of Monte Cristo, died suddenly yesterday from a heart attack, aged 58. Obituary, Page 8

Slump in Reagan popularity



President Reagan's popularity after 14 months in office has fallen below President Carter's after the same period, according to a *New York Times* CBS News poll. Most Americans disagree with the President's unyielding stance on taxes and defence spending Page 5

Three-year ban on England rebel cricketers

By Our Sports Staff

The English cricketers playing in matches against a South African team, under the captaincy of Graham Gooch of Essex, have been banned from Test cricket for three years.

This was announced at Lord's yesterday by Mr George Mann, chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB). He added that there had been a unanimous vote among the 21 members of the board, 17 representing the counties, two the minor counties and two the MCC.

In addition, those counties with players involved in South Africa have volunteered "out of deference to India and Pakistan" not to include them in teams chosen for matches against the touring sides this summer.

A report drawn up by the executive committee of the TCCB set out the reasons for this decision, which Mr Mann saw as a "tragedy in the case of players like Gooch". It is thought that any players appearing regularly for England in those three years might have expected to earn £60,000 in addition to their usual county income.

But there was no alternative. The players in South Africa could not have expected to play Test cricket this summer in any case because it had been made clear that both India and Pakistan, the visitors to England, would have cancelled the tours.

In the next six touring seasons, three at home and three away, all involved countries are strongly opposed to the link with South Africa, except perhaps for the Australians next winter. Thereafter the sequence is the World Cup and New Zealand at home in 1983, Pakistan and New Zealand away, West Indies at home in 1984 and India away.

The TCCB calculated that the cost in this country, if the series against India and Pakistan were cancelled, would be about £2m. Neither India nor Pakistan had openly declared their unwillingness to come if players in South Africa were included in England Test teams, but this was the TCCB's clear understanding.

The board had considered the legal aspects and believed they were not in the same vulnerable position as they were in the case of the Kerry Packer players five years ago. Things had changed. Gleneagles had happened, and the players had been warned by letter some months ago of the possible consequences of accepting contracts in South Africa.

Mr Peter Cooke, the tour manager, said in Cape Town that the players would not comment publicly on the issue before the tour ended but Gooch said this morning, before the news came through: "What have I done wrong? I am a professional cricketer with a right to a living."

Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said in a statement: "I welcome the decision taken by the Test and County Cricket Board. This is a major step forward. It is in the spirit of the Gleneagles Agreement and reflects what Commonwealth leaders expect of their sporting bodies. It will have a significant effect in strengthening Commonwealth and international sport. These are always difficult decisions and there can be no question that this is an important stand on principle.

Mr Sam Ramsamy, the chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), felt the TCCB should have gone further by placing an indefinite Test ban on the rebels: "The statement by the TCCB, although not completely acceptable, is nevertheless a step in the right direction. It falls short of the assurance given to the Board of Control for Cricket in India when the TCCB stated categorically that the players would not be eligible for selection for England.

Further reaction, page 17



John Manning

Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington welcoming Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and his wife Hannelore at RAF Benson, near Oxford, yesterday (Page 5).

Mugging victims 10pc Asian

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

A high proportion of the victims of mugging, robbery and violent theft in London originate in the Indian subcontinent, according to statistics released to *The Times* by Scotland Yard.

The Metropolitan Police said yesterday that of the 18,763 such offences committed last year, 82.2 per cent of the victims were European, 10.8 per cent of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi extraction, 3.6 per cent of African or West Indian origin and 3.4 per cent others, such as Arab or Chinese.

Although there are no concise ethnic figures, a 1977 survey of housing, carried out by the Department of the Environment, estimated that 85.9 per cent of the population of Greater London was European, compared with 5 per cent African or West Indian by origin, 5 per cent others, and only 4.1 per cent of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi extraction.

The tally of victims revealed to *The Times* on the authority of Mr Gilbert Kelland, Assistant Commissioner, Crime, show the other side of tables published by Mr Kelland at a controversial London press conference last week.

He said then that the Yard was concerned that there had been a 34 per cent increase in offences of robbery and violent theft in London last year, bringing the total to 18,763 cases. Particular criticism followed the disclosure that 55 per cent of assailants had been identified as of "coloured appearance".

A specific inquiry by *The Times* on victims was considered by Scotland Yard for two days while the figures were collated. They were then released, along with a refusal to answer any questions on them.

Unlike last week's figures for ethnic appearance of assailants, a breakdown of the victims' origins for publication was not felt by Mr Kelland to be appropriate. The Yard also refused to release information on the "racial spread" of assailants.

The Home Office was informed before Scotland Yard released the victim figures. They were given in seven categories: White-skinned European, 14,557 offences, 77.6 per cent; dark-skinned European, 14,557 per cent); black-skinned or West Indian, 678 (3.6 per cent); Indo-Pakistan or Bangladeshi, 2,021 (10.8 per cent); Chinese or Japanese, 167 (0.9 per cent); Arab, 129 (0.7 per cent); not known, 353, (1.9 per cent).

Anderton censured by his own police authority

From John Chartres, Manchester

The latest and most acerbic clash between Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, and his Labour-controlled county police committee may be referred to the Home Secretary.

During a meeting that lasted two and a half hours yesterday Mr Anderton was censured by his police authority for his handling of the Laurence Scott Electro Motors dispute in Openshaw, Manchester, ordered to expand on the statements he made about the constitution of police committees, particularly a reference to some members being "unfit" to hold responsible office, and had a vote of confidence in him defeated by 16-12.

The crux of the meeting was a demand by Councillor Peter Kelly, the committee chairman, that Mr Anderton should clarify the statements he made earlier in the week and indicate that allegations about, or derogatory references to, members of police committees did not refer to members of the Greater Manachester committee.

Failing that, Mr Kelly demanded, he should supply specific evidence supporting his "vague allegations and references" either to the committee itself, to its clerk, (Mr Anthony Harrison, chief executive of Greater Manchester County Council) or to the legal profession.

Mr Anderton refused to supply such information. He told Mr Kelly: "As chief constable I am under no obligation to justify to you or the committee the terms of my remarks. I have no intention of clarifying my remarks".

He did, however, state at one stage that his remarks earlier in the week about police committees did not refer specifically to his own police authority

Interviewed after the meeting Mr Kelly said that under the Police Act, 1964, his committee could only take steps to have a chief constable removed if it seemed he was not running his force properly, and such steps could only be taken in conjunction with the Home Secretary.

Mr Kelly added: "Some of us do think Mr Anderton would be better employed getting on with the job of running his police force instead of making speeches and statements to the press". He said that legal advice would probably also be sought to see whether Mr Anderton's earlier remarks were defamatory.

Mr Kelly and his deputy chairman, Mrs Gabriel Cox, who had earlier been involved in sharp personal exchanges with Mr Anderton, indicated that the committee would have to discuss the next steps, possibly including a reference to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, if Mr Anderton did not comply with the demand for a clarification of his remarks.

Mr Kelly: Seeking legal advice.

The meeting, attended by 28 of the 30 members of the committee, was called primarily to discuss the deployment of up to 300 policemen, at a cost of more than £100,000, to guard the strike-bound Laurence Scott factory when the management was proposing to remove machinery and when, according to Mr Anderton, there was "a strong possibility of public disorder".

The first snub for the chief constable came when a resolution proposed by Mr Kelly stating that his deployment represented "overreaction" was carried by 16 votes to 11.

Mr Anderton was involved in direct confrontations with Mrs Cox, who has been one of his most outspoken critics since Labour took control of Greater Manchester Council last May and two months before the Moss Side riots.

During the discussion on the Laurence Scott affair Mr Anderton said that Mrs Cox had "been working very hard in the area to canvass opinion against the police".

Mrs Cox, a schoolteacher in Moss Side, said she took exception to the chief constable's continuing slurs. She said she had once visited Openshaw at the invitation of local people to learn what they had to say.

Mrs Cox accused the chief constable of instigating the bad relations between himself and the committee by his frequent speeches and press statements. Mr Anderton was heard to say: "Rubbish".

☐ The official announcement of Sir Kenneth Newman's appointment as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in succession to Sir David McNee is expected next week.

Smell of success in Jenkins camp

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Glasgow

Mr Roy Jenkins, Social Democratic/Alliance candidate in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election, believes that house-to-house visits by his party workers in recent weeks have recorded considerable evidence that previously undecided voters are ready to support him.

Although some Alliance canvassers are inexperienced, there is supporting evidence for Mr Jenkins from workers for other parties.

Each candidate yesterday was making guarded claims in public, but confidence among the SDP and Liberal teams was higher than in rival camps.

It was boosted on Thursday night when 600 people attended a meeting in a school hall to hear Dr David Owen, Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers and Mr Jenkins speak. Another 400 people sat or stood outside for more than two hours while the four SDP leaders came out in turn to speak and answer questions.

Mr Edward Heath, for the Conservatives, attracted 800 people and Mr Neil Kinnock, for Labour, 300 to simultaneous meetings, from an electorate of 40,000. There is a high level of interest in political argument in Glasgow and the questioning, mainly on economic management but frequently on defence and devolution, was invariably shrewd.

With four relatively strong candidates small shifts of support in the final days could be decisive. The figure whose appeal is hardest to assess is Mr George Leslie, the Scottish National Party candidate, a vigorous campaigner with an excellent organization. He has also picked up support this week and if he polls the 20 per cent of votes pledged to him it will be mainly at Labour's expense.

But Mr Malone, although a loyal supporter of the Government, confessed to doubts about the 5 per cent shortfall in unemployment benefit which led 13 Conservative MPs to rebel on Thursday night. If the issue came to the vote in the Commons again he would keep his position open. However, he engagingly confessed that had that vote on Thursday been his first he might have voted with the Government.

Incendiary devices sent to SDP offices

☐ Two incendiary devices were found in the morning mail at the SDP offices in Edinburgh and Glasgow yesterday (Jonathan Wills writes). Both were dealt with by Army bomb disposal units and no one was injured.

The Edinburgh package, described by police as "a crude incendiary device", was found by a voluntary worker who noticed that the lettering was similar to that on an anonymous letter received at the end of February which said: "The safest place for an English middle class party is England, as you will soon find out". Geoffrey Smith, page 6

Inflation standstill last month

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Prices stood still in February, the first month in 12 years that the Retail Price Index has shown no increase at all. The index, the most generally accepted measure of inflation, stood at 310.7, showing that prices had risen by 11 per cent over the previous year.

In January, the annual rate of increase had been 12 per cent and the good figures announced yesterday have raised hopes that inflation could be down to single figures by the spring.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, said the figures showed the country is now seeing the benefit of more reasonable pay increase and fast productivity growth.

The biggest contributor to the drop in inflation in February was the falling petrol price, and the withdrawal of supplementary rate demands in London and the West Midlands.

Some benefit will be lost from dearer fares on London Transport this weekend and petrol prices which went up because of the Budget. However, because the Chancellor put up taxes on petrol, drink and tobacco by less than in 1981, the annual inflation rate may drop again in March.

The Treasury's forecast that inflation would be running at 9 per cent in the final quarter of this year looks slightly pessimistic. Productivity went up very sharply in industry last year, so that wage costs in Britain only rose 2½ per cent between December, 1980 and December, 1981. Table, page 15

Churches want controls on test-tube births

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The Church of England and Britain's nonconformist churches have given their approval to fertilization outside the womb, providing the egg and sperm come from the couple concerned, but want greater control over artificial insemination by donor (AID).

They have added their voice to the demands for a public inquiry into the ethical implications of test-tube babies and the increased use of AID.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, Mr Ian Kennedy, former Reith Lecturer and Reader in Law at King's College London, and other senior academics called last month for an expanded debate on the issues. The British Medical Association has set up its own working party but the churches want a wider inquiry.

In a report to be published tomorrow the Free Church Federal Council and the British Council of Churches deliver their most comprehensive statement on the issues surrounding human reproduction for 20 years.

The churches condemn "surrogate motherhood", the process by which a woman conceives and bears a child for another childless couple, and say it should be legally banned. They predict that it could lead to baby sales, which should also be illegal, they say.

The report, produced by a 15-man working party, chaired by the Very Rev Peter Baelz, Dean of Durham, says a decision to remain childless can be a valid choice within a Christian marriage. Equally it is acceptable for infertile couples who want children to seek medical help. But not all means available to them are morally justifiable.

The limits are transgressed in surrogate motherhood because the prenatal relationship between mother and baby are disrupted and the link between biological and social parenthood deliberately broken. "It is to reduce procreation to nothing more than a biological process."

Similar objections rule out the practice of "womb leasing" where a woman with a healthy womb nurtures a fertilized egg for another woman.

In vitro fertilization, where the ovum and sperm belong to the couple concerned, is acceptable and can be seen simply as an extension of artificial insemination by husband, but serious ethical problems arise if the procedure is extended to include the use of donor ova or sperm, which the working party sees as driving a wedge between biological and social parenthood. Some members felt a Christian couple should agree to have children by each other or not at all.

The report suggests six social and legal measures which should be taken to safeguard the offspring of AID. These include legislation to deal with the existing situation that an AID child is technically illegitimate.

It recommends that AID children should be brought up to know the truth about their parentage, just as adopted children are now often told they are adopted, and should have access, if they seek it, to their genetic records. The name of the donor should stay secret. *Choices in Childlessness* (Free Church Federal Council, 27 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HH, price 80p).

Pressure on franc eases

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 19

On the eve of the weekend truce, when the exchanges are closed, the pressure against the franc which has been building up to a dangerous pitch in the last few days, eased a little, thanks to the combined efforts of the Bank of France and of the German, Dutch and Swiss central banks.

The dollar was selling at 6.226 francs against 6.243 francs when business opened this morning and the Deutsche Mark at 2.6139 francs against 2.616 francs.

It remains to be seen whether this improvement persists when dealings are resumed on Monday. It was due mainly to the conviction of international investors that because the second ballot of the local elections takes place on Sunday, any devaluation over the weekend is ruled out. If the left-wing majority does badly at the polls, as the indications are at present, this will give a new fillip to speculation against the franc.

Even so, president Mitterrand would prefer to lose his right hand rather than decide next week to carry out a second devaluation six months after the last.

It all depends on the results next Sunday. If President Mitterrand decides that they are bad for the left, because of the desertion of moderate voters, he might switch to a more moderate policy which would reassure both them and international financiers. This would give the Socialist Government time to put its economic house in order.

But if the President comes to the conclusion that the expected setback to the Government majority is due to the insufficient mobilization, as last Sunday, of left-wing voters, then he probably will choose to radicalize his policy to comfort them. A devaluation at more or less short notice will then become inevitable. In monetary terms, there is no third way out.

The suggestion that the franc might temporarily be allowed to float within the European monetary system while politically more palatable than devaluation, would have other equally serious drawbacks. The Bank of France is understood to be opposed to this solution.

A lasting improvement in the international standing of the franc will only come about if the Socialist Government announces a return to a more rigorous economic policy, which would hold down wages and Government expenditure, increase productivity, and ease the mounting burden of social costs on French industrial firms.

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Business News, page 15

Another fare rise likely for London

By Nicholas Timmins and Michael Baily

Londoners face a possible 25 per cent fare rise in the autumn, on top of tomorrow's record increase of 100 per cent.

That is what would be needed to meet the extra £40m cost if London Transport workers win their fight for a 12 per cent wage rise in place of the 5 per cent budgetted for by LT. There is no chance of the extra cost being met by additional help from either the Government or the Greater London Council, and it would therefore have to come from fares to keep LT within the law.

After six months of the cheap fares introduced by the Labour-controlled Greater London Council, and subsequently declared illegal by the Law Lords, London commuters face a gloomy day on Monday with fares rising to about a third higher than the levels of last autumn.

Worst hit will be commuters living in inner suburbs such as Kensington and working in the City, whose two-zone Underground fare goes up 130 per cent from 30p to 70p. Zonal bus fares will double: from 10p to 20p minimum; from 30p to 60p for two zones; and from 40p to 80p for three zones.

The price of bus passes will be doubled, as will the flat fare for children, from 5p to 10p. Underground fares generally will rise by an average of 94 per cent.

The prospect was yesterday described by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, as ugly and deplorable.

Mr Howell said that Londoners should not blame the Government, as a current series of GLC advertisements invited them to. It was, he said, the direct result of the "fiasco" of GLC policies. He had asked the GLC to prepare positive plans to improve LT and if they failed the Government would have to impose other solutions.

London Transport estimate that as a direct result of this weekend's fare rises, bus travel will decline by 190,000,000 journeys a year (5 per cent) and Underground by 55,000,000 (10 per cent).

Bus service cuts in two stages

About 20 per cent of these lost journeys will be made by car or motorcycle, 40 per cent on foot or bicycle, 10 per cent each by British Rail and taxi, and 20 per cent will no longer take place. An increase of 300,000 vehicle-miles a day by bus and taxi (3 per cent) is forecast.

The sole bright spot is that services will not be cut as planned this weekend because the unions have refused to countenance the resultant loss of earnings.

Cuts in Underground services have been postponed for a month. Cuts in bus services, which will result in marginally longer waiting times, are expected in two stages, in April and July.

London Transport estimates that there will be an 18 per cent loss of traffic this year. By 1984, on figures from LT's outline budget, up to 1,200 million passenger miles, almost a quarter of the total, could be lost. Despite plans to reduce jobs by perhaps 5,000 by 1984, the figures suggest that productivity will still decline to its lowest level, perhaps 73,000 passenger miles per employee, 16 per cent lower than last year, and well under half the 170,000 achieved by the transport system in Paris.

Although various measures can be used to assess productivity—and on some of those LT shows improvement—on passenger miles for each employee. LT's performance has been declining for more than a decade.

In the early 1970s LT sandled about 21,100 million passenger journeys a year, while Paris managed about 1,600 million. A decade later their positions were almost reversed. London's passenger journeys had fallen to 1,750 million, while Paris was carrying 2,050 million.

Simple zonal fare structures

The Paris achievement lay essentially in an investment programme of £1,800m, in a period when LT's capital spending the £550m. Subsidies produced cheaper fares, while London charged more for a deteriorating service. More importantly, Paris produced simple zonal fare structures, tickets that could be used on the Metro and buses, far less cash collection of fares, and the widespread use of one-man operation, with a pruning of platform staff on the Metro.

Paris runs its system on 40,000 staff, against LT's 60,000, London needing half as many staff again to carry 15 per cent fewer passengers, a position briefly improved by the GLC's Fare's Fair scheme, with its resulting increase in travel.

The comparison is less than fair, because the Metro plays a bigger role in transport in Paris than the Underground in London, and trains carry many more passengers per crew than buses. In addition, some of Paris's gain will shortly be off-

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Thatcher policy chief leaving post

Mr John Hoskyns, the head of the Prime Minister's policy unit at Downing Street, at the end of next month (Anthony Bevins writes).

Mr John Hoskyns, aged 54, has worked with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for five years. He hopes to return to business. He served in the Rifle Brigade from 1945 to 1957, when joined IBM United Kingdom Ltd. He later founded a company.

The policy unit, which deals with issues of immediate interest and concern to the Prime Minister, is now left with one civil servant. No replacement has yet been chosen for Mr Hoskyns, who receives the salary of an Under-Secretary, £21,935 plus £1,087 London weighting.

It was stated last night that the departure of Mr Hoskyns and of Mr Robin Ibbs, head of the Central Policy Review Staff, at the end of this month, was coincidental.

Flying lessons for jobless

Twenty unemployed school leavers in the North-east are to be taught to build and fly an aircraft at Sunderland under a scheme financed by a £54,000 grant under the Youth Opportunities Programme (Ronald Faux writes).

Mr George Taylor, manager of the adult community enterprise programme in the area and a spare-time builder of light aircraft, proposed the idea because he thought the skills required would give the young people a useful grounding in mechanical and electrical engineering, woodwork and welding.

The programme will last a year. The two-seat aircraft will be built and flown under the supervision of two former RAF officers.

Judge rejects husband's plea

An application for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed in the High Court in Belfast yesterday after a judge was told that the mother-in-law of Mr Christopher Black, an alleged IRA informer, was with him in a "place of safety" (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

Mrs Margaret Russell, aged 66, was last seen leaving her home in north Belfast with policemen last November but had chosen to be with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr Justice Kelly was told. The application was made by the woman's husband.

Gaelic greeting by the Pope

The Pope is learning a few words in Gaelic in preparation for his visit to Scotland, Cardinal Gordon Gray, Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, said on returning from the Vatican yesterday.

The head of the Church of Scotland could find himself being greeted in the native tongue when he meets the Pope at the Assembly Hall in Edinburgh.

Cable broadcast investigation

The Prime Minister yesterday confirmed that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, would be making early arrangements for an examination of the implications for broadcasting of cable television networks.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in a Commons written reply that the report of the Cabinet's Information Technology Advisory Panel on cable and satellite broadcasting would be published on Monday, but other implications would require "detailed and urgent examination".

Children die in house blaze

Three children died in a fire which destroyed their council home in Warrington, Cheshire, today. Their mother Mrs Edna Lythgoe, aged 39, was being treated for serious burns and head injures last night.

The blaze started in the gas central heating system. Three weeks ago Mrs Lythgoe put out a fire in the central heating system. The dead children were Lynda, aged 15, Samantha, aged 14, and Graham, aged two.

Rye MP to retire

Mr Godman Irvine, Conservative MP for Rye since 1955, is not to seek reelection. Mr Irvine, aged 72, a barrister, has been a Deputy Speaker since 1979.

'The Little Foxes'

The charity preview performance of *The Little Foxes*, mentioned on March 6, was in aid of Action Research for the *Crippled Child* as well as MIND.

Teachers press claim with half-day strikes

By Frances Gibb

Teachers yesterday agreed to mount a series of four half-day nationwide strikes, to start on March 29, after a decision by their employers not to refer a 12 per cent pay claim to arbitration.

The action, which would affect a quarter of all schools in England and Wales each day and probably mean closures, was agreed by the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of School Masters/Union of Women Teachers, which together represent 370,000 staff.

The management panel of the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay in England and Wales, has offered an increase of 3.4 per cent. Its decision not to refer the claim to arbitration was made on Thursday after a meeting in which the management side was split between those wanting immediate arbitration and those urging further negations.

Further talks are to take place on Thursday, but if they break down the strike action will go ahead. Teachers will be called out in three regions at a time from Monday to Thursday.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said yesterday: "The local authorities are now bringing children into this dispute by refusing the peaceful and sensible way out offered by arbitration."

The employers' decision also provoked an angry response from the traditionally moderate Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association, which announced yesterday that it would reimpose industrial sanctions in all local authorities.

The sanctions, involving a ban on the supervision of lunchtime and out-of-school activities, and a refusal to cover for absent colleagues, has been suspended in those authorities which supported arbitration. They include all the London and metropolitan authorities and 17 of the 47 non-metropolitan counties.

Mr Peter Smith, assistant secretary of the 90,000-member AMMA, union, said the management's persistent refusal to refer the claim was "nothing less than appalling".

Their answer to the teachers' proposal to be bound by arbitration was an approach to industrial relations which "recognized the code of the bone-headed hooligan", be said. "Their behaviour is unacceptable to anyone who rejects the law of the jungle."

Mr Nigel de Grunchy, assistant general secretary of the NAS/UWT, said the action made closure of schools a possibility. "It is regretable, but steppimg up industrial action will undoubtedly bring chaos to many more schools." A spokesman for the management panel of the Burnham committee side: "The panel was aware of the possibility that teachers would step up their action. We still believe it is possible to reach a negotiated settlement; there is a meeting next week and we hope it will be possible to reach agreement then."



Spring host: Daffodils herald the coming season in Hyde Park, London.

Whitelaw to get plea on 'Romans'

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government is likely to be asked next week to make parliamentary time available to amend the Theatres Act, 1968, which governs obscene displays in theatres and was thought to have abolished censorship of the stage.

An approach to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is being organized by the Theatre Defence Fund after a prosecution for gross indecency was brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse against Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of *The Romans in Britain*, staged at the *National Theatre*.

The prosecution was abandoned on Thursday amid some confusion, leaving the legal position unclear.

The withdrawal of the case led to some outright criticism by Mr Justice Staughton, the judge at the Central Criminal Court, and implied strictures from Mr Kenneth Richardson, senior Treasury counsel representing the Attorney General.

What seems clear is that the decision not to proceed was initially taken by Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, counsel for the prosecution, because of the damage a conviction might do to Mr Bogdanov, who had apparently staged a homosexual rape scene in the play in good faith. Mr Kennedy told Mrs Whitehouse who, he said, "accepted and readily agreed" with his decision.

This happened on Wednesday, after the judge's ruling that there was a case to answer. But Mr Kennedy also told Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, counsel for the defence, who in turn informed Mr Bogdanov. The two counse

The judge, however, whose opinion was apparently that Mr Bogdanov should not have been told before the Attorney General had considered Mr Kennedy's views, took a stronger view of the issues.

He told the court he had not been consulted before Mr Bogdanov was informed, adding: "Although I do not doubt that it was done with a good motive, I am bound to say that any notion that the trial could then and there be brought to a conclusion was misconceived and improper".

But other legal opinion was that Mr Kennedy, an experienced counsel whose earlier, prosecutions include the Operation Julie drugs case and the IRA bombings in Aldershot, acted with "total propriety" and there was speculation that the judge' comments might be referred to the Bar Council.

Mrs Whitehouse said last night that she could not afford her estimated £20,000 legal costs for the prosecution, which she had brought as an individual and not as president of the *National Viewers' and Listeners'* Association. But she was optimistic about meeting the bill because of the "great number of people" who supported her action.

The move by the theatre defence fund was last night welcomed by Sir Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the Arts Council, who said the council would be sympathetic towards a joint approach to the Home Office.

In the council's first public comment on the case, Sir Roy said it would also be pressing Mr Paul Channon, *Minister for the Arts, for a* change in the Theatres Act.

Analysis of race cases attacked

By Richard Evans

Mr William Whitelaw is bitterly criticized today by Britain's first Scarman-style police and community liaison group for allowing last week's racial breakdown of London street crime statistics to be published.

He will be told in the bluntest terms by the new group, based in Lambeth, south London, that the analysis will harm relations between police and the black community and will aid extremists.

"The task that you have set us of recreating confidence between the community and the police is difficult enough in all conscience. It has been made that much more superfluosly difficult by the singling ojut of these "statistics", and cooperation has taken a step backwards", Father Charles Walker, the group chairman, says in a letter to the Home Secretary.

The liaison group, established on the lines recommended in Lord Scarman's report into last year's Brixton riots, was formed only two weeks age, with the active encouragement of Mr Whitelaw.

In his letter Father Walker, aged 58, a Roman Catholic priest, tells the Home Secretary of the group's "anxiety and indignation that figures so sensitive, drawing special attention to Lambeth and its black community, should have been isolated and issued in so insensitive and suggestive a manner."

He says the apparent identification of a minority community with violent crime "arouses intense emotions which extremists of all kinds rejoice to exploit".

Scotland Yard figures released last week disclosed that Lambeth had a total of 2,493 cases involving violent street crime in 1981, of which 1,988 were said to have been committed by coloured people.

PROCEDURE REVIEW IN COMA CASE

From Our Correspondent, Ludlow

The Hereford and Worcester Area Health Authority is to seek a review of the procedures for investigating serious accidents in hospitals, as a result of a report of the case of an SAS soldier who was left in a coma by an operation mishap.

The authority, which met in private to discuss the report by three leading doctors on an incident involving Mr David Woodhouse aged 28, at Hereford County Hospital, said later that it was unsatisfactory that the inquiry team had to rely on written evidence alone.

Mr Woodhouse, the father of four young daughters, has been in a coma since a routine appendix operation last May.

The AHA yesterday accepted the findings of the three-man inquiry team which principally blamed human error by an anaesthetist.

However, the AHA statement yesterday said that Dr Ibrahim had worked at Hereford for seven months before the incident and had proved himself "a trustworthy, conscientious and proficient doctor", who spoke and understood English well.

<u>Prosser murder trial ends</u>

Prison officers acquitted

From Arthur Osman, Leicest-er

The three prison hospital officers acquitted of murder yesterday left Leicester Crown Court to a barrage of abuse, some from former prisoners who had sat in court throughout their 15-day trial. Others, who wept uncontrollably, included relatives of the dead man, Mr Barry Prosser, of Sedgley, West Midlands.

The three men hurried wih police in attendance to the garage below the court building to cries of "murderers", and "you have got it coming". They were greeted, by fellow prison officers in civilian clothes who applauded them as they walked down the ramp. The three drove away in a convoy of four cars with a police escort to renewed abuse.

In their wake they left the unanswered question of how Mr Prosser, aged 32, came by his injuries which led to his death in a hospital wing cell at Winston Green prison, Birmingham, where he was on remand, in August, 1980.

It is unlikely the question will ever be resolved, but Mr Martin Kent-Davies, the family's solicitor, said a claim would be lodged with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. An action against the Home Office was also contemplated.

It was learned that the men's appearance in the dock in a case that made history with a charge of murder against one of them being levelled three times, was ordered only after intervention by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, with the senior law officers, Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, and Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions.

After the verdict the Home Office said: "The three men are to remain on special paid leave. We will want to consider the evidence of the case and the judge's comments, as well as the verdicts, before taking any decision on their futures."

The three men are: Mr Melvin Jackson, aged 33, of Stourport on Severn, Hereford and Worcester, a prison officer since 1969; Mr Eric Smith, aged 32, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, in the prison service since 1975, and Mr Howard Price, aged 25, of Chasetown, West Midlands, a prison officer for five years.

Thier male and female relatives collapsed in tears when the jury of four women and eight men returned after nine hours 15 minutes, which included an overnight stay in a hotel, to return not guilty verdicts. Mrs Smith cried: "Oh God, thank you."

For members of the Prosser family, the verdicts were described as "shattering". Mr Prosser's sister, Mrs Vera Ball collapsed, and another sister, Mrs Jean Webb, said: "My brother was left to die in a cill with no attention whatsoever. How can that be explained?

"We are going to see our solicitor and press for a public inquiry. There are so many questions still unanswered. I realize the jury had a difficult task, but you cannot forget that a coroner's jury returned a verdict that he was unlawfully killed."

Mrs Dorothy Prosser, the dead man's widow, said before leaving with Sunday newspaper representatives: "To me, it has seemed like Barry has been on trial for the past three weeks, rather than the three men in the dock.

"Now I most start rebuikding our lives, for the past 18 months have terribly affected our son. Darren, aged 12, and Alison, aged six."

Yesterday's verdicts were also confirmation of the view taken *last September* by Mr F. H. Hatchard, the Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate, that a jury properly directed could not convict any of the accused.

His predecessor as stipendiary, Mr John Millward, had refused to commit Mr Jackson on a charge of murder 13 months ago. Then all three men appeared before Mr Hatchard last September and after an eight-day hearing he refused to commit them.

A report on the committal hearing was requested by the Home Office. Mr Whitelaw, who was *facing a demand in* the Commons for a public enquiry into affairs at Winson Green from Mr John Blackburn, Conservative MP, Dudley, West — and it was renewed yesterday — intervened with the law officers.

The DPP's office said categorically on October 1 that the matter was closed. But Mr Whitelaw's pressure bought *an application by the* director on October 26 for a voluntary bill of indictment and the trial was the outcome.

As the Crown knew from the outset, the crucial part of its case was the credibility of Mr Patrick Galvin, aged 23, a Birmingham man serving six years for manslaughter after killing a youth outside a public house. He was described as educationally subnormal and illiterate.

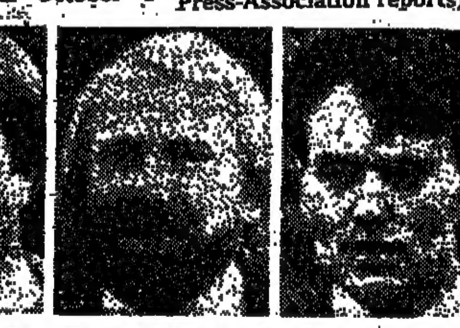
He had come forward at the inquest on Mr Prosser last April to allege he had seen the three officers go to the cell and later reappear "cherried up" (flushed) as if they had exerted themselves.

Mr Justice Skinner, in a key passage of his summing up, told the jury it would be dangerous to act on his evidence, except where it was confirmed by other reliable evidence. There was none, despite intensive work by police who took more than 500 statements, questioned 300 inmates at the prison and visited more than a dozen penal establishments, including *Rampton and Broadmoor*.

None of the three accused was willing to talk to journalists after they left the court. But Mr George Jonas, a Birmingham solicitor who prepared the defence of Mr Smith and Mr Price, said: "All they want to do now is thsank the many friends who supported them and their wives and to get back to work and a normal life as soon as possible.

One of the ironies of he case was that Mr Prosser, who was 6ft 3in and weighed 14½ stone, and suffered from hypomania, which made him excitable, was in prison for causing criminal damage amounting to £1.50.

☐ The Howard League for Penal Reform called alst night for a public inquiry into the Barry Prosser case and othe prison deaths, (the Press-Association reports).



Not guilty: Mr Howard Price, Mr Melvin Jackson, and Mr Eric Smith.

CABINET OF 1763 LEFT UNSOLD

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A mahogany cabinet made by William Hallett in 1763, which fetched £28,600 at Christie's in 1977, failed to find a buyer at Sotheby's yesterday and was bought in at £14,000. Sotheby's had forecast a sale in the £40,000 to £60,000 price range.

The trouble, according to Sotheby's expert, was that the collector who had buoyed up prices in this market was selling the piece.

A very fine quality satinwood breakfront bookcase of about 1780, judiciously restored, fetched £27,500 (estimate £15,000-£20,000).

In contrast, a pair of side tables needing a good deal of patching up and dated around 1775 brought £23,100 (estimate £5,000-£8,000). They are eccentric pieces, with inlaid marble tops and 10 carved, tapering legs.

Other items that ran above expectations included a set of six George III painted satinwood chairs at £19,000 (estimate £8,000-£12,000), and a pair of handsome George II mahogany library armchairs, fresh on the market, for which Phillips and Harris paid £17,600 (estimate £4,000-£6,000).

UK poised for £900m EEC aid

From Ronald Kershaw Brussels

The European Commission is expected to approve early next week recommendations that will give Britain just over £900m supplementary payments for regional development programmes. Whether that will lower the temperature at next Tuesday's meeting of foreign ministers, when further attempts will be made to lower Britain's budget contribution, remains to be seen.

Britain sees the establishment of supplementary measures in its favour merely as a refund for its high contribution to the EEC budget. Introduced in May, 1980, the special measures were intended to provide a breathing space of two years to find a solution to the "British problem".

The supplementary payments recommendations come from the supplementary measures committee, which met last Tuesday.

If the Commission approves the expenditure, which the committee emphasizes is only a temporary measure, then 90 per cent of the £900m will be paid before the end of this month, that is, before the close of the financial year. The 10 per cent withheld is a safety margin to cover over-estimation and will be paid later.

The money will be used for capital expenditure programmes in Scotland, Wales, the north of England, South Wales, Northern Ireland, and the London roads.

☐ A difference of view has emerged between the Government and the European Commission over the independent role of local councils on ecomomic regeneration (David Walker writes).

Mr Ivor Richard, the EEC commissioner social policy, said in Manchester yesterday that he wanted to instigate a campaign by national governments, the EEC and local authorities to create jobs and dampen the "explosive mixture" in districts of racial tension like Moss Side.

He described as "Unfortunate" any moves by the Government to deter local initiative, a reference to the recent government Green-Paper which proposed a reduction in the power of local authorities to grant money and loans to industry.

"The UK government is getting restive about the numbers of local authorities coming direct to Brussels. I am sorry if this is the case. They are the best spokesmen for their areas, they understand them best", he said.

<u>Science report</u>

Stimulating regrowth of damaged nerves

By the Staff of "Nature"

Damaged nerves of the brain and the spinal cord have the will but not the way to regrow, according to Dr Martin Benfey and Dr Albert J. Aguayo, both of Montreal General Hospital and McGill University. They believe that the reason why damage to the nerves of the finger is of little consequence, whereas damage to those of the spinal cord leads to paraplegia, is that the spinal cord does not produce the chemicals that would signal its nerves to regrow.

The regrowth of damaged peripheral nerves is a response to chemical signals from the surrounding tunnel of glial cells through which the regrowing nerve extends. By *contrast*, damage to the central nervous system results in an impenetrable scar. Experiments carried out in 1911 first suggested that nerves of the spinal cord or brain would respond to the growth signals of peripheral glial cells. Ir is proof of that suggestion that Dr Benfey and Dr Aguayo have now provided.

In the original experiments, segments of peripheral nervous tissue were grafted into rabbit brain and shown to induce vigorous sprouting of nerves of the brain. However, there was no proof that the regenerating nerves really belonged to the central nervous system. Dr Benfey and Dr Aguayo have effectively repeated the original experiment in a different experimental animal and incorporating a recently developed technique that allows central nerve cells to be unambiguously identified.

The technique hinges on the selective uptake of certain chemicals by nerves of the central system, allowing them to be distinguished from peripheral nerves when examined under the microscope. With this technique, Dr Benfey and Dr Aguayo found that several weeks after a piece of leg nerve had been grafted into the brain of a rat, central nerve cells had extended up to 2cm into the graft.

Clearly, therefore, central nerves have the capacity to regrow when provided with the correct stimuli. The possibility exists that research of this kind will eventually lead to a way to help overcome the consequences of damage to the brain or spinal cord.

Source: *Nature*, March 11 (Vol 296, p150) 1982.

LITTLEJOHN REMANDED

Mr Kenneth Littlejohn, aged 40, from Birmingham, charged in the name of Kenneth Austin, was remanded in custody for seven days yesterday when he made a second appearance before magistrates at Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Mr Austin, who last appeared on Wednesday, stood in the dock yesterday with Anthony Peter Walsh, aged 40, from Dublin. Both are charged with stealing £15,000 in an armed raid on The Old Manor House, North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, last Monday. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.80; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

PARLIAMENT March 19, 1982

Coal spoil presents problems

A new derelict land survey was to be undertaken and results should be available at the end of this year, Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said in replying to a debate in the Commons on the coal industry and the environment.

A motion, introduced by Mr Edmund Marshall (Goole, Lab) was approved which welcomed the report of the Commission on Energy and the Environment (CENE), and called on the Government, the National Coal Board and other relevant authourities urgently to study the report's recommendations in order to take early action to reduce the problems of coal mining subsidence, derelict colliery land, colliery waste disposal and pollution and the environmental impacts of opencast mining and coal transport.

Mr Moore said the result of the survey would enable them to assess the size of the remaining derelict land problem in coalfield areas.

About 50 million tonnes of spoil was produced by the coal industry every year. The Yorkshire local authorities were sponsoring a feasibility study into the technical possibilities and costs and benefits of transporting spoil from the Yorkshire coalfield to the mud-flats of *Pyewipe*, South Humberside. The report would be completed this year and his department and the *Department* of Environment would study it with interest.

High priority must be given to improving tipping and restoration techniques and to developing new and more *imaginative* approaches to landscape design.

Progress had been made by the NCB and a number of local authorities as well as the Welsh Development Agency in Drawing up realistic rolling programmes for land reclamation. He welcomed the motion.

Mr Marshall said that his answer to both subsidence and tipping was to return to the old system whereby the coal and waste were separated underground and the waste was left underground.

He knew the NCB opposed this method on the grounds of economy, but he called on the government to start urgent research work on this practical solution to the problems.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C) said the present planning system was topsy turvy. There must be a clearer definition of the national interest. The mining industry must be kept within reasonable bounds.

The Department of the Environment should urgently set about drawing up an energy map for Britain. An exploration company would then know that if they got a production licence and then got planning permission to explore, they would then be able to go on to exploit.

A hole drilled could cost £500,000 and the money could be wasted. This would *come out of* an oil company's profits. But where would it come from if the NCB was involved?

Mr Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley, Lab) asked what additional funds would be made available for the clearing of coal mining dereliction in South Yorkshire. These serious environmental problems should not be left for the coal mining areas to tackle.

Mr Anthony Speller (North Devon, C) said that to make coal more popular it should be moved by water and not by road. Water borne transport was cheaper provided there was a docking point reasonably adjacent to the point of consumption.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab) said that new areas like Selby should not have safeguards on subsidence which were denied to older mining areas.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe, C) said that there was a responsibility on the nation to accept some of the burdens of the environmental cost of mining, but equally it was important for the consumer to accept that there was an element in the price of coal which should be included to cover the cost of colliery waste disposal.

Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth, Lab) said there was no compensation for the stresses and strains suffered by those whose homes were affected by *subsidence*. He knew of instances where people had woken in the night to find their furniture, in one case a baby's cot, sliding across the room because *part of* the house had dropped.

Mr Allen McKay (Penistone, Lab) said the system of compensation for subsidence should be looked at. It was only through a partnership between local authorities, central government and NCB that they could overcome the problems of subsidence and despoilation.

Mr Eric Ogden (Liverpool, West Derby, SDP) said that only one person met all the qualifications needed in the next chairman of the National Coal Board. The Government should look at the possibilities and the opportunities for the industry and the country if an invitation to become chairman were extended to Mr Joe Gormley.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) said that the qualifications described by Mr Ogden fitted an MP, whom he did not name. He hoped that the Government would be sensible in the appointment of the chairman.

Mr Tam Dalyell, opposition spokesman on science (West Lothian, Lab), said that if the Wildlife and Countryside Act was to work it was essential the Government should act now and act effectively. The Act must be strengthened. It had inbuilt flaws which made it unworkable.

A method was needed of protecting sites of special scientific interest in the same way as ancient buildings could be preserved for the benefit of all people. The deterrents in the Act were useless. The Act had been revealed as an empty charade.

Captain was at fault, Penlee jury decides

From Craig Seton, Penzance

Henry Moreton, captain of the Union Star, the coaster that ran aground in a storm off the Cornish coast, leading to the deaths of 16 people, contributed to his own death, the Penlee lifeboat inquest jury decided yesterday.

The jury of eight men, sitting at Penzance, returned a verdict of misadventure on Captain Moreton, aged 33, and verdicts of accidental death on 15 others, Mr Moreton's wife Dawn, his two teenage stepdaughters, his four crewmen and the eight Penlee lifeboatmen, who lost their lives going to the help of the stricken coaster on the night of December 19 last near Land's End.

The jury said death was due to either multiple injuries or drowning in the case of those lost in the lifeboat, or drowning for those lost in the coaster. One crewman from the Union Star had been found still wearing a lifebelt.

The verdicts came after the inquest had heard that Captain Moreton, taking the Union Star on a maiden voyage to Ireland, had refused a tow for more than an hour when his engines had broken down, saying he was in no great difficulty.

He had not lowered the mast of the coaster, hampering rescue attempts by a hovering Royal Navy rescue helicopter. According to evidence, the crew of the Union Star had shown "no sense of urgency" as the crew of the lifeboat made repeated runs alongside in mountainous seas close to the cliffs and beckoned them to leave the wheelhouse. Only later did four jump in to the lifeboat.

Evidence from the captain of a salvage tug also showed that at no time during the emergency did Captain Moreton put out a Mayday call over a period of more than two hours, in which time the ship drifted closer to the rocks and 60 ft. high breakers.

New evidence heard at the inquest yesterday suggested that the Penlee lifeboat, Solomon Browne, having plucked four people from the Union Star shortly before it overturned, was trying to get home, possibly damaged, and was seen making slow progress dangerously close to rocks near Tater Du, near Lands End. Lifeboat paintmarks were later found on those rocks.

Mr Derrick Pepperell, the West Cornwall coroner, told the jury that a misadventure verdict was appropriate when perhaps a person brought consequences on himself unnecessarily.

Bearing in mind that the coaster had been in communication with the coastguard right through the emergency, the jury might consider, he said, that any possible negligence there may have been, and he was not saying there was any, fell far short of gross negligence or a wicked and reckless disregard for the safety of others, which would constitute unlawful killing.

The inquest heard that only eight of the 16 bodies had been recovered, those of four lifeboatmen, including the coxswain Mr Trevelyan Richards, and those of four from the coaster, two of them among the four rescued by the Solomon Browne before it was wrecked.

Yesterday Mr Michael Buttery, a fisherman from Mousehole, the home of the Penlee crew, told the inquest that as an auxilliary coastguard he had been with a cliff rescue party which made its way towards the spot where the 1,400-ton coaster was going aground.

He said he had heard on the radio telephone the lifeboat report that it had taken four survivors and was heading for home. On Thursday Captain Johan Burman, the master of the salvage tug, Noorde Holland, said that he thought the lifeboat had been making a desperate run for shelter when it was lost.

Mr Buttery said he had seen the lights of the Solomon Browne off the Tater Du rocks a distance from the wrecked coaster, later estimated at 600 yards. He said: "I remember saying to one of my crew 'Bloody hell, what is the lifeboat doing in that close?' It was very close, really close."

Mr Buttery said he thought the Solomon Browne's steerage must have been damaged, and it was hardly making any progress. Suddenly the lifeboat had swung right round and was heading straight into the shore, only 30 to 40 yards away.

He told the inquest: "Then the lifeboat's lights suddenly disappeared and two or three minutes after that we had this strong smell of diesel".

Mr John Chadwick, the south-west district surveyor for the RNLI, said the lifeboat could have been damaged when it took four people off the coaster without the coxswain realizing it. The inquest had heard that on one occasion a large wave had carried the Solomon Browne right on to the deck of the Union Star and off again.

After the inquest Mr Frank Wallis, whose son Gary aged 22 died in the lifeboat, said that the recently announced public inquiry into the tragedy was necessary to answer many questions, especially why the Union Star's mast had not been lowered to help the helicopter and why the crew and passengers had not come out of the wheelhouse when the lifeboat arrived.

'The bravest men I have ever seen'

From a Staff Reporter

Relatives of the dead Penlee lifeboatmen had tears in their eyes at yesterday's inquest as they listened to a letter read out from Lieutenant-Commander Russel Smith, of the US Navy, who piloted the Sea King helicopter Rescue 80from the Royal Navy station at Culdrose, which repeatedly tried to lift off the crew and passengers of the Union Star.

"Throughout the entire rescue, the Penlee crew never appeared to hesitate. After each time they were washed, blown or bumped away from the Union Star, the lifeboat immediately commenced another run in. Their spirit and dedication was amazing considering the horrific hurricane seas and the constant pounding they were taking.

The greatest act of courage that I have ever seen, and am likely to ever see, was the penultimate courage and dedication shown by the Penlee lifboat when it manoeuvred back alongside the Union Star in over 60-foot breakers and rescued four people shortly after it had been bashed on top of the Union Star's hatchcovers.

They were truly the bravest eight men I have ever seen; who were totally dedicated to upholding the highest standards of the RNLI. I most humbly submit this eye-witness account of professionalism, dedication and bravery to the RNLI, with the deepest sympathy for the families of these great men".

The jury asked that their appreciation should be expressed to the helicopter's crew, the coastguard who had gone down a cliff to see if there were survivors on the Union Star and to a police sergeant who waded into the sea to recover a body.



Prisoners help the blind

Life-sentence prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs, west London, made the braille books and maps being studied by these pupils at John Aird School, Hammersmith. Mr Barry Johnson, a teacher, is guiding Laura Alexander (left) and Brian Stalley (right), who are partially sighted, with Sukhita Wauters, who is blind. They are aged nine. The prisoners treated 12 pupils to a party at Wormwood Scrubs yesterday to celebrate the first anniversary of the scheme. Two hundred books, including the Bible and the Koran, have been transcribed. The prisoners in the braille unit take a £1 cut in pay because jobs there are classed as non-industrial,

Civil Service sex inequality 'rife'

By Frances Gibb

Sexual inequality in the Civil Service is rife, with most women concentrated in low-grade and low-paid jobs, the Society of Civil and Public Servants says.

The society, which represents 100,000 middle-grade civil and public servants, says in a booklet published today that Government figures show that women make up 99 per cent of the secretarial group and almost 80 per cent of the lowest clerical grade.

But their numbers drop dramatically as the status of the grade increases, and there are no women at the level of permanent secretary, it says. Only four (2.6 per cent) hold posts at deputy secretary level; 27 (4.7 per cent) at under-secretary level and 62 (5.6 per cent) at assistant secretary level.

By contrast, there are 41 male permanent secretaries; 147 male deputy secretaries; 578 male under-secretaries and 1,042 male assistant secretaries, the booklet says.

In the secretarial grades, there are 20,910 women typists, compared with 114 men, and 4,527 women personal secretaries, compared with 39 men. The society calls for a "fundamental reassessment of Civil Service policies and procedures" to eliminate the sex segregation, which it says results from a history of discriminatory practices.

The equal pay and sex discrimination Acts have helped to remove the most overt forms of discrimination and opened job opportunities to women, it says. But they have not had much success in achieving equal pay and opportunities in the wider sense.

"Many women are still underpaid in relation to the men they work with and in relation to their level of skill and effort. Furthermore, most women are still concentrated in low-grade, low-paid women's jobs with few career prospects."

Equality — the Next Step: The Changing Role of Women in the Civil Service (Society of Civil and Public Servants, 124/130 Southwark Street, London, SE1).

Letter from Colonsay

Under the sea comes the spice of island life

From Jonathan Wills, Colonsay

"It'll only be a force eight", said the purser reassuringly as the Glen Sannox buffeted her way southwards through uncountable megawatts of wasted Atlantic wave power. The Colonsay ferry left Oban far behind and conditions got far worse.

After a three-hour drive through the sleeting dawn from Edinburgh, the inner man was in need of sustenance. The tea bar of the good ship Glen Sannox is a fleeting, hesitant affair and in a mad March gale you have to be quick to catch it. As we slammed through the tide race in the Firth of Lorne those ham rolls somehow did not seem quite as appetizing after all.

Thirty-seven miles later the bare geological bones of the Colonsay coast flashed briefly to starboard in a burst of sunlight, only to vanish as another squall ripped the sea state well up the Beaufort Scale.

The pier at Scalasaig had conered a patch of sunlight as the ferry strained at her wharps in the swell and discharged her Colonsay cargo. Not much of it, explained Mr Kevin Byrne, the genial orange-bearded host at the only hotel on the island. "Light ship, that's why you had a rough passage. Still, it's twice as far as crossing the English Channel but only half the price."

In the public bar the ranks of the regulars have been thinned by funerals and emigration but the survivors are talking about the best news that Colonsay has had for a very long time. "The Hydro" is coming. In this part of Scotland that means mains electricity, not mains water ("That's the next thing on the shopping list", Mr Byrne explained).

After years of discussion and petitions, the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board has said that it will lay a submarine power cable next year from Islay, 13 miles to the south-west.

Everyone agrees that the hydro will revolutionize life on this idyllic but sometimes inconvevient island. The farmers and crofters will get the mains into their byres, woekshops and hay drying barns; light industry will become a possibility; and a big development at the hotel (excluding Muzak, we are glad to learn) will make the place bigger, warmer and better equipped.

"We shall get central heating and a laundry," Mr Byrne said. "At present we have to send the laundry over 100 miles to Glasgow, via Oban. It is an expensive business and it also means we are exporting a job from Colonsay."

While waiting for the "hydro" the islanders have not been sitting back and doing nothing. Five years ago a group of public-spirited people, led by Mr Keith Rutherford, the shopkeeper, and Dr Hall Gardiner, the GP, set up the Cononsay Community Electricity Asociation Limited, to do something about the superannuated diesel generator on the island.

In those days you had to ring up your neighbour to see if she was using her electric fire before you dared switch on your washing machine. The new "Jenny" is more reliable, even if the electric lights are on the dim side, but it produces power at 28p a unit. The Highlands and Islands Development Board came in with a subsidy to keep down the charges to the mainland levels, pending a survey for a cable route to the mainland.

Now the experts have concluded that a power cable can not only be laid to Colonsay through the fierce tide races of the west coast but, equally important, it can be maintained.

"Yes, Colonsay is now joining Scotland", Mr Byrne says. "There's even a spice rack in the local shop and we have just got a new central storage tank, too.

Paying the £400 and odd installation charge for the mains should not be too much of a blow at Colonsay House, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's pleasant pink and white mansion, set in a version of Kew Gardens in fertile Kiloran Valley. But for some of the older folk in the crofts the money could be a difficulty, as could the guarantees demanded by the hydro board that consumers use at least £200 of power a year.

In 1841 there were nearly 1,000 people on Colonsay. Last year there were 134 and now there are just 121 on Dr Gardiner's list. The is hope that the "hydro" could reverse that decline, as happened elsewhere on the fringes of Scotland in the past 34 years.

Colonsay, with North Ronaldsay in Orkney and Out Skerries in Shetland, which are also getting mains next year, is another example of the wisdom of the men who founded the board.

Rape claim decision deferred

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh

The hearing was completed in the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday of the application by "Mrs X", a Glasgow woman, who seeks to bring a private prosecution against three teenagers who allegedly raped and assaulted her.

Similar charges were dropped by the public prosecutor, the Lord Advocate, in September last after a medical report said that the alleged victim was unfit to testify at that time.

Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, sitting with Lord Cameron and Lord Avonside, said yesterday that they would take time to consider their decision on "this most unusual application". A written judgment is expected within the next fortnight.

On the fourth day of the hearing Mr Charles Kemp Davidson, QC, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, continued his answers on behalf of "Mrs X" to the arguments made against a private prosecution. He admitted that the case had acquired a "degree of notoriety" and that some of the media coverage had been "very strong". But he contended that if a trial went ahead it would still be possible for a jury, if carefully directed by the trial judge, to hear the case.

Lord Emslie said that the difficulty would be to get through to the jury that they would require a sense of duty "beyond what is required of a Scottish jury". The jurors would have to clear their minds of preconceptions.

Mr Kemp Davidson said that if a trial went ahead next May, as seemed possible, then it would take place more than three months after the publication in a Scottish newspaper of an alleged confession by one of the youths. By that time the intense media coverage of January would have become a blur in the minds of potential jurors.

Mr Kemp Davidson argued that the media had preserved the anonymity of those concerned in the case. The concern of journalists had not been that the three alleged assailants were going free but that they were not going to be put on trial.

In the public interest there should be a trial despite the allegation of prejudice by publicity.

It was a fundamental principle of a civilized society, Mr Kemp Davidson said, that if crimes had been committed they should be tried by the law of the land, not by press, television and radio.

Call for clamps to ease parking chaos

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Greater London Council and London Transport yesterday supported the police demand to be allowed to use wheel clamps to imobilize illegally parked vehicles. The council argued at a seminar on clamps that illegal parking was so widespread in central London that new and more effective means of enforcement were needed.

Mr Paul Moore, vice-chairman of the council's transport committee quoted GLC estimates that five vehicles out of six were parked illegally in the street; and that one in 50 received a parking ticket and one in 100 paid a fine.

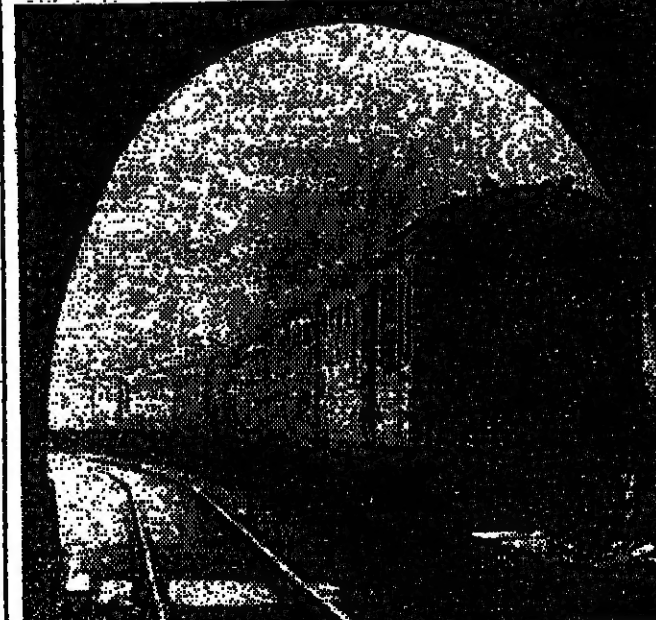
The lack of enforcement was partly due to the shortage of traffic wardens. There were 1,300 wardens in London, compared with the 4,000 needed to do the job properly, he said.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in November that he wanted the views of the public and interested bodies before deciding whether to legalize clamps. If he does, they will probably be introduced as an experiment in the most congested areas of central London.

A wheel clamp can be fitted to a car in less than two minutes. A driver finding one on his car would have to pay a fee, probably about £25, at the local police station to have the vehicle released. Supporters of clamps argue that the inconvenience caused is an effective deterrent to illegal parking. The system is widely used in the United States and France.

Dr David Quarmby, managing director of London Transport buses, who favours clamps, said some buses were having to be permanently diverted because of illegal parking and were losing up to 15 per cent scheduled mileage.

For the Automobile Association, however, Mr Ronald Shargool said clamps would only prolong the original offence and do little to improve the situation. He wanted enforcement to be made more efficient. If clamps were allowed, he said they should be applied only to persistent offenders, where, for instance, police records showed three unpaid parking tickets for a vehicle.



End of the line is in sight

Normal trains are too wide for this tunnel and six others on the Tunbridge Wells to Hastings section of the line from Charing Cross, London, so scial rolling stock 8ft wide instead of the standard 9ft 3in has to be used. Because the Victorian builders cheated by lining the tunnels with too few layers of bricks the London and South Eastern Railway found it cheaper after a collapse in 1852, to reinforce the structure from the inside. However, the diesel units which replaced steam in 1957 need renewing, and BR says the economies forced on it by the Aslef strike may prevent electrification of the line and thus deal it a final blow.

Nurse 'died from blow to head'

Mr Ronald Smith said yesterday he knew what caused the death of his daughter, a nurse, in Saudi Arabia. She was said to have fallen to her death at a party given by a British surgeon.

He made his claim after being sent a missing page of an autopsy report made in Saudi Arabia. It was forwarded by the Foreign Office to Mr Smith, aged 56, a former police officer, nearly three years after it was written.

Mr Smith was sent the report a year ago. He has consistently claimed it was not complete. The Foreign Office said yesterday it had not noticed at first that the report was incomplete, as the pages were numbered in Arabic and the text read plausibly from page one to page three.

Mr Smith said the missing page "clearly shows Helen died as a result of a brain haemorrhage caused by a blow to the left side of her head. There is not one word in it suggesting an accident".

But Professor Keith Simpson, the senior Home Office pathologist, said: "My view is that this addition does not alter much, and should be looked at critically."

A hearing in the High Court on Thursday is to decide whether a Leeds coroner was justified in refusing to hold an inquest into the death of Miss Smith, aged 23, as it happened abroad.

SOLICITOR STOLE £143,000

Michael Gampell, a City solicitor who stole £143,000, was jailed for three years and three months at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Gampell, aged 49, of Norland Square, Holland Park, north London, admitted charges of theft and deception while acting as the legal adviser and director of a finance company. The thefts included £18,000 belonging to his former wife and their three children, whose shares he sold.

Mr Henry Pownall QC, defending, said Gampell had been struck off by the Law Society and made bankrupt with debts of £260,000.

☐ Gordon Ellis, a former Bristol solicitor, was jailed for two years yesterday after he admitted stealing more than £26,000 from clients.

Ellis, aged 33, of Hocker Hill Road, Chepstow, used the money to finance housing transactions which mainly benefited his former wife.

Tension mounts on West Bank as Arabs strike

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah, March 19

As large sections of the West Bank's 700,000 Palestinians began a 72-hour protest strike today the Israeli military authorities reinforced their latest clampdown by banning ther distribution of all three local Arabic newspapers in the occupied region.

The main visible effects of the strike were initially restricted to the two main Christian towns of Ramallah and Bethlehem. In the rest of the West Bank Friday is traditionally treated as a Muslim holiday when most business premises remain closed.

The ban came as tension among the Arabs was rising after yesterday's unprecedented Israeli decision to disband the entire elected Arab council of El-Bireh and replace it by a committee of Israeli military officers who will administer all local affairs.

Israeli troop reinforcements have been drafted into the area in anticipation of violent protests against the move, which is regarded as the beginning of a drive to dismiss a number of the most radical Palestinian municipalities. Both Israeli and Arab critics have described the take over of El-Bireh town hall as a further step towards Israeli annexation of what the Government calls "Judea and Samaria".

The condiscation of the copies of *Al Fajir, Al Sha'ab* and *El Kuds* (as well as the weekly, English language edition of *Al Fajir*) took place as the papers were being driven from their printing works in east Jerusalem for sale in t West Bank. The papers were still available in the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

Israeli military sources claimed that the editions had been seized because they breached strict military censorship regulations. This charge was flatly denied by Arab journalists involved in their production. The Israelis also said that they contained "inflammatory" material.

There were allegations by Palestinian leaders that the move was a deliberate attempt to restrict coverage of the widespread protests caused in the West Bank by the dissolution of El-Bireh council. All three papers have been strongly citical of the new Israeli civilian administration.

One senior *Al Fajir* journalist told me that the paper had written proof that all material in this morning's edition had been approved by the Israeli censor in the normal way. He denied that any attempt had been made to by-pass censorship in reporting on the El-Bireh affair.

The move against the press came only two days after Mr Abba Eban, the opposition Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, tabled a Knesset question asking Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, whether Arab libraries and bookshops in the West Bank were liable to prosecution if they held books freely available in East Jerusalem.

Mr Eban asked the minister to confirm whether the "index" of books banned in the West Bank included a number of well known works of literature including George Orwell's *1984*, the poems of Pablo Neruda and two historical works about the river Nile written by Alan Moorehead.

Although most West Bank municipalities have decided to back the general strike call, leading mayors are split on whether or not to stage a mass resignation. Among those opposed to the suggestion is Mr Elias Freij of Bethlehem, who argues that it would only make things easier for the Israelis.

In Ramallah today, support for the strie was total, with all shops, businesses and schools shut. Squads of Israeli troops with walkie talkies patrolled the streets while hostile looking Araabs milled around in small groups.

Less than a mile away in El-Bireh, Israeli troops had established a rooftop command position overlooking the municipality building where th job done since 1976 by Mr Ibrahim Tawil the Arab mayor, will now be carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Bar-Kochba.

Explaining Israel's policy in El-Bireh, Mr Sharon stated: "The reason for the inability of the mayor and the city council members to function is rooted inthe fact that they preferred an extraneous political consideration to the well being of their city and its inhabitants, since they cut off all contact with the civilian administration".

□ Beruit: Serious differences emerged today in the Palestinian interpretation of the eight-month-old ceasefire in southern Lebanon (Robert Fisk writes). According to the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli reconnaissance flights over the country constitute a breach of the truce; but increased weapons supplies to Palestinian guerrillas north of the Litani river are not covered by the ceasefire accord.

In Beirut this afternoon, Mr Khalil Wazzir, the military head of the PLO — who uses the nom-de-guerre of Abu Jihad — claimed that the Israelis had "invented" a clause in the truce agreeement stipulating that the guerrillas could not bring more arms into the areas they controlled in southern Lebanon.

Gandhi hopes high for better ties with Britain

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, March 19

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, reflected today on the difficult relationship between India and the United States and said she wished it were better. She said, too, that there was no question of any lessening in India's friendship with Russia.

We are trying to have a better relationship with the United States. They have made a global strategy and I do not know what part India plays in that, if any.

"It is up to them. We are not doing anything unfriendly: A lot in the world depends on the attitude of the United States, and I would be glad if the relationship were warmer and better."

Mrs Gandhi said friendship with the Soviet Union was valuable and India wanted to retain it. "They have stood by us and helped, especially in development, when no one else wanted to.

"There is no question of lessening friendship with the Soviet Union.... We have not allowed them (the Russians) to influence our judgment, actions or policies."

Mrs Gandhi, who is visiting Britain from Sunday in connexion with the festival of India, was talking to me in her room in the Parliament building in Delhi. She said she hoped her visit and talks with Mrs Thatcher would help to create "a more normal and better relationship" with Britain.

Some of the past had been unhappy, but "that is history and we are trying to give contemporary relevance to our relationship. An important part of this is economic cooperation." She hoped that the exhibitions showing Indian culture, science "and what we are trying to do in our country today" would help to make India better understood.

"India is not a country you can easily ignore. Most people like or dislike it intensely. Its complexities baffle them."

She said that the impressions many people had of India were drawn from the press, and that visitors from abroad found the Indian reality quite different from the impresions they had gained from newspapers.

The role of the press came up again when she talked of her image. "I am not dismayed by my image in the foreign press. It is so utterly incorrect it misleads, but it doesn't affect us (in India). We are doing what is right."

When she agreed she got on well with Mrs Thatcher, she added with a broad smile: 'I get on well with most people, strange as it may seem. I got on well with President Reagan in Cancun ... on a personal basis."

On the subject of the South Africa tour by the England cricket team, she said it would be difficult for Indian players to play with any team that had gone to South Africa. She said that before England toured India recently, and the question of the South African connexions of two players arose, India had consulted some African countries. "When they said it was all right we went ahead."

Mrs Gandhi said she was looking forward to visiting London a city she likes. "Will there be some flowers out? I do hope so. I would like to get out into the country, if I can, but the programme is so tight." She looked a little wistful.

Kenya bans play by left-wing novelist

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, March 19

Kenya's leading novelist, Ngugi Wa Thiongo, is protesting strongly here about the refusal of the Kenyan authorities to approve a performance of his latest play, *Maitu Njugira* (Mother tell it to me), which contrasts the cruelties and discriminations of pre-independent Kenya with present-day problems of the country's peasants.

Ngugi wrote the play in his native Kikuyu language, and it was to have been performed by a rural theatre cooperative, the Kamiriithu group, from the Limuru area, near Nairobi. But the group's plan to present it at the National Theatre in Nairobi failed when the application for a permit brought no response — although they never received a formal rejection.

The issue has aroused great interest here. Ngugi is the author of several novels, including *Petals of Blood, Weep not Child* and *The River Between*. He was associate Professor of Literature at Nairobi University until he was detained in 1977. No reason was given for his detention, and he was released on the orders of President Daniel arap Moi after the death of President Kenyatta in 1978. He then applied for reinstatement at the university, but was unsuccessful.

The new play appears to have angered officials, probably because it is regarded as too left-wing in its ideas. Ngugi is a socialist, has visited Eastern Europe, and has made no secret of his dislike of Kenya's capitalist policies, which, he says, have resulted in the exploitation of the peasants.

The play also appears to some of its critics to be seditious — in the sense that it is likely to cause hatred between Africans and whites by exaggerating the alleged indignities of a forced labour system 50 years ago, and by portraying African peasants being raped and crucified in *their struggle for freedom*.

The play is to a large extent allegorical, and would be unlikely to offend a sophisticated audience, but the authorities seem to fear its impact on the unsophisticated.

However, the official opposition has now gone further than banning one play, and the local chief has ordered the Kamiriithu group to disband. Local police have dismantled the group's theatre, an open-air affair with simple seats for several hundred spectators, surrounded by a bamboo fence.

The group had been invited to travel to Zimbabwe to present the play there, but they are unlikely to be issued with passports. The Minister of Culture has not replied to letters seeking approval for the Zimbabwe trip, Ngugi says.

Unrest in Ghana

Rawlings foils coup plot in Army

From Godfrey Morrison. Abidjan, March 19

Reliable reports reaching here of an abortive coup plot against Ghana's 11-week-old military Government confirm other indications that the regime's hold on power remains fragile. Its success in dealing with the country's economic plight has been meagre.

Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power in a New Year's eve coup, overthrowing the civilian Government of President Hilla Limann, since when the ruling Provisional National Defence Council has been waging a "holy war" against the country's endemic corruption, and has been trying to restore some kind of order to its chaotic finances.

One of the main threats to the defence council has been a lack of cohesion in the armed forces, of whom its power ultimately rests. It is therefore particularly ominous that the recent coup plot should have been discovered in the armed forces.

A reliable source told *The Times* that the plot was discovered in Accra on March 4, when an Army captain was seen taking part in a rehearsal for a parade to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of independence, due to be held two days later, and the Ghanaian security authorities, mindful of how President Sadat of Egypt was assassinated during a military parade, took him in for questioning. Under interrogation the officer apparently confessed, implcating four other officers and eight other soldiers, the source said.

When the parade was held it was noted that Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings was not his usual flamboyant self. Instead of arriving at the parade in full view of the public, standing on top of an armoured car, as is his wont, he was in the back of the vehicle and only emerged, surrounded by heavily armed bodyguards, when it arrived at the parade ground.

Qualified observers noted that he appeared to be wearing a flak jacket under his tunic and that throughout the ceremony he was surrounded by moving bodyguards which would have made it very difficult for any sniper to get a sight on him. Heavily armed guards stood facing diplomats and journalists attending the parade.

This circumstantial report confirms accounts reaching *The Times* from lomé, the capital of Ghana's easter neighbour Togo, of continuing unrest in Ghana, and, more particularly, of failing discipline within the armed forces.

The strongest card held by the Government is still the widespread personal popularity of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, particularly among workers and radical intellectuals, but he faces a difficult task. The country is still very short of foreign exchange and shortages of essential items.

A key question, however, must be how long Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings popularity, founded in part on a belief that he can deliver the economic goods, will survive continued austerity. Earlier this week the defence council decreed that all applications by trade unions for wage increases should be withdrawn in view of the economic situation.

The effect of such an order is mitigated to some extent by the defence council's success in decreeing reductions in such things as rents and transport charges.

But these are *ad hoc* measures and do not amount to a coherent economic policy to deal with such basic problems as runaway inflation and grossly overvalued currency. This uncertainty is a principal source of complaint among Ghana's traditional élite — the middle classes in government and the private sector. However, their power has been greatly curtailed by "peoples defence committees" run by junior staff members.

These committees, though initially popular with the man in the street, do not encourage dicipline. But if the defence council is not clear about its economic strategy it certainly seems to know what it wants when it comes to the arts, and has launched what amounts to a cultural revolution.

Last week, a defence council member said the government was going to ban foreign-oriented music on the radio

Workers grill the Pope

Leghorn, March 19.—The Pope braved the sting of hostile questions from Communist workers today during a visit to a chemical plant owned by the same company that employed him as a quarry worker in Poland during the Second World War.

The Pope flew to this busy mediterranean port on the feast day of St Joseph and toured the Solvay plant employing 2,000 workers in a white helmet (above).

In 1940, the young Wojtyla avoided deportation to Nazi-Germany by working in a Solvay factory near Cracow. He worked there for four years.

Members of the Communist trade union asked questions about unemployment, world hunger, high worker mortality, political activities by priests and alleged church interference in Italian politics.

While the questions were put politely to the Pope and one emotion-choked worker called him "your majesty," the tone was aggressive and applause resounded each time a worker finished

Replying under the red flags of the chemical workers' union, the Pope disarmed about a 100 union leaders by saying: "You find yourself in the position of bosses and I find myself in a position of the workers and there are many questions I cannot answer.

Florida lawyers file suit to free Haiti refugees

From Christopher Thomas, Miami, March 19

Crone refugee camp is an ugly yellow-brick structure that stands incongruously alone amid thousands of acres of tomato fields west of Miami, Florida.

Within its towering perimeter nearly 600 of the 2,100 Haitian refugees imprisoned in the United States spend endless, tedious days watching television programmes they cannot understand and wondering what the future holds.

America is acutely embarrassed by Crone, yet nobody seems to know what to do with it. Some see it as a human rights scandal. Others regard it as a chilling example of what could happen on a large scale if the United States had a huge influx of refugees, as well it might if the Central American turmoil worsens.

The Haitian boat people fled from the regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier, a regime that Washington says is not guilty of human rights violations. They arrived for the most part in leaky wooden boats. Many of them have been held for nine to 10 months.

Normally they could expected to be processed by the Department of Immigration and quickly released to relatives or others pending an immigration hearing. Since mid-1981 that has all changed.

The Reagan administration ordered illegal immigrants, not just Haitians, to be detained until their request to enter the United States could be heard. The Haitians were the first victims of the policy; and all those who were caught are now in the Crone or other camps and prisons in Puerto Rico, New York, Kentucky and Texas.

Intensive "search and return" operations were ordered on the high seas by President Reagan to stop the boat people coming, and they worked. The problem now is what to do with those who made it.

Attorneys representing the Haitian community in Florida are alleging that detention of the refugees is illegal and discriminatory, and initial proceedings have begun in the federal district court in Miami to try to secure their release.

The case centres on the plight of the Crone inmates. The outcome could be important in shaping America's attitude to the future arrival of refugees on its shores and frontiers.

All the Haitians requested political asylum. Each is entitled to an individual hearing and has the right to a lawyer. All can appeal if the request is denied and all must be provided with a Creole translator. Quite simply, there are not enough hearing examiners, lawyers or translators available to cope with President Reagan's new policy.

Israeli troops remove squatters from Sinai

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, March 19

Helicopter-borne troops searched the Sinai desert today and seized 35 men, women and children who had spread out in the dunes as part of their campaign to prevent the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the peninsular by April 25.

The military command said the operation was completed in the early afternoon and all 35 squatters were taken by lorry across the former international border. But The Stop the Withdrawal from Sinai movement's headquarters in Yamit said there had been approximately 100 squatters and some were still hiding. They were supplied with food and water for the Sabbath.

The squatters arrived in the early morning darkness at the site of Hamat Adar, an illegal desert settlement twice cleared by the Army and levelled. The squatters pitched tents and assembled tin shacks.

The operation had been timed for a Friday, apparently on the assumption that the Army have limited time to complete an operation before the onset of the Sabbath at sunset. Most of the squatters were religous Jews and their eviction on the Sabbath might have caused a Cabinet crisis.

A lieutenant-colonel appeared at the encampment in the morning and tried unseccessfully to persuade the squatters to leave. Later, when the squatters saw a military convoy approaching, they abandoned their encampment and dispersed in the surrounding dunes into previously prepared positions.

The Army summoned reinforcements, including airborne troops. Jeeps rounded up squatters some of whom hid among the sparse vegetation. When caught, they refused to move and had to be dragged to the lorries for evacuation. The activists later said they would be back at Hamat Adar.

240 held in Jakarta

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta, March 19

Armoured cars, police in riot gear and troops with unslung rifles patrolled the tense northern sector of the Indonesian capital today after arson and rioting on Thursday which left at least 63 injured, hundreds of shops damaged and scores of cars burnt.

The Jakarta security authorities denied there had been any deaths in the rioting at Thursday's election rally. However, hospital sources told me there had been at least three deaths by stoning. The number of people officially reported to have been arrested had risen to 240 today with the number of injured put at more than 60.

Muslim services broadcast at midday today included calls for "patience not demonstrations" and a communique issued by the country's political parties after a meeting called for continuing campaigning with tight discipline and a possible ban on people under 16 attending the rallies.

The northern business district of Jakarta, much of it Chinese, was firmly bolted behind iron doors today with traffic only a trickle, but hundreds of children and gangs of youths were on street corners and sitting on pavements.

There were scattered reports of violence and car burning today but these were almost impossible to check. Journalists travelling through the northern business district saw hundreds of broken windows in government offices, shops and restaurants.

UNWANTED NAZI LOOT PILES UP

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, March 19

The decision of the United States to return Nazi-era art works seized by American troops after the last war has left the Government with the problem of what to do with thousands of paintings no one really wants.

"We did not ask for them back", a government official said. The Government had simply accepted them after Congress passed a law permitting their return.

It is now exploring cheap ways of shipping them back to Germany. Officials wil, then have to try to trace their original owners.

Those which belonged to the State and those which remain unclaimed are ecpected to join countless other Nazi-era works in museum cellars and archives, looked at only by scholars and historians.

European Law Report

Court of Justice of the European Communities

French imports of wine from Italy

Commission of the European Communities (applicant) and the Italian Republic (intervener) against the French Republic (defendant)

Case No 42/82 R

Before the President of the Court of Justice. Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars. Advocate General: Sir Gordon Slynn.

[Order made March 4]

On February 4, 1982 the Commission acting in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty commenced proceedings against the French Republic for a declaration that the latter had failed to fulfil its obligations under Community wine regulations and Article 30 of the Treaty by subjecting Italian wines to unnecessarily delayed customs clearance.

On February 5 the Commission acting in accordance with Article 186 of the Treaty and Article 83 of the rules of procedure made an application for the adoption of interim measures requiring the French Republic to ensure the free movement of wine pending the outcome of the main action.

In his judgement, the President first considered whether a prima facie case had been made out in accordance with Article 83(2) of the rules of procedure and after referring inter alia to violent demonstrations in France against Italian wine imports which were followed by increased French restrictions, concluded that it had.

He then considered whether interim measures were necessary under Article 186 of the treaty and concluded that they were. Holding that economic and political difficulties such as those canvassed in the case could not justify unilateral measures on the part of a member state, and he made the following order:

1. Pending the judgment to be given in the main action, the French Republic, as regards the release for consumption in France of wines imported from Italy is required to adhere to the restrictions specified hereunder:

(A) Apart from special cases where specific evidence may justify a suspicion of fraud, the frequency of analyses before release for consumption of the consignments concerned must not exceed 15 per cent of the consignments presented at the frontier.

(B) The duration of analyses carried out before the release for consumption of the consignments concerned must not exceed 21 days as from the presentation of these consignments and documents at the frontier, except for special reasons which exceptionally justify specific analyses.

(C) The release for consumption of consignments of wine can be refused on the ground of irregularity of the accompanying documents only where such irregularities are substantial.

(D) When substantial irregularities are established by the French authorities the latter must inform the Italian authorities of these, without delay and supply the necessary documentation. Every consignment in respect of which the accompanying document has been put into proper form by the Italian authorities must immediately be released for consumption.

2. When the release for consumption of quantities of wine from Italy exceeding a total of 50,000Hl is refused for a period longer than 21 days for reasons either of analysis or of irregularities in accompanying documents, the French authorities must inform the Commission of the reasons for such a refusal

Law Report March 20 1982 Court of Appeal

Privilege for complaints

Hehir v Commissioner of police of the Metropolis

Before Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Brightman (now Lord Brightman)

[Judgment delivered March 19]

Statements made by a complainant in the course of an investigation into the conduct of the police under section 49 of the Police Act 1964 were protected on the ground of public interest privilege. As a result during the course of a civil action brought by the complainant for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, the police could not cross-examine him on his statement. If there could be a waiver of public interest immunity, then waiver should be by the person providing the statement and not its recipient.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiff, Gerard Anthony Hehir, during the course of the trial before Mr Justice Russell who had ruled that the defendant, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, was entitled to cross-examine the plaintiff on the statement he had made as a complainant pursuant to the section 49 investigation

Mr Justice Russell indicated that he would welcome the guidance of the Court of Appeal and the court on March 14, 1982 decided that *Neilson* v *Laugharne* (*The Times* December 19, 1980; [1981] QB 736) was binding on the court and reserved their judgments on their reasons for their decision.

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Mr Alan Bayliss for the plaintiff; Mr Laurence Marshall for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the plaintiff was arrested and charged with a minor offence under the Vagrancy Act 1824. The charge was dismissed and he sued the police for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

During the course of an investigation into police conduct under section 49 of the 1964 Act the plaintiff made a statement which was in the defendant's possession and it was likely that statements had been made by the two policemen about whose conduct the plaintiff complained.

The plaintiff's objection was based on the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Neilson*.

After the decision in *Conway v Rimmer* ([1968] A.C. 910) it had been the practice of the police solicitor to advise police defendants in civil proceedings to disclose all statements made under section 49 proceedings so that a plaintiff in a civil action would be able to take copies not only of his own statement but also copies of statements made by police officers and the plaintiff could then be cross-examined.

That was a fair way of dealing with such litigation because all witnesses could be cross-examined on previous inconsistent statements.

As a result of the decision in *Neilson*, which had made those statements immune from discovery, the defendant in the present case claimed public interest immunity for all statements, but sought to waive his claim for the immunity in respect of the plaintiff's statement.

The trial judge ruled that the defendant was entitled to cross-examine the plaintiff on his statement. The ruling revealed the difficulty trial judges had to deal with in civil claims against the police.

The defendant's counsel had the plaintiff's statements in his brief. The plaintiff's counsel had not got, and would not get, because of the defendant's claim to public interest immunity, copies of the two policemen's statements which meant that police officers would be put into a privileged position.

The inference to be drawn from all three judgments in *Neilson* was that the mantle of public interest immunity was thrown over all statements made during the course of section 49 investigations and the court was bound by the decision.

The defendant could not waive those rights of public interest immunity because if there were such a waiver it should be waived by the maker of the statement and not by the recipient: see *Rogers* v *The Home Secretary; Gaming Board* v *Rogers* ([1973] AC 388, 407) *per* Lord Simon.

For the above reasons the defendant was not allowed to cross-examine the plaintiff on his statement.

LORD JUSTICE BRIGHTMAN, agreeing, said that he wished to reserve for further consideration the proposition that public interest immunity could never be waived. In the *Neilson* case, waiver did not arise but was discussed.

In the instant case the defendant sought to make use of the statements against the complainant's wishes.

If public interest immunity existed, the recipient of the statement could not waive protection from production but waiver by the maker of the statement raised different considerations. If the complainant had compiled his statement at home and kept a copy, he would not be bound to disclose that copy in his list of documents.

Nor would there be any public interest entitling other parties to assert immunity unless it was alleged that the statement was said to contain matters affecting state security.

It was arguable that public interest would not always attach immunity to a statement made for the purposes of section 49 proceedings, if the maker of the statement wished it to be disclosed.

Perhaps that was not strictly a question of waiver, but of public interest immunity ceasing to attach to a statement in particular circumstances. In that sense, only, could one question the view that there could not be waiver of public interest immunity?

The appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Solicitor for Metropolitan Police; Davis Hanson.

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Dutch envoy to investigate TV men's death

From Robert Schuil, Amsterdam, March 19

The Dutch Government has ordered Baron Johannes Speyart van Woerden, the Dutch Ambassador to Mexico, who is also accredited to El Salvador, to investigate the deaths of a four-man Dutch television team in El Salvador on Wednesday. Mr Max van der Stoel, the Dutch foreign Minister, said that he was "deeply shocked" by the deaths.

The four men were named as, Koos Koster, aged 46, Jan Kuiper, aged 40, both journalists, Joop Willemse, aged 42, a cameraman and Hans ter Laag, aged 25, a sound engineer.

In a joint statement the main Dutch political parties, the ruling Christian Democrats, Labour and Democrats '66 and the main opposition party, the Liberals, expressed "deep dismay" over the deaths. They added that the event had confronted the Netherlands with the seriousness of human rights violations in El Salvador.

Mr Lejo Schenk, the editor of the television current affairs programme for which the team was working, said that he was convinced the four men had been murdered. He said that after Mr Koster had been questioned last week for five hours by the police in El Salvador as to why his name had been found on the body of a dead guerrilla, a photograph of the team had appeared in the Salvador newspapers which he concluded "as good as outlawed them".

There were conflicting reports as to how the men died. According to one Dutch correspondent in El Salvador: "It is likely that the Army first arrested them and then shot them".

Another Dutch correspondent there said that he had seen the bodies in a mortuary in San Salvador but could not confirm reports that they had been shot in the neck. He said the bodies had multiple shot wounds which could indicate that they had been caught in crossfire. According to the El Salvador authorities the four men had met their deaths caught in crossfire between government troops and rebels.

Flags flew at half mast from all radio and television stations in The Netherlands today. The team had been working for IKON television which in Holland's complicated broadcasting system expresses the views of the more progressive elements in the Dutch churches.

According to IKON they were going to film the lives of people in the region of El Paraiso in the Chaletenango province. They were last seen joking and laughing with some soldiers as they started off on the last stage of their journey on foot.

IKON tonight broadcast a film it had received a few days ago from the team on the elections to be held in El Salvador on March 27.

Several hundred people demonstrated in Amsterdam in protest against the deaths. The demonstration was initially planned to call attention to the human rights situation in El Salvador.

US conducts separate inquiry into killings

San Salvador, March 19. — The United States is conducting its own investigation into the deaths of the Dutch journalists, amid speculation that they might have been shot deliberately instead of being killed in a battle between guerrillas and the Army.

An American Embassy source said the investigation was motivated by an interest in human rights and was completely separate from the investigation being conducted by the Dutch embassy. The Salvadorean Government also has promised an investigation.

The embassy source said American investigators went to the hilly, brush-covered region of Chaletenango province where the bodies were found yesterday; but there was no immediate indication of what if any conclusions were reached.


Koos Koster: He was questioned by the police.

The bodies of the four men were taken to a medical examiner's office in the capital last night and a few hours later were taken to a mortuary. Journalists who saw them today said they had multiple head and facial wounds and that at least some appeared to have been shot several times in the face and in the back of the head. They were dressed in what appeared to be new clothes.

Two piles of bloody clothes found at what was said to be the site of the killings showed apparent multiple bullet holes. A large number of spent M16 automatic rifle casings were lying nearby.

The government said the four journalists and four guerrillas were killed in a battle between the guerrillas and an army patrol. The journalists were trying to cover the guerrilla side of the civil war here that has claimed more than 32,000 lives in the past two and a half years.

The Government said three of the bodies it claimed were those of guerrillas who were buried in the Chaletenango area after they had been identified by a local judge, as is the custom here.

The body of the fourth, who appeared not to be a Latin American, was brought to the capital and remained at the medical investigator's office today pending identification.

Peasants took reporters to the area where they said they heard gunfire at 5 pm on Wednesday and that is where the clothes and spent cartridges were found.

"I had just turned my radio on so I know it was exactly 5 o'clock", one woman said. "We heard the shots", said a man with her, "but we saw nothing".

The guerrillas have accused Salvadorean right-wing groups and the military command of killing the four Dutchmen. Guerrilla radio interrupted its regular broadcast late last night to report the deaths and said the right-wing and the military were directly responsible for "this heinous crime". — AP and Reuter.

Police break up rally

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires, March 19

Police broke up a human rights rally staged by more than a thousand people in Plaza de Mayo opposite Government House yesterday. No arrests were reorted in what was described by human rights activists as the biggest anti-government demonstration since the military took power in March, 1976.

The rally was attended by señor Adolfo Perez Esquivel, the Nobel peace prize winner, politicians, the "Mothers of Plaza de Mayo" who demand to be told the fate of their relatives who have disappeared, and left-wing groups protesting about the kidnapping and murder of señora Ana Maria Martinez, a metalworker and former member of the socialist party.

The crowd chanted "Liberty. Liberty" as police, who acted with restraint, pleaded with the demonstrators: "Please do not make us use tear gas."

A group of human rights activists, headed by señor Eduardo Pimentel, who heads the permanent assembly of human rights, delivered a petition to the Government requesting a meeting with Alfredo Saint Jean, the General Interior Minister.

On Wednesday, General Saint Jean confirmed that the Government was preparing a list of missing people, based on accounts of the disappearances of 6,000 people by their relatives. The Government says only the relatives will be told the fate of the missing.

Nicaragua offers to negotiate

From Paul Ellman, Managua, March 19

Amid growing concern over the deteriorating military situation in El Salvador, the left-wing revolutionary Government in Nicaragua has sent out a series of strong signals indicating that it is willing to participate in diplomatic efforts to secure peaceful settlements to the disputes wracking Central America.

Despite urgent warnings that the United States is about to intervene militarily in Nicaragua, diplomats here noted that the Nicaraguan leadership has also gone out of its way to emphasize its willingness to reach a peaceful accommodation with Washington, which has accused it of acting as the main suppliers of military equipment to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

The most remarkably conciliatory statements so far have come from Señor Tomas Borge Martinez, considered the most hardline of the nine *comandantes de la revolucion* who form the directorate of the ruling Sandinista Front.

"We are ready to negotiate in 10 minutes", Señor Borge affirmed yesterday to a group of journalists who questioned him about relations with the United States. His remarks came against the background of a flurry of diplomatic activity involving the United States, Cuba and Mexico.

Officials here today revealed that two other key figures in the Sandinista leadership, Señor Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Señor Bayardo Arce Castaño, had flown to Havana on Wednesday for talks with Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader.

Journey's end: Vietnamese boat people in Hongkong. They must stay in quarantine for six days before being allowed ashore.

Polls show crumbling support for Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, March 19

After 14 months in office President Reagan's popularity rating has fallen slightly below President Carter's approval level after an equal period in the White House, according to the latest *New York Times* — CBS news poll.

The poll showed that most of Americans disagree with the President's unyielding stance on taxes and defence spending. It also showed increasing concern about the Administration's handling of foreign policy.

The main findings of the poll have been supported by another leading pollster, Mr Louis Harris who told a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers today that his surveys also showed the Predident's personal popularity dropping. "Every sign I can read from the results we are getting would indicate that support for President Reagan is going to go lower before it gets higher", Mr Harris said.

The New York Times CBS News survey found that four out of every five Americans believed that the projected budget deficit of $91,500m for 1983 was "something he should worry about."

Fifty-three per cent of those polled favoured the elimination of the President's 10 per cent tax cut planned for this summer as a way of reducing the deficit. Forty-nine per cent backed a reduction in defence spending compared with 41 per cent who believed the Administration should continue with its huge planned increase in military expenditure.

In his recent trips to the west coast and the deep south the President reaffirmed his determination to go ahead with his tax cuts and his defence build-up. Until recently polls showed that this policy enjoyed wide support. However, growing unhappiness with the economy, particularly the increase in unemployment, has rapidly eroded that backing.

Similarly, a sudden decline in public confidence in the Administration's handling of foreign policy has coincided with the deterioration of events in Central America and growing speculation that the United States may intervene in the region.

According to *The New York Times* CBS News poll, approval of the President's performance has fallen from 49 per cent in January to 43 per cent now.

Mr Harris said the President's popularity had fallen by his count from 52 to 47 per cent in favour last January, to 44 to 56 per cent

Apparently aware of his slipping popularity, President Reagan has reacted in the same way as many other political leaders when in trouble by blaming the press, and in particular television for his troubles.

Earlier this week while visiting Oklahoma he told a local newspaper that the television networks were contributing to a "downbeat psychology" that could delay economic recovery.

Chequers summit

Schmidt underlines the need for unity

By David Cross

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, spent yesterday at Chequers reviewing Western economic and defence problems in what officials described as an extremely relaxed atmosphere.

The two leaders, who were meeting within the framework six-monthly Anglo-West German summits, concentrated much of their attention on the key topics likely to be raised during the Nato summit in Bonn and the Western economic summit in Versailles, both in June.

In a move designed to emphasize the importance which the West Germans attach to the need for Western unity at the nato summit, Herr Schmidt brought along Herr Hans Apel, his Defence Minister. At past Anglo-German summits, the cast of participants has usually been limited to ministers responsible for economic, financial and foreign affairs.

During separate talks with Mr John Nott, the British Defence Secretary, Herr Apel was understood to have urged the British to explain how the Government could afford to spend thousands of millions of pounds on a revamped Trident submarine system without jeopardizing its conventional forces. The West Germans are concerned that the British might not be able to live up to all their many Nato commitments.

During their review of the world economy, both Mrs Thatcher and Herr Schmidt agreed that United States interest rates were still much too high. During the weeks before the Versailles summit, they will be urging the American Asministration to do what it can to reduce interest rates, so that the West Europeans should be able to follow suit.

Another important topic which came up was the long-standing dispute between Britain and its EEC partners over the size of its contribution to the Community budget. During the talks Mrs Thatcher repeated her Government's determination to secure a cut in Britain's budgetary contribution as soon as possible. She argued that a long-term solution must be found which will keep Britain's contribution to a reasonable level for as long as the problem exists.

While Herr Schmidt sympathized with Mrs Thatcher's predicament, he pointed out that West Germany could not shoulder an unlimited increase in its own contribution to the budget to make up for any British cut. The Chancellor emphasized that any new financial sacrifices must be shared equitably. So far the French Government has been the most reluctant among the Ten to approve any long-term rearrangement of bugetary contributions.

EEC foreign ministers and heads of government are meeting in Brussels next week and the week after to review the whole budget problem, which is part of a Community dispute over priorities for future spending patterns.

The British and West Germans want to see their contributions to the community budget reduced and to see farm expenditure limited to make room for spending on other projects. As things stand, it seems increasingly unlikely that the wrangle will be resolved by the end of this month.

Dismal end for Buckley sanctions crusade

From Ian Murray
Brussels, March 19

A dismal week for the team of senior United States officials trying to coordinate East-west trade in the wake of the Polish crisis ended here today with little indecation that Europe was prepared to toughen ite line with the Soviet Union.

Mr James Buckley, undersecretary in the State Department, left the European Commission after a series of meetings saying he had injoyed a "Facinating conversation". They had talked about explort credits and energy, but he would go into no further detail.

It seems that Mr Buckley's most promising offer during his talks this week in Bonn, London, Rome, Paris and Brussels has been for a tougher line on export credits. The EEC has already agreed to recommend to the organization for Econoic Cooperation and Developement (OECD) that it should put the Soviet Union into a higher category for these credits and there is now a growing view that it might be possible to delete it completely from any list of countries obtaining preferential treatment.

However, he was given a clear impression that Europe was determined to press ahead with honouring contracts on building the natural gas pipeline linking Siberia with West Germany. He was also told that it was not appropriate at present to talk about any further restrictions on Soviet Trade above the 1 per cent cut now agreed by member states.

The American delegation came to Europe with no great hopes of persuading Europe to take a marked tougher line on the Soviet Union. Although the Reagan Administration is very anxious to see the pipeline project dropped, it has come to understand that this is almost impossible in European eyes.


Mr Buckley: Enjoyed 'fascinating conversation.'

☐ WARSAW: Bishop Lech Kaczmarek of Gdansk will officiate at the baptism on Sunday of the baby daughter of Mr Lech Walesa the interned leader on Solidarity, Poland's free trade union; but Mr Walesa will probably not be there, Father Henryk Jankowski, his parish priest said (Reuter reports).

Mr Walesa has been held in special isolation near Warsaw since martial law was proclaimed and his union suspended three months ago.

Mrs Danuta Walesa, Mr Walesa's wife, has said on several occasion that she believed she would not know until the last moment if the authorities did decide to release her husband. "That's the way they operate" she said.

The fact that a bishop will be officiating at the rite underlined the Roman Catholic Church's continued moral support for Mr Walesa and his pro-catholic union and came after the most forceful appeal for his release to date by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland last week.

Chancellor accuses Strauss of falsities

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 19

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today angrily attacked Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the right-wing Christian Social Union leader, for supposedly spreading false impressions about West Germany in Washington.

It was dangerous for West Germany that Herr Strauss should lead senior American politicians and the public to believe that there was a serious movement against the Atlantic alliance here and moreover that it was being encouraged by the Government, he said in a newspaper interview.

He accused Herr Strauss of "irresponsibly puting internal political aims before the common national interest".

In a television interview from Washington Herr Strauss dismissed the Chancellor's criticisms as foolish. The outspoken Bavarian, who recently made it clear that he wants to try for the chancellorship again at the next elections, has met President Reagan, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and other leading politicians and journalists.

With his arch-conservative, anti-communist views, Herr Strauss is much more in tune with the present Washington Administration than Herr Schmidt and has lost no time in making this clear to West Germans and Americans alike.

He told a press conference he had assured the President there was no anti-Americanism among the opposition Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union parties and that they were preparing a pro-alliance demonstration when he comes to Bonn for the Nato summit in June.

It was only sections of the ruling Social Democrat and Free Democrat parties who had bad relations with the United States. They were not typical of West Germany and were only supported by a minority of the electorate, he claimed.

Herr Strauss declared that there was deep mistrust and ill feeling towards the Government and leading ploiticians had given him the impression that Herr Schmidt had lost his credibility in the United States. He conceded that no one had acually said so.

The Chancellor denied in his interview that there were anti-American tendencies here and pointed to a Gallup Poll conducted recently in six European countries which found that support for American troops and nuclear missiles was strongest in West Germany.

THAI BOMB BLAST KILLS 10

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, March 19

Two powerful time bombs killed at least 10 civilians and wounded more than 50 others when they exploded today outside the Governor's office in Surat Thani, 450 miles south of Bankok. The bombs were in a lorry parked outside the office.

Many of the dead and wounded were government officials working in the office. The Thai authorities blame communist insurgents for the explosions which are the most serious attack on a non-military target in Thailand for several years.

General Prem Tinsulanond, the Prime Minister, said he believed the attack was a reprisal for last month's military campaign

The Thai Government estimates that about 2,000 communist insurgents are opposing the Army in southern Thailand.

Iraqi forces launch offensive at Susangerd

By Edward Mortimer

Iraqi yesterday announced it had begun a big new offensive against Iranian forces in the sector of Ahvaz and Susangerd, destroying the first line of Iranian defences and inflicting very heavy casualties.

At the same time the Iraqi News Agency released the text of a letter from President Saddam Husain to President Sekou Toure of Guinea, who chairs a committee set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to try to get peace negotiations going between Iraq and Iran. In the letter, the Iraqi President called for the setting up of a committee to decide who was responsible for starting the war in September, 1980. Hitherto the demand for a "tribunal" to establish war guilt was a demand of the Iranian side.

President Husain said he hoped "the truth will emerge clearly so that the Islamic peoples and world public opinion can be better acquainted with the extraordinary circumstances which caused the armed conflict".

Both the offensive and the letter appear to be part of an attempt by Iraq to persuade Iran to accept a negotiated peace rather than a fight to the finish. So for Iran has rejected any proposal for negotiations while Iraqi troops are still on Iranian territory, and is believed to be preparing a big new offensive of its own.

☐ Paris: The experimental reactor Osirak, of the Tammuz nuclear research centre near Baghdad, which the French Government has undertaken to rebuild under certain conditions, could be misused for military purposes, even if a less enriched variety of uranium were used in it as fuel (Charles Hargrove writes). This warning is contained in a report recently handed to President Mitterrand by a group of eminent nuclear physicists.

The Osirak reactor was completely destroyed on June 7, 1981, in a surprise Israeli air raid just as it was on the point of becoming operational. The Israelis justified their attack with the argument that the reactor could be used to produce plutonium for the manufacture of a nuclear weapon. It therefore constituted a grave threat to their security.

The 70kW reactor was of the "swimming pool" type, derived from the Osiris reactor in operation at the French nuclear research centre of Saclay, south-west of Paris. It was designed to use 93 per cent enriched uranium, of which the first consignment of 52 lb was to have been delivered by France a few months later.

After the refusal of the Iraqi authorities to accept the substitution of the 7 per cent enriched variety of uranium, known under the code name "Caramel", the French Government had taken steps to ensure irradiation of the fuel would be limited, in order to prevent its misuse for military purposes.

The authors of the report admit that the quantities of 93 per cent enriched uranium delivered by France would not have been sufficient to produce enough plutonium for use in a nuclear weapon

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Kidnapper offers cash to court

Cagliari, Sardinia. — A confessed kidnapper of a British family offered to lead investigators to the spot where he had hidden his share of a 500 million lire (about £214,000) ransom payment.

"I'm ready to go there straight away", Salvatore Scano told the court.

Mr Rolf Schild, a London businessman, his wife, Daphne, and their daughter Annabel, aged 15, were taken from their Sardinian holiday home in August, 1979. The kidnappers released Mr Schild and then his wife but held their daughter until March 1980.

Signor Scano said that his share of 60 millionm lire was hidden with a typewriter used to write ransom demands. The trial is expected to last at least until July.

Danes accept Nato offer

Copenhagen.—Seven allied air squadrons and about 60,000 ground troops would be placed at Denmark's disposal in case of war or crisis under a proposal made by the Supreme Nato Command and accepted by the Danish Government.

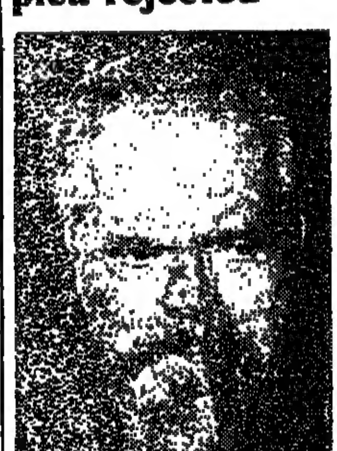
Mr Palle Simonsen, chairman of the Danish defence committee, said that reinforcements would, under the agreement, also be able to operate within Denmark whenever it was deemed necessary, he said the reinforcements include: seven combined United States and British air squadrons.

Dozier posted to Fort Knox

Naples.—Brigadier-General James Dozier, the American army officer held captive by Red Brigades terrorists for 42 days, has been reassigned to the United States from his present Nato post in Verona.

He will take up his new post later this year as deputy commanding general of the US Army armour centre at Fort Knox, Kentucky,

Orson Welles plea rejected



Paris.—Orson Welles has failed to get a French court to seize a biography of him by Maurice Bessy, the French author.

Mr Welles claimed that the book was a serious intrusion into his private life but the court ruled that he had previously tolerated similar indiscretions. It said that while letters and drawings published in the book without his permission might have justified a libel action, they did not justify as serious a measure as seizure of the book.

Another seal hunt opens

St. Anthony, Newfoundland. — Canadian and Norwegian sealing vessels are preparing for the opening of the hooded seal hunt off Newfoundland after taking most of the quota of harp pups.

A Federal Fisheries Department officer said that three of the nine sealing ships remained to complete the harp hunt. The three had 4,000 pelts to take in order to fill the Canadian quota of 57,000.

Sultan Qaboos returns home

Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman left Britain yesterday at the end of a three-day state visit. He was to pay a short private visit to West Germany on his way home.

Expedition moves

Much colder weather helped the British Transglobe expedition to resume progress towards the North Pole after days of being stranded on melting ice floes

PARLIAMENT April 19 1982

Argentine withdrawal the only first step

FALKLANDS

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, made a statement in the Commons bringing MPs up to date with the latest situation in the Falkland Islands. He said: Our objectives remain as already stated to the House.

Mr Haig is continuing (his statement went on) in his efforts to persuade the Argentine Government to agree to the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 502. His mission provides the best hope of achieving that objective. The position is still delicate and the House will not expect me to reveal details of the negotiations.

We remain grateful to Mr Haig and shall continue to cooperate fully with his efforts.

Meanwhile we are stepping up the military, economic and diplomatic pressure on Argentina. Our naval task force is steadily approaching the area of the Falklands, and we are continuing to strengthen its ability to carry out whatever tasks may be required of it.

I am glad to tell the House that Norway has today joined with the members of the European Community and certain important Commonwealth countries in banning imports from Argentina.

The 22 marines who were captured in South Georgia and the remaining seven from the Falklands, as well as 13 British scientists evacuated from South Georgia, have arrived safely in Montevideo.

I am glad to say that they are now on their way back to Britain.

Fifteen British scientists remain in South Georgia and we have their well-being and safety very much in mind. The latest report on April 18 confirmed that all were safe and well.

The three British journalists arrested last week in Argentina are expected to appear before a judge today. The British Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires are keeping us informed of developments.

Argentina must have no doubts about our resolve to exercise our rights to the full if this should prove necessary. But I can assure the House that we are making every possible effort to get a satisfactory solution to this dispute by peaceful means.

The Government will continue to keep the House informed.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab): Labour MPs welcome the decision of the Norwegian Government to join the Community in sanctions against Argentina.

The Opposition shares the Government's objectives, which include the securing of the withdrawal of all Argentinian troops and other persons from the Falkland Islands before Britain engages in direct negotiations with Argentina for a peaceful settlement of the status of the islands.

All of us agree that Mr Haig's mission provides the best hope *for a peaceful settlement*, and I hope we shall all do everything we can to assist him in succeeding.

If no immediate agreement on sovereignty after the Argentinian withdrawal can be reached — and this seems at the moment to be the stumbling block according to statements by Secretary of State Haig himself — will the Government consider asking the United *Nations Secretary-General* to provide a temporary administrator for the islands after the Argentinian forces have left, so that the sovereignty issue can be put on one side for direct negotiations between Britain and the Argentine, as is the desire of both sides of the House?

I apologize for putting a more hypothetical question to him, but *the situation may arise before he* next has an opportunity to make a statement.

If Mr Haig should finally decide — as he seemed on the point of doing twice in the last week — that he personally could contribute nothing more as an honest broker, will the Government consider asking the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake this role?

This would free the United States administration to express the views of the American people, that America should not behave as neutral between the aggressor and his victim or between a democratic ally and a *dictatorship* whose actions have often been hostile to the United States in recent years.

Can he give an assurance that the Government will not reduce the forces at present available for the defence of Belize so long as the threat from Guatemala persists?

Mr Pym: I am grateful for what he said at the beginning of his *intervention and for the shared* objectives and the support that he has given to the Government and Mr Haig on what we are trying to achieve.

The vital thing to do first is to secure Argentinian withdrawal in accordance with the security Council Resolution 502. The methods, of course, are open to discussion, but that must be the first objective.

It would be wrong at the present time to consider what might happen in the most unfortunate event of that mission not proving successful. It would be wrong to go beyond that. Every hope and need at the moment must be to do everything possible to make that successful.

As for the position of the United States itself, it has always seemed to me that while Mr Haig *and the United States administ*ration are trying to achieve the implementation of the resolution by peaceful means, it would be inappropriate that they should be in any position other than a reasonably even-handed one; which is a clear statement of the position that must continue at the moment.

As to Belize, I can give the assurance that there is no date *fixed for any change* in the situation there at the moment. We have the situation in Central America much in mind. There is no change envisaged in the foreseeable future in our military situation there.

Mr Healey: I think there is a misunderstanding by him of the suggestion I put on the question of the United Nations Secretary-General being asked to provide an administrator.

The suggestion I made in the House last week was that if, as appears to be the case, the difficulty impeding an Argentinian agreement to the withdrawal of its forces is the nature of the administration on the islands thereafter, during the period when negotiations between Britain and Argentina for a permanent settlement must proceed — if that is the obstacle — would the Government consider trying to take the sovereignty issue out of the immediate argument by inviting the United Nations to provide an administrator, purely for the period between the withdrawal of Argentinian forces and the agreement on a permanent settlement?

Mr Pym: We have never disguised that these negotiations are clearly difficult and there are a number of obstacles. A great many proposals and ideas have been brought forward to try to resolve these difficulties. That is what the negotiations are about.

While these negotiations are going on, hopefully with a successful outcome, it would be wrong to go into the details of *these negotiations. It would be* wrong to project our thoughts, or at any rate to project our comments in public at this particular stage, because it must remain our objective to do everything we can to ensure that Mr Haig's mission is successful.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): In view of the Government's repeated assurances that no agreement affecting the future status of the Falkland Islands will be made without the consent of this House and the Falkland Islanders, is it not clear that the withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the islands cannot be conditional upon such an agreement or on the possibility of such an agreement?

Mr Pym: We have made our *position clear from the outset*. The status of the island and the importance we have always attached to the wishes of the islanders we have described as being paramount. Of course the Argentines take a different point of view and that is why the negotiations are so difficult and proving so protracted.

Sir Angus Maude (Stratford-upon-Avon, C): If the vital *principle is to be upheld that* unprovoked aggression must not be seen to pay, then Argentine withdrawal from the Falkland Islands most be total and unconditional without any Argentine flag or administration being left behind.

Mr Pym: We have substantial achievement in the United Nations by the rapid passing of resolution 502 which in effect refers to the point and it seems to us that this is not only a matter of the utmost importance to us in Britain, but of importance to freedom loving countries all round the world. They have in interest in ensuring a withdrawal takes place as much at we have.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, Lab): Is it not the case that both countries are getting the whole issue out of perspective — the Argentine Government by its statement that its soldiers will stay dead or alive on the Falkland Islands and Britain by its declaration that it will shoot first when the task force arrives?

Mr Pym: I am not sure he is right about shooting first. The Argentine invaded the Falkland Islands when we were, as had previous Governments, been negotiating with the Argentine about the future of the Falkland Islands.

In the course of these negotiations we gave due weight to the wishes of the islanders which was not always to the satisfaction of the Argentine. But these negotiations were going on and without any notice or telling us what they intended, they invaded these islands and that is a position which must not be allowed to stand.

Some people may take the view that we and the Argentine are getting this out of proportion but the principal issue is of one large country taking by invasion and military force another country. That is a position which cannot be allowed to stand.

The Argentine is acting in breach of a mandatory resolution of the United Nations and all members of the UN have an interest in seeing they ulfil their mandatory obligation.

Mr James Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford, SDP): Is it true that with the fleet moving *towards the war zone* the Government is proposing to reduce the allowances of the sailors in the fleet?

Mr Pym: He must not believe all he reads in the papers. This is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Defence who has made public his proposals which are fair and reasonable.

Sir Nigel Fisher (Kingston upon *Thames, Surbiton, C): Regarding* the suggestion about a UN presence, if that were offered by the UN it might be the very factor to induce the Argentine to withdraw then there could be a referendum of the Falkland Islanders and we all know what the likely result of that would be and this would be a good interim measure.

Mr Pym: I note the suggestion and while the negotiations are in progress I cannot go beyond the objectives we have stated and the principles we have stated. We have explored many options in the course of these negotiations and there are difficulties about most or many of them, so this is not necessarily the way ahead.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L): Do the publicly stated views of the British Ambassador to the United States represent the views of the Government on the question of the attitude of the United States? Can he say anything more about the Soviet attitude or activity?

Mr Pym: I made our position clear so far as the attitude of the United States Government is concerned. At the present time they are involving themselves in negotiations with ourselves and the Argentine. The Soviet Union are undoubtedly involving themselves more with the Argentine.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab): The Prime Minister has spoken of our many friends. Who are these friends in South America? Are we not, right, left and centre, right across the political spectrum, even among people who have suffered from right wing governments, antagonizing the entire hispanic world?

It is an illusion to think that Americans will be less than even-handed when an American president, from California is made aware of the attitude of the Spanish-speaking section of the population in New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Mr Pym: Most South American states have expressed deep concern over the action by the Argentine. They may have certain sympathy with Argentine claims but they do not have



Dalyell: who are our friends?

sympathy with the methods used o try and secure their success.

The Organization of American Stated did not support the Argentine invasion and Peru for instance has proposed a 72-hour truce. Countries have expressed sympathy sith the ideas but not with the way this has been done.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C): While we all appreciate the tireless efforts of Secretary of State Haig, did he explain that, irrespective of the issue of sovereignty, the islanders have a right to self-determination, which is enshrined in the United Nations Charter? Unlike the Argentines themselves, the islanders have a freely-elected legislature or parliament of their own, and that cannot function properly as long as they are menaced by a foreign invader with guns.

Will he make plain to Mr Haig that there can be no preconditions about sovereignty to aything else as long as Argentine soldiers remain on British soil?

Mr Pym: There can be no question but that the principle of self-determination is part of the United Nations charter. We have paid careful attention to that.

Before their recent traumatic experience the islanders have made clear their view. We do not know about the future. That is for the future. It is impossible to ascertain their views until the Argentines withdraw.

Mr Reginald Freeson (Brent, East, Lab): It is time the Government informed the House of the views of the Falkland Islanders already obtained.

A variety of views has been expressed to Government sources by people who have come from the Falklands and by families in this country of Falkland Islanders, who could be approached to seek guidance as to the poloitical actions of the Government. Could that not be undertaken now, even before the Haig discussions are completed?

Mr Pym: It is impossible at present to obtain a general view of the islanders' wishes while they are under duress. Views have been expressed by people who have come back but it is impossible to obtain their view while they are under military rule. I have already told the House what I could expect them to think but that is speculation.

The object remains to secure Argentine withdrawal. No other step can be taken before that.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Farnham, C): Whatever negotiations may be necessary now or in the future on our sovereignty, they should start from the basis that legal sovereignty is in British hands and it cannot be put into abeyance under the United Nations or under anyone else.

Mr Pym: We are quite clear and not in any doubt about our sovereignty position. Argentina challenges that. They have a separate claim of their own. They are quite entitled to make that claim. There are various ways of settling it. The only way we will not accept is the way of force.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham West, Lab): Is it not reasonable to expect people overseas to stick with sanctions if members of the City of London and members of Lloyd's syndicates are ratting on sanctions.

Members of Lloyd's syndicates, who are well represented on the benches behind Mr Pym, today gave further insurance cover to Argentine Airlines and are already making arrangements to renew on May 1 the Argentine Airlines insurance contract, and do it through Swiss banks so that the premiums do not have to come into this country.

Will he make sure the City of London puts Britain before their own commercial interests? (Labour cheers).

Mr Pym: I cannot comment on those allegations. We have had many friends taking economic measures against the Argentine and in the City of London no new loans have been authorized to Argentina.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): Will he confirm that the Argentine authorities, the junta, *are still unwilling to allow the* key question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands to be determined by the International Court at The Hague, which I understand is the correct United Nations solution to this kind of problem?

Braine: No preconditions

Mr Pym: That has always been the position, and for the Argentinians, the sovereignty issue, as they see it is critical. I have no reason to think they have changed their objection to allowing it to go to the International Court of Justice. This is an area where the talks are going on and it would not be right for me to say anything further at the moment.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab): Does he remember the malignant word used by the United States Ambassadress to the United Nations who said that if the territory in question, the Falklands, was Argentinian territory, then clearly they had not invaded anyone else's territory?

Would he consider stating the opposite case and putting our case to the International Court of Justice, and if they turn it down solely on the grounds that the Argentine Government will not accept the case being heard by the court, he must merely realize that that fact alone will weigh in the United States more that many other things will?

Mr Pym: That is a possibility. We have never been in any doubt about our title to the Falkland Islands, which the Argentinians have invaded. They have a claim which we have been arguing about and discussing for a number of years under both Governments. But that in no way justifies the action they took — a major international event which no country can afford to neglect.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet East, C): While agreeing with the expressions of gratitude to Secretary Haig, will he also indicate to Washington the profound misgivings felt in all parts of this house about the ambivalent sounds and signals coming out of the United States administration on this issue?

Will he protest about the statements referred to earlier made by the United States Ambassadress to the United Nations? If such statements are not checked, they do damage to the future of the whole of the Anglo-American alliance. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Pym: I think Britain has a great deal of public support in the United States but it is our view that the best achievement for all of us at this stage is for Mr Haig's mission to succeed and Resolution 502 to be implemented.

While that process is in hand, it does seem inappropriate for the United States Government to align itself. That does not seem an appropriate thing in the circumstances. I am sure that among the public in the United States there is a very wide measure of support for the British case, which they understand very well.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Ind Lab): Are Falkland Islanders free *to leave the islands if they want* to do so? Are they free in practice, as opposed to what the Argentinians say?

If they are, would it not be right for the British Government to say that if they leave temporarily, we will assist them to do so in order that they can get out of the combat zone temporarily?

Mr Pym: There is no evidence that Falkland Islanders who wish to leave the islands are being prevented from doing so by the Argentinians. The second point is something we are considering sympathetically.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): Does he not agree that the Royal Navy and shore support facilities have performed magnificently? When calm has been restored, we should look again at the shape of the Royal Navy and support services to see if it is best suited to guard our interests inside and outside Nato and not take steps to weaken shore support facilities.

Mr Pym: The House admires the impressive and speedy way in which the Royal Navy assembled the fleet. It indicates it is in fine fettle and pretty good shape. Obviously after the whole story, things might be expressed, but the fact we reacted so swiftly and competently did indicate the Royal Navy was in a good state.

Resolution must be enforced

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government was asked in the House of Lords by Lord Shackleton (Lab), spokesman for the Opposition, if they had any further steps of an international kind which might be taken over the Falkland Islands issue. Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had repeated the statement made by the Foreign Secretary in the Commons.

Lord Shackleton said: The Haig mission at the moment is the best hope, but we might have to face the fact that the terms that would be remotely acceptable to the British Government will be unacceptable to the Argentine junta.

We should take seriously the suggestion (he added) that we should ask the United Nations to appoint an administrator. If that should come about, a condition must be that we return to the pre-invasion circumstances and that the law is restored to what it was before the aggression.

If this does not come about and if the original Haig initiative does not come off, I would hope that that would absolve the Americans from trying any more to be an honest broker. We welcome this as a gesture, but this is an expression by an undemocratic country against a loyal ally of the United States.

It is time the United States, like Norway, should support us. (Cheers).

Lord Gladwyn (L): Most people in Britain agree that there is hardly likely to be any peaceful solution unless Argentina accepts the Security Council decision about withdrawing the occupying troops.

If they decline to do so, people generally will begin to ask or wonder what is the use of the UN? Will it be worthwhile continuing with our subscription? Given the Security Council's legally-binding decision and the absence of any UN machinery for enforcement, we are entitled, if necessary, to use force, if only under Article 51 of the charter.

Lord Belstead: The Government accepts that, while Mr Haig is engaged in such delicate negotiations, the United States Government considers it inappropriate to align itself with either

Gladwyn: Entitled to use force

party, though the US has fully supported Security Council Resolution 502.

We feel the implementation of the resolution should remain the UN's first objective. Mr Haig's mission offers at present the best prospects of this.

It was robust and wise of Lord Shackleton to say, with his suggestion of a UN administrator, that the situation would have to be that which prevailed before the aggression.

Lord Robbins (Ind): Few people in this country have the vaguest idea of the offer to submit the issue to the International Court.

Lord Belstead: The Government, like previous administrations, has always made clear its willingness to negotiate on all aspects of the Falklands dispute. The Argentines have never shown any interest in referring the sovereignty question to the International Court. And the fact is that we have not proposed it. That is how it stands at present.

We feel strongly that the first thing to do is to see that resolution is implemented.

Lord Alport (C): Have we never suggested to any Argentine Government that the Falklands dispute sholuld be referred to the International Court?

Lord Belstead; That is the case.

Ministry of Defence under fire

PAC REPORTS

Criticism of the Ministry of Defence for constantly and seriously underestimating the costs of projects was made by Mr Joel Barnett, chairman of the Public Accounts committee, in opening a debate on 22 reports from the committee for the two years from 1989 to 1982.

Mr Barnett (Heywood and Royton, Lab), said the reports dealt with waste and extravagance, cost effectiveness and efficiency, value for money and financial control and accountability.

The Ministry of Defence had been reported on critically for some 30 years by successive Public Accounts Committees, and on this occasion there was no exception. The committee's third report for the three successive years up to 1980-81 showed that the cash limit of the Ministry of Defence was exceeded.

He and the committee were aware of the difficulties of managing development of sophisticated military equipment. There were more than 20 projects which cost in excess of £500m, so there were bound to be unforeseen diffulties and escalating costs.

But (he contined) making every allowance for the difficulties, the *Ministry of Defence has constantly and seriously* underestimated the costs. One is bound to wonder whether projects of tis size would have been started if they contained a more realistic estimate of the costs.

An example had been from a previous report on the Stingray torpedo, with costs at 1981 prices of £1,211m which exceeded the figure when it was first mooted in 1969 of £74m. Inflation had *been substantial but if there had* been the slightest indication that it would have escalated to that figure he wondered whether the Treasury or Ministry of Defence would have agreed to go along with it.

It would be absurd to put cash limits on the task force going to the Falkland Islands, but the House was entitled to know how any additional cash expenditure would be met.

There was a constant need for greater efficiency and effectiveness in the spending of public



Barnett: Searching for greater efficiency

money, and the same went for *better financial control* and accountability.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C) said it was time the Department of Health came to a proper strategic decision about the health of the nation. Was it right so to decentralize expenditure on the health services that the department itself was not aware of what they were doing?

Judging by the results — the increase in the number of administrators, the increase in the cost of running the services, the cuts that had to be made in the hospital building programme and the inefficiencies — the running of the health service was bad and it was high time it was improved.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) said the policy of granting loans for the construction of fishing vessels could be responsible for the paradoxical and ironic effect of adding to the decline of the fishing industry. The effect was to build new vessels and add to existing fleets when owners were already unable to make a living under existing conditions.

There needed to be a more direct relationship between the *system of subsidies and the* prospects for the industry in the years ahead. He suspected there had been undue separation between the subsidies for construction and the consideration of the future fortunes of the industry.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C) said it was a sad reflection on both the Treasury and the Ministry of Defence that for three years running the MOD had overspent its cash limits, and not by the odd million pounds. They were talking of tens of millions.

When the PAC looked at the provision of small arms ammunition it found that not only was there over-provision but that despite the overstocking there was still a shortage of certain types of ammunition.

The royal ordnance factories should be an early area for investigation and possibly some degree of privatization.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said the Inland Revenue estimated that the black economy accounted for about 7½ per cent of the gross domestic product, which was about *£16,000m a year, with tax losses* of about £4,000m a year, which was equivalent to 20 per cent of the entire yield from income tax.

There was no greater opportunity for saving enormous amounts of public money which were being frittered away than in the area of the black economy.

Severn Bridge anxiety

WALES

Work was in hand for strengthening the Severn Bridge, Mr Michael Roberts, Under Secretary of State for Wales, said during questions in the Commons. The Secretary of State (Mr Nicholas Edwards) was awaiting *a report of the consultants who* had been asked to appraise the bridge.

The minister was answering Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab) who said that if there was any long-term closure of the bridge the economy of south Wales could be placed in jeopardy. He asked what plans trhe Government had for remedying the defects on the bridge and also for the provision of a new bridge.

Mr Roberts said the Government recognized the great importance and significance of the smooth use of the Severn Bridge for the economy of south Wales.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab): Having myself crossed the Severn Bridge this morning, is the minister aware of yet another lot of restrictions on the bridge? *How many times and* days in the year has that bridge been free to traffic or heavily restricted, as it was again today, with little evidence of much work being done on it?

Mr Roberts: I cannot give him information as to how many days the bridge has been completely free or restricted — clearly it has not been sufficient because there have been technical problems in the bridge and for safety reasons we have had to impose restrictions.

As soon as we can clear the bridge, we will. We recognize its importance.

Mr Alec Jones, Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda Lake): Could he make a statement about the position of the Severn Bridge? Are steps to be taken shortly to improve it and a long-term review into the possible need for a second bridge?

There is considerable disquiet among industrialists in South Wales who fear any closure or restrictions on the bridge would adversely affect industrial development in South Wales.

Concern about park planning decisions

There was no need for a review of Government policy towards the granting and withholding of planning permission in Gwynedd, Mr Michael Roberts, Under Secretary of State for Wales, said. Every planning case was determined on its merits and all material considerations were taken into account.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru): Is he aware of the concern in *Gwynedd where* the Welsh Office have overruled the decisions of the local planning authority in several instances? Nominees of the Welsh Office on the Snowdonia National Park have made several decisions against the democratic will of the people. There is no point in having structure plans and a local planning authority if nominated people and the Welsh Office are going to throw them overboard in this way.

Mr Roberts: Structure plans provide useful guidelines but they are not overriding. Circumstances change and individual planning decisions must reflect these.

Lending right initially at 16 libraries

This was an important moment for the cultural life of the country, the Earl of Avon, a government spokesman, said in moving that the Public Lending Right Scheme be approved. The principle enshrined in the public lending right he said, was that some modest reimbursement should be made to authors for the use of their books in public libraries. Authors suffered a loss of income by the provision of a free lending service.

It was proposed to establish a sample of 16 libraries. The sample would be changed regularly by replacing four libraries every year. This taken with the geographical spread of the sample would maintain a satisfactory level of accuracy in terms of notional loans. The inclusion of European Community authors living in this country was deemed necessary to be in the spirit of the terms of the Treaty of Rome.

What was before the House was something of a breakthrough. It represented a first attempt to give authors some direct payments in relation to the number of times their works were borrowed.

Lord Ardwick, for the Opposition, said the Government should show some modest generosity by indexing the global sum of £2m. It had already lost quite a lot of value since it was proposed and this should be restored as quickly as possible.

Lord Beaumont of Whitley (L) said it was a welcome scheme. The Government deserved credit for taking it aboard in a period of financial stringency.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hertsmere Borough Council (Rowley Lane) Bill and the West Yorkshire (Parking and Transport) Bill were read a second time in the House of Lords.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Science; Prime Minister. Timetable motion on Employment Bill. Debate on satellite and cable broadcasting. Lords (2.30): Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, second reading.



Queen Beatrix with President Reagan at the White House

Tulips for a queen

Washington is blooming with thousands of tulips imported and planted in honour of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands who began a state visit here yesterday (Mohsin Ali writes).

The Queen was welcomed by President Reagan at the White House at the start of her visit, which marks the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

This is the United States longest, unbroken, peaceful relationship with any nation.

Queen Beatrix, who is accompanied by Prince Claus, will address a joint session of Congress on Wednesday and will also visit New York before returning home on April 24.

Congress designated yesterday as Dutch-American friendship day and President Reagan has proclaimed 1982 as Dutch-American friendship year in the United States.

The State Department places great importance on the Dutch-American relationship especially because of "our shared political and security interests and our mutual responsibilities in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization".

Remark threatens Italian coalition

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 19

The Cabinet meeting set for today was eloquent of the Italian coalition government's difficulties: it was postponed because all the Socialist ministers refused to attend.

The Socialists are calling for the resignation of Signor Beniamino Andreatta, the Minister of the Treasury, who was reported at the weekend to have said that a Socialist advance would bring the country nearer to Nazi rule. He denies having said *so*, and maintains that he only made reference to the peril of the rise of national forms of Socialism in various European countries.

The Socialists have rejected his explanation. *His* Christian Democratic Party is understood to support his refusal to resign. Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister, consulted all five leaders of the coalition parties today after having agreed to put off the Cabinet meeting until tomorrow.

So far there is little impression that either the Christian Democrats or the Socialists will relent. The Socialists are the second largest party in the coalition. Talk is once again rife of an end of the coalition. The Socialists have for some time made little secret of their hope for early elections.

In an interview published today, Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, reiterated that his party enjoyed greater backing in the country than its number of parliamentary seats would suggest. Hitherto, the Socialists have shown reluctance to be the immediate cause of a dissolution of Parliament.

Chemical grenade in doubt

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, April 19

Two officials of the Australian Department of Defence today examined what is alleged to be a chemical weapon used by Vietnamese forces in Laos.

The officials came to Bangkok after an Australian television crew collected the weapon from anti-Vietnamese resistance fighters in southern Loas. The Loatians claim that the BBB40 rocket-propelled grenade contains lethal chemicals.

Military officers who have seen the weapon say it is almost certainly of East European origin, and probably dates back to the Vietnam war.

The incident has caused some coolness between the Thai and Australian governments, with the result that the Australian embassy is trying to placate the Thais with assurances that no Australian official was involved in the collection of the weapon.

The television company is reported to have paid $10,000 (about £5,500) for the rocket, which has been kept on a hotel room since it was brought to Bangkok. Experts who have seen it say the warhead is primed and could explode.

Western diplomats involved on the chemical warfare contreversy are sceptical about claims that the warhead contains chemicals.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

More die in Indonesia poll rioting

Jakarta. Nine people have been killed and 122 injured in a stampede at an election rally organized by the opposition Muslim PPP Party.

The victims were trampled by crowds rushing to leave the 100,000-strong gathering in a stadium at Banjarmasin.

Last Friday four people were killed and 78 injured at a PPP rally in Surabaya. A week ago eight youths were killed when thousands of PPP supporters staged a rally through Jakarta for the May 4 election.

Victoria given new name

Douala, Cameroon. — After the renaming of Zimbabwe's capital, Cameroon has broken a similar tie with its colonial past when the Government renamed the port of Victoria as Nimbe, after a nearby river.

Victoria was given its name in 1858 by the Rev Alfred Saker, in honour of Queen Victoria, when he founded a Baptist mission there.

Governor has mild stroke



Sir Murray MacLehose, the Hongkong Governor (above), who was admitted to hospital on Sunday night, appeared to have suffered a mild stroke, a hospital spokesman said. His condition was described as satisfactory.

Sir Murray retires next week after 11 years as the colony's governor. He will be succeeded by Sir Edward Youde, an expert on China and a former British Ambassador in Peking.

Blast at French embassy

Vienna.—Two bombs went off almost simultaneously early yesterday in the garden of the French Embassy and outside the offices of Air France (David Blow reports). No one was injured, but the blast at the airline offices caused considerable damage and shattered windows near by.

There was no immediate indication of who was responsible. Police are hunting two men. The bombings may be related to other attacks against French targets.

Gang boss killed

Salerno. — Six gunmen burst into a hospital room at dawn and shot dead a man said to be an underworld gang leader as he lay in bed. The murder of Signor Alfonso Rosanova, aged 56, brought to 102 the number killed in gangland violence in the Naples area this year.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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TIDE OF THE FAITH

An educational concordat between the churches and the state was not the least of the achievements of Rab Butler's 1944 Act. The financial and administrative terms for church schools of several varieties within the state system are still in place. So is the entrenchment of religious education and a daily act of worship, though both are subject to loose interpretation.

Developing argument continues about the purpose and methods of Christian education in a society that is secular in tone and religiously *diverse in composition*. Argument continues also about the desirability of confessional schools. On the *one hand* Christian schools of at least *two* denominations form an *important* part of the public provision, and there is now some movement in communities of *Jewish, Muslim* and other faiths to avail themselves of the same arrangements. On the other hand it is said that segregated schooling is inimical to adult social harmony, and the *facile* argument is heard that if only the schools in Northern Ireland had been integrated its troubles would be over.

Earlier this week in an address to the National Society (a venerable Church of England institution dedicated to the advancement of Christian education) the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of these topics. He spoke with penetration. But *the most memorable* aspect of his address was the tone of quiet assertion of the primacy of the Christian religion, the confidence of faith and intellect in the truth of its claims and in their universality.

It was as if a halt was being called to the long, apologetic retreat of official Christianity before the advancing alliance of secularism and relativism; a break in the churchman's habit of concession to the demands of liberal orthodoxy. The feverish mind, dazed by the strange phenomenon of a prelate standing his ground, might fancy that it caught a distant echo of the horn of Roland from the pass of Roncevalles.

Dr Runcie's subject matter (to return to earth) was the state of religious education. Its emaciated condition put Dr Runcie in mind of Gibbon's picture of the Roman Empire, in which the various modes of worship which prevailed "were all considered by the people as equally true, by the philosopher as equally false and by the magistrate as equally useful". The use the magistrate has for religious instruction, as the Archbishop also noted, changes over time. When the National Society was founded early in the last century it had the object of being able to "communicate to the Poor generally . . . such knowledge and habits as are sufficient to guide them through life in their proper stations . . .". Though less offensive to modern ears, it is no less patronizing and it betrays just as narrow an understanding of religious education to see its object as being to serve community relations, which is a direction in which local authorities' agreed syllabuses like to point.

Dr Runcie notes others: the "creedal smorgasbord", where Christianity is served up as one item on a platter of equally valid (or invalid) appetizers; the Shakespearian equivalent, where the Christian religion is presented as a bit of our living heritage; the autonomous search for meaning, where Christianity is considered alongside agnosticism and marxism as one of several "stances for living" which the children are invited to try out for comfort and size.

It is not the function of religious teaching in schools to win juvenile converts, but it serves a more serious purpose than any of that. As the Archbishop says, all children of whatever cultural background "need to understand Christianity, its nature and spirit, its truth claims and its pervasive influence on their present and our past"; and while the attempt to secure commitment would be out of place in the classroom, "no serious treatment of the religious tradition could fail to make it clear that sooner or later commitment is involved".

On Dover beach the sea's sound recalled for Matthew Arnold that the Sea of Faith was once, too, at the full. "But now I only hear its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar." Yet the sea's knock and pluck is of a tide, and tides turn. Among its many voices is now audible the voice of Christian confidence.

WHY THE FRANC IS WEAK

Few foreign exchange crises have had a more unlikely starting point than that which has hit the French franc in the past week. Pressure started to build up after local elections in which the Communist Party lost ground, to the right. The foreign exchange markets often get their sums wrong, but a crisis started by a shift to the right which would normally strengthen the franc must have deeper causes.

They are easy to find. France is pursuing a policy which is consciously, some would say ostentatiously, aimed at producing expansion. The European Monetary System (EMS), of which the franc is a part, faces growing strains because the inflation rates of countries within it have failed to come closer together. And the gloomy signals from the other side of the Atlantic are reminding more and more people in Europe of how hard it will be to get back to rapid growth.

The reflationary bite of the French government has been a great deal less dramatic than its bark. Although the budget deficit has risen and is rising, it remains relatively small by the standards of most European countries. It is far smaller than that of Germany, which most would look on as a bastion of fiscal rectitude. But whereas the majority of European countries have been trying to hold down or even reduce their budget deficits, the French have been increasing theirs. It is the change in Government's budget position, rather than the position itself, which has been worrying the foreign exchange markets.

These worries have been made worse because the socialist government came in after several years in which the franc had been allowed to become over valued in an effort to force French industry to become more efficient. The previous Prime Minister, M René Barre, applied to the French economy a milder version of the squeeze through high exchange rates which we have seen in Britain.

Keeping the franc high has been made significantly more difficult by developments elsewhere in the European monetary scene. West Germany's current account is moving into surplus and some of the smaller nations are in trouble. The meeting of EMS member countries in February which decided on a Belgian devaluation showed the tensions which now exist. Belgium was forced to accept a smaller devaluation than it wanted because there were fears that anything larger would provoke a new crisis for the French franc. The French, backed up by the Germans, had their way on that occasion but only at the price of admitting their vulnerability. By saying that a larger Belgian devaluation would have forced France to follow suit, the authorities were admitting how weak their position had become. It is not surprising that foreign investors have started to move their money out of Paris.

How should the French government and other European nations respond to this? It is likely that there will have to be another realignment of the EMS to bring parities more into line with their true worth. Either the Belgians and French will have to go down or, which would be less embarassing but have much the same effect, the Germans and the Dutch will have to go up. But it should not happen straight away.

Careful use of interest rates and intervention can beat off speculation in the short term while the right policy is worked out. The foreign exchange markets have noticed that realignments within the EMS have become more common in the past year and are testing to see just how easy they are to force. If the system is to have any credibility it has to be able to withstand pressures of the kind we have seen in the past few weeks. But in the long term, the French government cannot rely on other countries' money to protect it from the consequences of its own policies.

THE SUBSIDY MUDDLE

For many Londoners, it will be back to Shanks's Pony, the bicycle, and the unending guerrilla war with the traffic wardens from tomorrow. More, no doubt, will simply pay twice this week's bus or tube fare and grumble. The short golden age of low fares will be over, to the grief of the commuter and the relief of the ratepayer. In many cases, those two characters are bound up in the same person, so that the latter can comfort the former. A large minority of users, however, are tourists or live outside the GLC area, while a large minority of ratepayers, including pensioners, enjoyed no direct benefit from the policy of cheap fares. But the enforced ending of the policy will leave feelings containing a measure of regret among most who wish to see traffic in the capital running smoothly and widely available.

The state of London Transport is so dismal that even a move as rash and facile as the GLC's attempt to cut the knot raised hopes which have now foundered. There are few signs of new initiatives in prospect to revive those hopes, nor much reason for optimism about the ability of the political forces involved to take the initiative constructively. The present leadership of the GLC has shaken public confidence in the capacity of local government to administer subsidies on a large scale without yielding to the temptation to abuse its power for immediate political effect.

The government meanwhile has confined itself to scolding the GLC for its unthriftiness, and making the minor change of confirming the council's power to continue the subsidy to pensioners.

As for the Law Lords, they have been victims of much misdirected criticism for enforcing the constitutionally valid principle that whatever a local party puts in its manifesto and whatever endorsements its promises gain from the voters, a council may only do what statute says it may do. The interpretation concerning subsidies that the judges put on the statute governing public transport in London has created a practical anomaly which can only be set right by legislation. And we now have a ruling of another court that comparable subsidies provided by Merseyside authority under the statute governing provincial transport authorities are lawful.

Until last October, London Transport had for years been losing passengers at an annual rate of 2 per cent. The fare cut has been followed by a rise at a rate of 10 per cent. Tomorrow's increase in fares is expected to bring an 18 per cent loss of traffic. It is not simply out of habit that most major cities in developed countries subsidize public transport fares at a rate at least as high as that attempted by Mr Livingstone. There are social benefits in encouraging full use of the expensive public investment in transport services.

The GLC's mistakes (apart from misreading the law) were to concentrate on fares to the exclusion of other factors, and to pursue their course even when it became apparent that government policies would make it far more expensive to the ratepayers than had been envisaged. Fare subsidies are not enough. Reliability, frequency of service, cleanliness, convenience of routes, and integration between different means of transport are all important too. Paris, for instance, subsidizes its fares at 56 per cent compared to Mr Livingstone's 46 per cent — but its success is based at least as much on steady pursuit over the years of all these objectives together.

If the law does not allow systematic subsidy for London transport, it must be changed. But the GLC, politicized as it is and with only the rates to dip into, is not competent to hold the responsibility. Both Sir Peter Masefield and Sir Richard Way have called in our columns for the council's responsibility for the authority to be ended. In equity to ratepayers, a structure is desirable that would be less subject to political vagaries while allowing a closer correspondence between those enjoying transport services and those paying for them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Redefining the teacher's role

From Mr Donald Harris and others

Sir, The question of corporal punishment has come to occupy too central, too prominent a position in the debate about discipline in schools.

The undersigned, all ex-teachers with between 24 and 40 years' experience in London primary and secondary schools, as heads and heads of departments, believe, with the benefit of hindsight (though none of us opposed it in the past) that corporal punishment ought now to be abandoned by the profession, but not without a prior drastic *restatement of the role of the* teacher.

That aspect of the teacher's authority which is most vulnerable, because requiring a consensus, is the one being most undermined: namely the position "in loco parentis". The consensus here has broken down and, as you have yourself commented, *the farcical possibility now exists* that some children will need to be distinguished (by a yellow armband? — shades of Hitler!) from their peers, marking them out for derision by their fellows, to indicate parental disapproval of the cane.

In our opinion, teachers should now reject their place "in loco *parentis*" and the whole "*pastoral*" rigmarole, retreating (if that is the word) to their *invulnerable* authority as *teachers*, ie, purveyors of knowledge (since there seems to be some doubt in some quarters) passing the "pastoral" buck back where it belongs, to the *parents*. Thus, if Johnny won't work or behave, *he can go home until he changes* his ways.

Of course, for this to become meaningful to the uncooperative parent who, too often, doesn't even care for his child's safety, such a measure would have to be accompanied by a parallel attack on his pocket, by loss of child allowance until he secures the required change of behaviour from his child, causing him to attend, work and behave.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HARRIS,
ERIC H. FOSTER,
ANDREW G. KNOX,
R. MABEY,
FRED W. MATTHEWS,
HELEN W. OLVER,
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90 Breakspears Road, SE4.

Toxteth? No

From Mr Paul Laxton

Sir, Would it spoil everybody's fun to point out that St Saviour's School, Liverpool, is not, and never has been, in Toxteth? I *have watched with interest the* way that London-based journalists, in search of a byword for bad news, have redrawn the geography of this city. Before last summer, pundits and tourists did their slum-crawling in Liverpool 8; at least that postal district more accurately defines the "problem area" and, incidentally, does contain that poor beleaguered school.

How much the reach-me-down *word Toxteth has grown* in the consciousness of the opinion makers in the outside world may be judged from this morning's (March 2) 8.30 news bulletin on Radio 4, which referred to "the Liverpool district of Toxteth". Last summer, had the purveyors of instant misinformation looked at the sign at the top of *Parliament Street, where the* riots were concentrated, they would have read the following: "Toxteth 1¼".

Yours sincerely,
PAUL LAXTON,
The Department of Geography,
University of Liverpool,
Roxby Building, Liverpool.

Italian mail delays

From Mrs Donald Wayne

Sir, Monsignor Bruno James, in his letter of March 18, is quite right in warning your readers about the state of the Italian mails.

Friends of mine in Rome have been using the Vatican Post Office for many years, and friends in Milan go across the border into Switzerland to post their letters for abroad.

I was in Venice last Christmas and not realizing that the internal mails are now equally hopeless sent three small parcels, presents to friends in Bolzano, from the Central Post Office near the Rialto on the morning of December 22. Bolzano is 165 miles north of Venice.

One parcel arrived within two weeks; one has never arrived; and the third arrived on February 2 looking, according to the recipients, as though it had been by Sputnik post to outer space and back, with the contents ruined. Her letter telling me of this took *six weeks to reach* England.

Yours sincerely,
HELENA WAYNE,
Russet Cottage,
Mill Lane, Burwell, Cambridge.

Getting closer together in Europe

From Sir Henry Plumb, MEP for Cotswolds (Conservative)

Sir, Your consideration of "Eurogroup" and Western European Union (leading article, March 16) clearly outlines some of the institutional problems which surround the question of correcting the present political asymmetry *within the Atlantic* Alliance. It is worth while considering the developments *which are taking place within the* Community as well. These suggest that increasing Europe's contribution towards her own security means more than tackling the tricky problem of European defence cooperation as such.

European political cooperation, the system whereby the foreign ministries of the member states of the Community coordinate their foreign policies outside the *confines of the Treaty of Rome*, has already made a significant contribution towards developing the political relations between Community member states and other European countries. This is especially important in the case of applicant states such as Portugal and Spain but it applies elsewhere as well.

During the British presidency last year it was agreed formally for the first time that security matters should be discussed within the context of European political cooperation. This was achieved despits the fact that France is not a member of the integrated military structure of Nato, Eire is neutral and other *member states*, notably Denmark, had certain reservations about proceeding along this path.

Now the Council is considering even more ambitious proposals, put forward by the German and Italian foreigh ministers last year. These suggest that the institutional *distinction* between political cooperation and the Community proper should be ended, "*with a view to safeguarding* the independence of Europe, protecting its vital interests and *strengthening its security*".

It is hoped that the outcome of the Council's deliberations will be one whereby the political and security aspects of Community policies, especially in the field of external economic relations, can be fully taken into account when the Community takes decisions and frames its policies of the future.

This would not of itself, increase Europe's contribution *towards the Alliance's conven*tional forces, nor would it, of itself, prevent "decoupling" Europe and the United States. It would however, allow Europe to become more politically aware in her economic dealings with third countries. It might promote common policies towards energy supplies and East-West relations.

In this way one of the major irritants in relations between Europe and the United States could be removed. No longer would the United States feel it was dealing with a European "partner" which was deeply divided. No longer would Europeans feel that they had exercised insufficient influence on *American policy because they* had failed to speak with one voice.

Yours sincerely,
HENRY PLUMB, Chairman
European Democratic Group,
European Parliament,
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1

Dialogue with S. Africa

From the Reverend T. H. Bishop

Sir, One of the keys — perhaps the major key — in cracking the system of *apartheid* in South Africa is theological. Your reference to "the Calvinist conscience which lurks at the back of the Afrikaner mind" in your perceptive leader of March 9 should remind critics in Christendom, *and in particular churchmen in* Britain, of this fact.

I worked in South Africa for 32 years, and I recall the late Bishop Reeves, in the early 1950s, maintain that the transformation of South African society depended upon establishing a creative and sustained dialogue with the *Dutch Reformed* Church; and, because almost all the members of the Nationalist Government are members of this church, it would lead to the changes necessary for the dismantling of the system. This process began at the Cottesloe conference, and it remained one of the main hopes of the former Archbishop of Cape Town, Bill Burnett, who took part in it, and was himself a *South African from the Orange* Free State.

Constructive dialogue is better *than barren, hostile* and (often) ill-informed criticism. The former process should be pursued by Christians on the spot in South Africa, and actively encouraged by churchmen here, including the British Council of Churches.

Criticism and boycotts will, as you rightly maintain, only sour the *situation and lead to isolation* and intransigence. Charity and sustained efforts are required if the redemption and subsequent transformation of South African society is to be achieved for all races.

I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
T. H. BISHOP,
Commissary to the Bishop of George, Cape Province,
The Church of the Province of South Africa
91 Park Avenue North, NW10.

Not cricket

From Colonel Patrick Montgomery

Sir, The Reverend D. J. Pitcher (March 10) writes that Indian Law *requires* that equal opportunities for education and for employment be open to members of all parts of Indian society and believes that "this is in strong contrast to the laws which govern South Africa".

I suggest that the difference lies in the fact that, while South Africa makes *no* secret of its *violation of human rights*, the Government of India makes little or no attempt to enforce those of its laws which purport to defend them.

Article 23 (1) of the Indian Constitution states: "Traffic in human beings and *begar* (bonded labour) . . . are prohibited . . ." Yet every annual report of the *Commissioners for Scheduled* Castes and Scheduled Tribes since this office was established *in 1947 has drawn the Govern*ment's attention to the continuing prevalence of bonded labour in the country. In 1975 Mrs Gandhi, as Prime Minister, said "Bonded labour is barbarous and will be abolished".

The law is not enforced because the land-owners and money lenders, whose wealth and power derive from debt-bondage, control the *panchayats* (councils) at village and all higher levels, the only tribunals to which bonded labourers can take their grievances. Government officials generally share a caste back*ground approximating to that of* the landowner and are unlikely to implement laws which might weaken their power.

The Bulletin of the National Labour Institute (New Delhi), 1977, estimated that between five and seven million labourers were in debt-bondage.

Professor V. Bhalerao, in a report of *1978, found that of an* estimated 100,000 prostitutes in Bombay 50 per cent had been *sold by their owners into prosti*tution and had no freedom whatever.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK MONTGOMERY,
The Oast House,
Framfield Road,
Buxted, Sussex.

Seeds of disease

From the Chairman of HM Customs and Excise

Sir, May I comment briefly on *the letter (March 16) from Mr* Malcolm Samuel complaining of lack of interest by Customs and Excise in the risks associated with the import of plants and insects which could bring diseases into this country?

This is simply not the case. We are responsible, at points of entry, for operating documentary *and physical controls relating to* a wide range of legislation made under the Plant Health Act 1967 and the Forestry Act 1967. We act in conjunction with the various United Kingdom agricultural departments and the Forestry Commission with whom our officers at the ports and airports are in regular contact. However *none of the regulations in force* in this country requires customs officers to fumigate aeroplanes *or to insist on the destruction of* plant, vegetable or similar material unless it offends against United Kingdom requirements.

By no means all categories of plants, plant material, fruit, seeds and insects are subject to import *restrictions and I cannot there*fore comment on whether the acceptance by customs staff at Gatwick Airport of the material carrried by Mr Samuel was correct. However I can say that, in connection with these controls, considerable quantities of fruit, plants and similar material are seized at Gatwick and *elsewhere and subsequently de*stroyed.

Finally, may I say that I hope that ecologists, knowing the risks involved, will take steps to inform themselves about the import requirements imposed under *plant* and *animal health* legislation — and to abide by them. Detailed information can *be obtained from the Ministry of* Agriculture Fisheries and Food, Plant Health Branch, Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6HT.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS LOVELOCK,
Chairman,
HM Customs and Excise,
King's Beam House,
Mark Lane, London EC3.

TV broadcasting by satellite

From Lady Falkender

Sir, The *Home Secretary's* announcement last week that Britain is to make an early start with direct broadcasting by satellite was quite rightly enthusiastically and warmly received. But may I write in support of what Lord Aylestone said a week ago and repeat that there is concern that *there* is not immediate provision for IBA and commercial television participation. I hope the Government will think again on this.

I hope they will give more information about the background to their decision. For instance, we need to know much more about the financing of the operation, not only when DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) becomes a fact but now, too, in *its planning stages*. Satellite providers must clearly, and justifiably, have wished for a speedy decision to go ahead, in view of the advantages for them in selling British technology in world markets. But I hope the need quickly, as *Mr Whitelaw* said, to "sign-up with the consortium" did not play too big *a part in prompting* the Government to give the two planned satellite channels to the BBC. After all, it has always been open to the Government from the start to encourage IBA and other commercial television involvement.

Both IBA and BBC must be in this at the start, along with the *independent commercial compa*nies; otherwise we may all be forced to conclude that this is yet another example of the "Yes Minister" syndrome. The subsequent announcement of an early start for BBC breakfast television ahead of the independent service only underlines the advantage the BBC seem to have *over their rivals*.

British technology, i.e. British Aerospace, Marconi, British Tele*com and the rest, is magnificent*. But please, Mr Whitelaw, don't frustrate a large section in broadcasting who *have had long* experience in the hard commercial television world, where direct television broadcasting by satellite will, whether we like it or not, come to operate. This whole venture is too exciting to be confined. Both the IBA and BBC are responsible for the high standard of television broadcast*ing we enjoy in this country*, and of which we are rightly proud.

Yours sincerely,
MARCIA FALKENDER,
3 Wyndham Mews,
Upper Montagu Street, W1.
March 11.

Border issues

From Mr Andrew Lambert

Sir, H. H. Asquith, when campaigning in East Fife, faced the *liabilities (according to his bi*ographer) "of being an unknown, 'carpet-bagging' Englishman". A footnote explains that "It was not then as great a disadvantage in the circumstances to be an Englishman as it would be today, when English members for Scottish seats are very rare birds indeed."

I was glad to be reminded by the member for Central or West Fife (March 19) that Mr Jenkins is a *Welshman. For the author of Asquith* (1964) now finds himself campaigning in Glasgow, Hillhead.

Yours democratically,
ANDREW LAMBERT,
105 Eton Rise,
Eton College Road, NW3.
March 19.

Palestine

From Mr Samuel Wolf

Sir, President Mitterrand's comments regarding an Arab Palestinian state are based on the erroneous assumption that such a state does not already exist.

It does. It is called the Kingdom of Jordan and it occupies approximately 77 per cent of the area of the former mandated territory of Palestine.

That this country is not called Palestine is not the fault of the state of Israel but of the British Government which in March, 1946, insisted that the eastern part of Palestine be called "the Kingdom of Transjordan" and not "the Kingdon of Palestine", as *the Emir Abdullah wished*.

Yours sincerely,
SAMUEL WOLF,
8 Harrold House,
Finchley Road, NW3.
March 5.

Quis custodiet?

From Professor Peter Davison

Sir, I wonder if this voice from the past will offer some comfort to both sides in the abortive case over *The Romans in Britain*. Reviewing the English stage in 1897, Augustin Filon wrote (in French — the translation was made by Frederic Whyte):

Who will be censor when the Censorship has been abolished? The public itself; the public represented not only by those of its members who are *the most refined*, but those who are strictest and most compromising. In other words, the Puritans will be on the watch. And after all, why not? Are they not one of the forces of the national mind, one of the reasons of England's existence? They are the *natural enemies* of the theatre, and will last as long as it. When they leave it free, their end or its end will be near at hand, and England's end will be in sight. *(The English Stage*, page 310).

Perhaps all is not lost!

Yours etc,
PETER DAVISON,
Darwin College,
The University,
Canterbury,
Kent.
March 18.

Concern over museum

From the Chairman of National Heritage

Sir, Museums have a delicate job at the best of times in balancing conflicting responsibilities: between the demands of academics and the *needs of visitors*, between a proper care for the buildings and a proper concern for the staff *who have to make* them work, and so on.

National Heritage applauds, and has publicly commended the courageous policy which the Natural History Museum has followed in recent years: the refusal to allow the museum to decay gently in a posture as inflexible as a frozen Siberian mammoth: the determination to think freshly about what and who the museum is *for*. So, however the current controversy is resolved, we feel it will be very valuable if it helps to throw a searching light on a deplorable black hole in this country's attitude to museums: the fact that the collections and the building that houses them remain scandalously under-funded.

Few realize that while art galleries have had the support of central government rebuilding funds for several decades through the Arts Council, this does not apply to museums. With the revisions made by the Minister for the Arts to the new Museums and Galleries Commission last year came the first glimmer of hope in the form of a capital fund of a modest £100,000 (for the entire country). Meanwhile the condition of the collections within the decaying fabric has reached a state which many directors find catastrophic — as witness the recent report on the nation's geological collections, made by a highly respected committee of national directors.

There is no reason to hope that the ethnological or natural history collections are in any better *shape, nationally speaking*: and we would do well to look at the proposals made by the directorate of *the Natural History Museum* against the background, and trust them to give us a museum which *will serve* as well for the next century as the Waterhouse building has served for the last.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LETTS,
Chairman,
National Heritage,
9a North Street, SW4.
March 12.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 19: The Sultan of Oman, with the Omani Suite in attendance, left Buckingham Palace this morning upon the conclusion of the State Visit to The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Staff College, Camberley today and were received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Surrey (the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell) and the Commandant of the College (Major-General J. B. Akehurst).

Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, honoured the Commandant with her presence at luncheon.

Lady Susan Hussey, Sir William Heseltine, Major-General Michael Palmer and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) was present at Heathrow Airport — London this morning upon the departure of The Sultan of Oman and bade farewell to His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Grand President of the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, this afternoon opened the new Leyton and Leytonstone Headquarters of the London (Prince of Wales's) District at Leytonstone.

Lady Anne Tennant and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. N. A. Bennett and Miss B. Smith
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Bennett of Lymington, and Belinda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. T. Smith, of Brockenhurst.

Mr M. A. H. Hannaford and Mrs A. M. Lewis
The engagement is announced between Michael Anthony Haslam, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Hannaford and the late Mrs D. D. Hannaford and stepson of Mrs T. Hannaford, of St Leonards, East Sussex, and Alison Margaret, only daughter of the Rev P. H. and Mrs Salvin, of Woodend, Victoria, Australia.

Marriage

Prince Timur Moghul and Miss M. Takagi
The marriage took place on March 8, 1982, at Iwaki City, Japan, between Prince Timur Moghul and Miss Midori Takagi, daughter of Mr and Mrs Masami Takagi.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr R L Wade-Gery to be British High Commissioner to the Republic of India in succession to Sir John Thomson.
Mr John Grant Managing Editor *The Times*, to be Deputy Editor; Mr Fred Emery, Home Editor, to be Executive Editor (News); Mr Brian Horton, Foreign Editor, to be Managing Editor.
Mr Tony Crabb, managing editor of BBC television news, to be managing editor of the BBC breakfast television service.
Mr Arthur Goodall to be deputy Secretary in the Cabinet Office in succession to Mr R. L. Wade-Gery.

Legal

Mr Roger Bradfield to be joint county court registrar and district registrar of the High Court in the Guildford group of courts from May 4 in succession to Mr Registrar Pritchett.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon yesterday held at Chequers in honour of Herr Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The other guests were:
Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Otto von der Gablentz, Lord Carrington, Sir Jock Taylor and Mr Clive Whitmore.

HM Government
Mr John Nott Secretary of State for Defence was host yesterday at a luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government at Admiralty House in honour of Dr Hans Apel, Minister of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany. Others present included:
Dr Klaus Dieter Leister, Dr Walther Stuetzle, Colonel Friedrich Freisberg, Brigadier General H Oppermann, Sir Frank Cooper, Mr R Mastin-Smith, Air Vice-Marshal F A Gilbert and Mr D Omand.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Lancaster House given to mark the meeting of Africa Directors of the Namibia Five.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a dinner held at Chequers yesterday evening in honour of Herr Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The other guests were:
Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Herr Otto Schlecht, Herr Hans Jürgen Bohr, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Kurt Becker, Herr Otto von der Gablentz, Lord Carrington, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Peter Walker, MP, Mr John Nott, MP, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Jock Taylor, Mr Clive Whitmore and Mr John Coles.

Chartered Secretaries' and Administrators' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were present at the livery dinner of the Chartered Secretaries' and Administrators' Company held last night at Mansion House. The Master, Mr D. C. L. Marwood, the Senior Warden, Mr K. Jacques, and the Junior Warden, Miss Sylvia Tutt, received the guests. The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Junior Warden, Mr Robin Clarke, Major-General O. J. Kinahan and the Master.

Old Mancunians Association
The annual dinner of the London section of the Old Mancunians Association was held at the Arts Club last night. Mr L. B. Akid was in the chair. The principal guests and speakers were Mr Malcolm Ricketts and Mr David Maland, High Master of Manchester Grammar School.

English-Speaking Union, Hertfordshire
The annual dinner of the Hertfordshire branch, English-Speaking Union, was held at St Albans yesterday. Sir Donald Hawley, Group Captain David Hicks and Mr Michael Wynne-Parker were guests of honour and Mr Desmond Jenkins presided.

Service dinner

Parachute Regiment
The annual dinner of The Parachute Regiment Officers' Dinner Club was held last night at the Royal Aldershot Officers' Club. General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, Colonel Commandant, The Parachute Regiment, presided and the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire attended. The other guests were:
The Prime Warden of The Dyers' Company, the Director of Infantry, the Air Officer Commanding 38 Group RAF and the Commander 5th Infantry Brigade.

Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators

The following have been elected officers of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators for the ensuing year: Master, Mr David Proudlove; Wardens, Captain Kenneth Blevins, Mr Thomas Brooke-Smith and Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Wheeler.

Birthdays



Mr Paul Tortelier, the cellist, composer and conductor, who is 68 tomorrow.

TODAY: The Very Rev William Baddeley, 68; Sir Arnold Burgen, 60; Sir Arthur Driver, 82; General Sir Charles Gairdner, 84; Dame Vera Lynn, 65; Mr A.-M. M'Bow, 61; Sir Alexander Merrison, 58; Professor Sir Ashley Miles, 78; Dr J. M. Rae, 51; Sir Michael Redgrave, 74; Lord Strathclyde, 91; Mr Steven Watson, 66.

TOMORROW: Lord Boston of Faversham, 52; Mr Peter Brook, 57; the Rev Sir Reginald Champion, 87; Mr William Forrest, 80; Sir George Fretwell, 82; Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, 49; Mr Antony Hopkins, 61; Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson, 80; Lord Oaksey, 53; Sir Victor Shepheard, 89; General Sir Frank Simpson, 83; Sir Blanshard Stamp, 77; Sir Stanley Tomlinson, 70; Lord Wilson of Langside, 66.

Restoring God's image

The view that the conversion of St Augustine of Hippo was almost as unfortunate for subsequent Christian history as that of Constantine is understandable if not entirely justified.

There is much for which we should thank the author of *The City of God*. Nevertheless, I have no doubt that Augustine exercised a harmful and distorting influence on Christian theology from which we are still suffering and from which we need to recover. Four aspects of Augustine's influence have contributed to what Paul Verghese the Syrian Orthodox theologian, has identified as a pathological syndrome in Western Christianity.

First, Augustine saw sin as natural and the human race as a *massa damnata*, and that view has led to a kind of cosmic pessimism among many Western Christians which at times moves towards utter hopelessness about the world.

Augustine was heavily influenced by the Manichean heresy with its view of the inherent sinfulness of the flesh, and his life and thought were dominated by a negative experience of uncontrollable passion. So we see in Augustine, in contrast to Thomas Aquinas, a theology rooted in a sad personal experience. As M. D. Chenu, the French Dominican writer, has said: "Aquinas is not guilt-ridden at being a human being and not an angel."

We need therefore to return from the Augustinian sin-dominated tradition to a more whole theology which emphasizes the image of God and man's potential "godlikeness" as central. It is because of his view of sin as natural to the human condition that the Orthodox have always refused to accept Augustine as a doctor of the universal Church.

Second, Augustine tended to see the body as the enemy of the spirit, and was to a great extent responsible for encouraging the dualism of spiritual and sensual that has been so disastrous and destructive of the Christian tradition.

In particular, human passion and sexuality came to be seen as hostile to spirituality, for "only in the mind, not in the body, was man made in the image of God". From that tradition we need to return, and to recover that unity of spiritual and material which is the necessary development from the doctrine of the incarnation. We need to recover what Sam Keen has called the "carnality of grace".

Third, Augustine saw woman as representing the lower nature, passion, *concupiscentia*, while the male principle was rational and godlike. In paradise, the male would somehow have related to the female sexually without the lust and libido that were results of the fall. The male would have sown his seed in the woman with the same objectivity as the farmer sows seed in a field.

For Augustine, the sexual act itself was sinful, although in marriage it was forgiven if the intention was to procreate. So woman came to be seen as alien to the image of God, and the superiority of male to female is analogous to that of mind over body. Indeed, woman alone does not possess the image of God at all; the male is made in the image of God separately and completely. So, in a return to a healthier theology we need to recover the feminine dimension of God, and the truth that it is man and woman together who form the image of God.

Finally, the Augustinian tradition led to a serious neglect of creation-centred spirituality by isolating salvation from the transformation of the created order. In Matthew Fox's words: "Creation spirituality remains an unwanted stepchild in western Christianity whose mainstream has invested so heavily and so long in Augustian original sin and redemption motifs".

As the dominance of Augustine on Western Christianity gives way to a more whole theology we should expect a renewal of an authentic Christian humanism that emphasizes human potential and the "glory of man" more than his fallenness. We should expect a more incarnational spirituality which uses the body, the emotions, and the senses, as well as the mind, in the praise and service of God.

We should expect to see the exploration of the feminine aspect of divinity, an underdeveloped tradition within Christianity, but one with important consequences in many areas. And we should expect to see the renewal of Christian materialism which does not isolate salvation from the material structures of the world. In short, we should be looking for a return to the biblical view of creation, of the body and of the image of God in man.

Kenneth Leech

Brush with the past: "Vyala", a lion-like beast sculpted in India in the thirteenth century being cleaned at the Hayward Gallery, on the South Bank in London. An exhibition of Indian art called "In The Image Of Man" opens at the gallery on Thursday.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev D Adam, Vicar of Danby with Castleton, diocese of York, to be Vicar of Great Ayton with Easby and Newton-in-Cleveland, same diocese.
The Rev H N Annis, Vicar of St Agnes, Liverpool, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar of Hempton with Pudding Norton, Toftrees with Shereford, and Pensthorpe, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev J A Armes, Curate of St Mary's, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness, diocese of Carlisle, to be Team Vicar in the team ministry of Greystoke, and Diocesan Chaplain to Agriculture and Rural Life, same diocese.
The Rev G D R Bell, who has permission to officiate in the diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of Wickham Market, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
The Rev D F Button, Rector of Gunness with Burringham, diocese of Lincoln, to be Priest-in-Charge of Hockham, Wretham, Illington, Shropham, Larling and Snetterton, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev P A C Cadogan, Priest-in-Charge of All Saints, Swindon, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of All Saints, Swindon, same diocese.
Canon K J Clark, Vicar of St Mary Redcliffe with Temple and St John the Baptist-Bedminster, diocese of Bristol, to be Archdeacon of Swindon, same diocese.
The Rev L E D Clark, assistant curate of Arnold, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of Brinsley with Underwood, same diocese.
The Rev J S G Cotman, Team Vicar of Oldham, diocese of Manchester, to be Team Vicar of East Ham with special responsibility for East Beckton area, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev P H Denyer, Curate of Holy Trinity, Horfield, Bristol, diocese of Bristol, to be Team Vicar of Yate New Town, same diocese.
The Ven G G Finch, Archdeacon of Basingstoke, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of Romsey, same diocese.
Canon L T F Hall-Carpenter, Vicar of Melbecks and Muker, diocese of Ripon, to be Rector of Twyford, Guist, Bintry, Themelthorpe and Wood Norton, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev T J Higgins, assistant curate of the Church of All Saints, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of St Augustine of Canterbury, Whitton, diocese of London.
The Rev M J Homewood, Team Vicar in the Ilfracombe team ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be Team Rector of the South Molton team ministry, same diocese.
Canon E W J Jones, Vicar of Binley, Coventry, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar of Hatton with Haseley and Rowington with Lowsonford, same diocese.
The Rev H Lee, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Darlington, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of Brompton with Deighton, diocese of York.
The rev D E McCormack, Vicar of Immanuel, Highters Heath, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of All Saints, Four Oaks, same diocese.
The Rev J Rowlands, Vicar of St Mary's, Woodbridge, Suffolk, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Dean of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Gibraltar, diocese in Europe.

Harrow School

Spring Term at Harrow ends today.
Mr C L Walton has retired early from the staff because of ill-health.
The Cock House Match was won by West Acre (Mr D J Parry), who beat Rendalls (Mr A A Bishop) by 5 bases to 1. The Torpid Final was won by Druries (Sir Alan Outram), who beat Moretons (Mr C D Sumner) by 3 bases to 2.
The school choral society performed Verdi's *Requiem* in speech room on Saturday, March 13.
The boys of The Knoll have moved into the new Knoll. The boys of The Grove have moved into the old Knoll in preparation for modernization of The Grove.
Old Harrovians who entered the school between 1928 and 1932 were entertained at tea yesterday afternoon by the Chairman and Committee of the Harrow Association and later attended a concert of songs in speech room.
Next term begins on Tuesday, April 20.

Memorial services

Colonel Sir Geoffrey Shakerley
The Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire was present at a memorial service for Colonel Sir Geoffrey Shakerley held yesterday at St David's, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. The Rev J. Petty (son-in-law) officiated and the Rev R. A. Crawley-Boevey (brother-in-law) gave an address. Among others present were:
Lady Shakerley (widow), Mr and Mrs A Shakerley (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs J Petty and Miss R Shakerley (daughters), Mrs C Leyton (sister).
The Duke of Beaufort, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, the Right Rev David Porter, Lord and Lady Wigram, Lady Ashton of Hyde, Lady Dulverton, the Hon Thomas Ponsonby, the Hon Thomas Ashton, the Hon Michael Wills, lady Aird, Sir Peter and Lady Daniell, Admiral Sir William and Lady Elizabeth Davis, Lady Milward, Lady Humphrey, Lady Stirling, Sir Robert Speed, QC, Lady Kleinwort, Mrs M St J V Gibbs, Mr J Horrall (chairman, Association of County Councils), Mr A C Hetherington (representing the chairman and managing trustees, Municipal Insurance Company), Colonel W A McLelland (chairman, Gloucestershire County Council) with Mr R W G Elwes (vice-chairman) and Mr J V Miller (chief executive), Mr Graham Stockham (Gloucestershire Community Council), Colonel R C T Sivewright (Royal Hussars, Prince of Wales's Own), Colonel A L Holloway (Royal Gloucester Hussars Association), Lieutenant-Colonel R F Nixon (Royal Greenjackets), Lieutenant-Colonel D R Ayshford-Sandford (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars of the Royal Wessex Yeomanry).
Mr D Clive (Greenjackets Golfing Association) and Mrs Clive, Major J D Summers (Rye and Dormyhouse Golf Club), Mr D King and Mr D Sinclair (Tadmarton Heath Golf Club), Mr B A Dale (Gloucestershire Trust for Nature Conservation), Councillor Mrs B Arnold (Gloucestershire Age Concern), Major-General C B Pollard (Trident Trust), Mr J D Griffiths (COBIRA), Mr J P Waterfield (Buddle's), Brigadier J M Northern (Gloucestershire Playing Fields Association), Mr J Green (CPRE), Mr G F Rock (chairman, Kingham Hill Trust), Alderman T H Mercer, Major and Mrs P Birchall, Major and Mrs A Biddulph, Mrs Mary Dent-Brocklehurst, Canon and Mrs Philip Hobbs, Captain W G Milne, Mrs A Heber-Percy and Lieutenant-Colonel H Lloyd.

Mr W. T. Bishop
A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr William Bishop was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Thursday. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated, assisted by the Very Rev William Baddeley. The lessons were read by the Duke of Atholl, Chairman of the RNLI, and Mr Robin Bishop (son), and an address was given by Sir Oliver Chesterton. Among others present were:
Mrs M Bishop (widow), Miss Pamela Bishop (daughter), Mrs Creina Bishop (daughter-in-law), Mr Andrew Bishop (grandson), Mr Richard Simes (brother-in-law), Miss Constance Leaver and Mrs Joan Leaver (sisters-in-law), Mr Peter Leaver.
Lady Teresa Agnew, the Hon Charlotte Monckton, Lady Chesterton, Mr P R V Watkins (president, RICS), Captain J A N Bezant, Captain I R C Saunders and Mr L N Potter (Corporation of Trinity House), Rear Admiral W J Graham (director, RNLI), Mr R A H Arnold, Mr N J Arthur, Mr R J Allerton, Mr L Blauston, Mr I L Brown, Mr A T Brett-Jones, Mrs G Biscoe, Mr P S Bolshaw, Mr R S Borner, Mr E Burr, Mr F J Barroll, Mr W M Ball, Mr B C Briant, Mr R H Clutton, Mr M Clark, Mr G T Clark, Mr B C Calder, Mr R B Caws, Mr and Mrs G Castle, Mr J B Cannell, Mr J H Emlyn-Jones, Mr D Ensom, Mr G A Eve, Mr C Frank, Mr F Furlonger, Mr J B George, Mr A H P Gillett, Mr P W Grafton, Mr E N Harris, Mr G H Heywood, Mr S Hibberdine, Mr H P Hobbs, Mr G J Holborow, Mr B Holliday, Mr J P Hollamby, Mr D Imrie-Brown, Mr J N C James, Mr F C Knowles, Mr W R Matthews, Mr E C Morgan, Mr D R Male, Mr J A McCracken, Mr E J C McDaniel, Mr and Mrs J Nisbet, Mr J P North, Mr P D Orchard Lisle, Mr J G Powell, Mr E H Palmer, Mr A Prendergast, Mr K S Ryle, Mr D Rogers, Miss R J Rowles, Mr L W Robson, Mr E F Richards, Mr E C Strathon, Mr R N Strathon, Mr R Steel, Mr E G Speller, Mr K M Sanders, Mr R C G Strick, Mr V G Stamp, Mr J R Trustram Eve, Mr R W Trumper, Mr J L Vigers, Mr T Whipham, Mr and Mrs T P Wells, Mr T Woolfenden, Mr A B Waters, and partners consultant associates and staff (past and present) of Drivers Jonas and other friends and professional colleagues.

Latest wills

Lilian May Panter Pigott, of Old Marston, Oxford, left estate valued at £217,506 net. After several personal bequests she left the residue to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for research into osteoarthritis.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Beaumont, Mr Kenneth St John, of Twickenham, Middlesex £242,277
Bedford, Mrs Vera Leonora, of Findon, West Sussex £220,036
Beney, Mrs Irene Constance, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey £287,066
Cohen, Mr Abraham, of Willesden, London £201,033
Leveson Gower, Mr Richard Henry Gresham, of Oxted, Surrey £481,651
Hewison, Mr Ian Shearer, of Birchington, Kent £425,487
McLellan, Gwendoline Elsie, of Lewes, East Sussex £308,313
MacClennan, Mr Alexander, of Blackheath, London £207,121
Toler, Mr John William..., of Dulwich, London, chairman...

University news

Oxford
Elections
CHRIST CHURCH: Lectureship of the House: M R Comber, MA (Cantab) classics; school teacher studentships: G R Morgan MA (Cantab), Penweddig Bilingual Comprehensive School, Aberystwyth, for Hilary Term 1983 and Jane Hayes BA (London), Holt School, Wokingham, for Trinity Term 1983.
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: Miss Kiri Te Kanawa.

Cambridge
Elections
PETERHOUSE: emeritus fellowships: Professor W B Gallie, and Dr R M Goodwin. Research fellowships from October 1 have been made: P A Arak, of Peterhouse, for research in biology, and M G Brennan, of Brasenose College, Oxford, for research in English.

Durham
Appointments
Dr E. C. Salthouse, Master of University College and honorary reader in electrical engineering science, has been appointed dean of the faculty of science for two years from August 1.
Mr J. C. Dewdney, reader in geography, has been elected dean of the faculty of social sciences for two years from August 1.

Services tomorrow: Fourth Sunday after Lent

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10 30, Jub and TD Stanford in C, Canon Webster. HC, 11.30, Schubert in G, Int My Soul, there is a country (Parry). E, 3.15, Mag and Nunc dimittis (Howells). A, The Lord is my shepherd (Stanford), Rev R. Bewes.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8, M and S, 10.30, Jub Walton in B flat, TD Walton in D, Set me as a seal (Walton), Rev K. Leech; HC, 11.40, Said; E and S, 3, Stanford in A, The Lord is my shepherd (Stanford), Canon Charles, 6.05, Organ Recital; 6.30, The Dean.
SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9; Eucharist, 11, Mass in G (Schubert), A, O salutaris hostia No 2 (Elgar), The Lent Prose (Plainsong), Canon Walson; E, 3 30, A, Miserere (Allegri), Canon Parrott.
THE CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30, MP, 11.15, A, Like as the Hart (Howells) Canon Hewitt.
THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed), MP, 11 15 (Benedicite Naylor in G), A, The Lord is my shepherd (Stanford), Canon Young, HC, 12 30.
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public welcomed): HC, 8.30, Eucharist and Holy Baptism, 11, Archdeacon of Newport, A, Psalm 23 (Schubert).
GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks M, 11, Rev J S. Westmuckett, HC, noon.
LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL (public invited, entry via Lincoln's Inn Gateway): MP and S, 11 30, TD chants 347-249, A, Why art thou so vexed, O my soul (Trevor), Rev F V A Boyse.
TOWER OF LONDON (public welcomed): HC, 9 15, M, 11, Jub Walton, A, Tristis est anima mea (Lassus) The Chaplain.
TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed) HC, 8.30, MP, 11 15, A, Wash me throughly from my wickedness (Wesley), Rev A. Ford.
ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed), HC, 8.30 and 12.15; M and S, 11, Ven W. F Johnson.
CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed) HC, 8.30 and 12 15; M, 11, TD (Vaughan Williams in G), A, Christe adoramus te (Monteverdi), HC, 12.15, E, 3.30 (Stanford in A), A, Like as the hart (Howells).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11, Rev P. Blewell.
ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5 15, M 10.20, HM 11, Missa Brevis in D, K194 (Mozart) Rev C J. Somers-Edgar; Solemn E and Benediction 6.0, Collegium Regale (Howells) Rev J. Slater.
ALL SOULS, Langham Place: 11 Rev Simpson, 6 30, Rev A. Cornes.
GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street, HC, 8 15; Sung Eucharist, 11 Schubert in G, Salvator mundi (Blow), Rev Dr A W. Marks.
HOLY TRINITY, Brompton, HC, 8, 9 (sung); Family Service 11 Rev J. Irvine; ES 6 30, Mr B. Yocum.
HOLY TRINITY WITH ALL SAINTS, Prince Consort Road, SW7: HC, 8.30, 12 05 Choral MP and S, 11 A Laboravi in gemitu meo (Morley), Rev R Browne.
HOLY TRINITY, Sloane Street (Sloane Sq Tube) HC 8 30, HC 10 30 Canon Roberts HC 12 10.
ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: SM, 9.30; HM, 11 Schubert in B Flat, Lord let me know mine end (Greene), Father Gaskell; LM 5 30.
ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): M, 11, Shaw (Plainsong and FB) A Salvator mundi (Blow), HC, 12 15, 7.45; E 6.30 (Plainsong and FB) A Miserere (Allegri), The Rector.
ST BRIDES, Fleet Street, HC, 8.30; Choral M and Eucharist, 11, Rev W. Boulton, Choral E 6 30, Prebendary D Morgan.
ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.30, Sung Eucharist, 11, Ireland in C, A Praeclara Stella Maris (da Esperanca), The Rector.
ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8 30; Sung Eucharist, 11.00, EP 6.
ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8 30 (said), 12.15 (said) Choral M and S, 11, Canon Mansel.
ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion 9 45 Rev F. Stevens, MS 11.15, Rev C. Hedley, Choral E 4.15; ES 6.30 The Vicar.

ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12 30, Sung Eucharist, 9 30, Mrs L. Robson M, 11.15 Rev I L Robson E, 6 30 Rev M J Thompson.
ST MARY'S Bourne Street: LM, 8 9 9.45, HM, 11 Missa Brevis (Berkeley) Salvator Mundi (Blow) O Maria mater gratiae (Crivelli) Dr B Horne; E Solemn Benediction 6 15.
ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH HC 8 and 11, Mass in E (Bruckner) And I saw a new heaven (Bainton) Rev E Houlden, 6.30 Rev C K Hamel Cooke.
ST MICHAEL'S Chester Square, HC 8 15 Parish Communion 11 Rt Rev B B Burnell; E, 6 30 Rt Rev B B Burnell.
ST PAUL'S Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist 11 Missa a 4 (1610) (Monteverdi) Rev R G Russell.
ST PAUL'S Robert Adam Street, 11 Rev J Walden; 6.30 Rev M Lawson.
ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea HC, 8 Parish Communion 11, EP 6 30 Rev J Falconer.
ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road, LM, 8, 9; 11 Service in A minor (Harold Darke) Prebendary H Moore.
ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Missa Dominicalis (Viadana) Ego sum panis vivus (Caldara) Canon French-Beytagh.

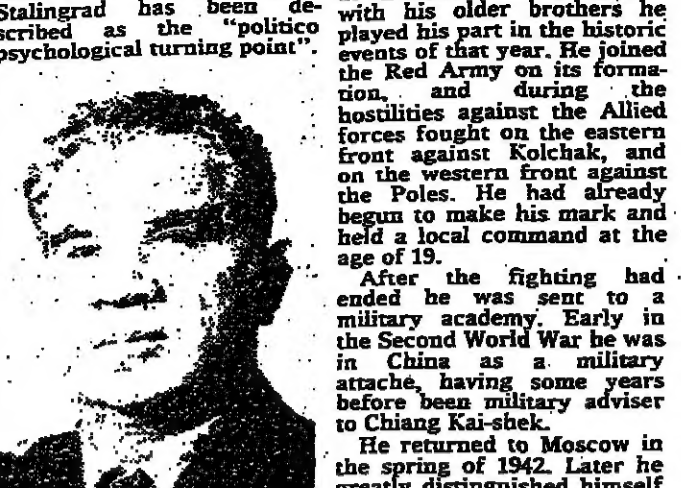
ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland) Pont Street: 11, Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey 6 30 Youth Fellowship Service.
CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland) Russell Street, Covent Garden 11 15 Rev J Miller Scott 6.30 Rev G Melvyn Wood.
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: M 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (Sung) Missa tempore quadragesimae (M Haydn) Salvator mundi (Blow) Jehovah quam multi sunt (Purcell); Noon 5 30, 7.0 Vespers and Benediction 3.30.
THE ORATORY, SW7: HM, 11, Mass in G (Schubert) O for the wings of a dove (Mendelssohn); LM 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.30, 4.30, 7.0, Vespers and Benediction: 3 30, Caro mea vere est cibus (Caldara).
ST ETHELDREDA'S, Ely Place (Holborn Circus): SM, 11, Mass: Byrd a four, Gradual: Plainsong, Offertory: Diffusa est gratia (Nanini).
CHURCH OF OUR LADY, St Johns Wood, SM, (Latin) 10.45, Messe Basse-Fauve, Civitas Sancti (Byrd).
THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7 30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6 15.
REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11, Rev W Workman; 6.30, Rev G J Bakker.
ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian-Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11 am, Rev J Miller.
CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11, and 6.30, Rev Dr R John Tudor.
WEST LONDON MISSION, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W1: 11, Rev C Pennington; 6.30, Rev R Harries.
CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, EC: 11, Rev D Owen; 6.30, Rev Dr B Johanson.
WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6 30, Rev Dr R T Kendall.
WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: 11, Rev Dr R C Gibbins.

OBITUARY

MARSHAL V. I. CHUIKOV
Commander at Stalingrad victory

Marshal Vasili I. Chuikov, the distinguished Russian soldier who as commander of the 62nd Army repelled the main German assault at the Battle of Stalingrad, died on March 18, at the age of 82, it was reported from Moscow yesterday. *He was also* commander of the Russian Eighth Army during the Battle for Berlin in the spring of 1945.

Although it is sometimes said that the Battle of Kursk in July, 1943, was the real military turning point in Hitler's Russian campaign, Stalingrad has been described as the "politico psychological turning point".



The outcome there following upon the summer of 1942 which had swept the Germans right into the Caucasus and almost to the shores of the Caspian, was one of the most spectacular victories ever won. Nearly 300,000 Germans and Rumanians were killed or taken prisoner in the cauldron.

A poignant reminder of the fearful battle is to be found in Chuikov's book *The Beginning of the Road*, which, while it avoided the undiluted heroics common enough in Russian war histories, did not lack in candour, for he took pains to distinguish between good troops and bad troops and good and bad leadership. He told Khrushchev, then a political commissar at the battle for Stalingrad: "We shall either hold the city or die there."

After the end of the Second World War Chuikov was Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces of occupation in East Germany, and head of the Soviet military administration.

He was born in January, 1900, one of the 12 children of a peasant living in a village not far from Moscow. He went to work at the age of 12 as an errand boy but later was apprenticed to a locksmith.

The revolution of 1917 found him at the naval base at Kronstadt; there, together with his older brothers he played his part in the historic events of that year. He joined the Red Army on its formation, and during the hostilities against the Allied forces fought on the eastern front against Kolchak, and on the western front against the Poles. He had already begun to make his mark and held a local command at the age of 19.

After the fighting had ended he was sent to a military academy. Early in the Second World War he was in China as a military attaché, having some years before been military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek.

He returned to Moscow in the spring of 1942. Later he greatly distinguished himself as commander of the 64th Army during the desperate retreat across the scorched, waterless steppes of the Don country in July and August. In September he took charge of the 62nd Army entrusted with defence of Stalingrad, and there followed what might very reasonably be called his finest hour.

After the deliverance at *Stalingrad he commanded forces which moved into the* Donets basin and then the Crimea, and after regrouping made the final assault on Berlin.

On his return from Germany he was for a time C-in-C of Russian land forces, and also served as a Deputy Minister of Defence.

He attended the funeral of General Eisenhower in 1969 as one of the official Russian representatives.

MR A. BADEL
Compelling stage presence

Mr Alan Badel, the actor, died suddenly yesterday at the age of 58; he was one of the strongest classical players of his time.

Tall, lean, good-looking, with a voice that could be uncommonly elegiac, he usually suggested his half-French ancestry. In the theatre he was exceptionally vital and compelling; indeed he never lost the quality since he won the Bancroft Gold Medal at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in 1941. Though he had several of the major classical parts, he stays in memory for, one in particular — Richard III, which he essayed twice with an interval of nearly 30 years between the performances.

Like many other actors Badel was not invariably at his most impressive on a first night. But he could grow finely as a run proceeded, noticeably during his romantic Hamlet at Stratford Upon Avon (1956). He was a fitting choice for the title role of Sartre's drama, *Kean*, giving a performance in which he thought himself back astonishingly into the role of the great English actor whose work depended upon intermittent lightning flashes.

Born in Manchester in September, 1923, of Anglo-French parentage, Badel went from RADA to the Mercury Theatre, London, as Pierrot in *L'Enfant Prodigue*. After two small parts in the Gielgud *Macbeth* at the Piccadilly (1942) he served for five years with the Parachute Regiment, 6 Airborne Division



Later he went to the Birmingham Repertory, appearing in the spring of 1949 as a Richard III of demonic drive. Thenceforward he did a great deal at Stratford Upon Avon during 1950 and 1951, especially (to Gielgud's Lear) a good frightened-boy Fool which Eric Keown described as "an undernourished, hopeless bird"; a deadly quiet, velvety-sneering Dauphin in *Henry V*, and an Ariel who was like a Donatello figure given radiant life.

From Stratford he spent two seasons at the Old Vic where he proved his versatility with both a Romeo and a Quince who was a charming fusser. He had, too, Francois Villon's dagger thrust of speech and movement in a new play James Forsyth's *The Other Heart*. At Stratford again (1956) he was Hamlet, Berowne and the relishingly fantastic Lucio in *Measure For Measure*.

Back in London his most exciting work was as Fouquier — Tinville in Hochwalder's *The Public Prosecutor* (1957) where he prowled across the stage like a trapped lion on the last day of The Terror.

He was married to Yvonne Owen. Their daughter is the actress Sarah Badel.

MR ALFRED FAIRBANK

Mr Alfred Fairbank, CBE, civil servant, distinguished calligrapher, and pioneer of handwriting reform, died at Hove on March 14. He was 86.

In 1920, he studied lettering and illuminating under Grailey Hewitt and rapidly became one of the best calligraphers of his day. Under the enlightened patronage of St John Hornby, he wrote the superb manuscripts of *Ecclesiasticus*, *Horace* and *Vergil*. He was a founder member of the Society of Scribes and Illuminators, serving variously as treasurer, secretary and president. At the instance of Stanley Morison, he designed in 1928 the elegant, compact italic type known in the trade as Narrow Bembo, a title he detested. He was closely associated with Edward Johnston and worked on a phonetic alphabet with Robert Bridges.

During this time, he anticipated with uncanny prescience the crisis in handwriting that was to hit class-rooms after the war. Starting from a study of 16th-century writing-masters (especially Tagliente and Lucas) and his conviction that "handwriting is a system of movements involving touch", he evolved a simple, *modern* script. "Italic" attracted world-wide attention in educational circles and has been adopted in numerous schools. Fairbank's *Dryad Writing Cards*, *Handwriting Cards*, and *Beacon Writing Books* are now classics.

In cooperation with the manufacturer George Hughes, he devised the first italic pen-nib. He founded the Society for Italic Handwriting in 1952. His researches into early manuscripts resulted in many articles and books, eg the *Book of Scripts* — a King Penguin best-seller — and (with Berthold Wolpe) *Renaissance Handwriting*.

Fairbank was an inspiring teacher. He insisted on scrupulous accuracy and refused ever to compromise on standards of quality. Yet *he never intimidated his* classes. He wanted handwriting to be a joyous amalgam of discipline and freedom, a "dance of the pen", as he put it.

In 1955, he was honoured by being apppointed CBE and, in 1966, his seventieth birthday was celebrated with a splendid festschrift *Calligraphy and Palaeography*.

Alfred Fairbank's achievements were buttressed by the unfailing devotion of his wife Elsie, who, with their son John, survives him.

MR G M O'FERRALL

Mr George More O'Ferrall, the television and film director, died on March 18. He was 74.

He was born in Bristol on July 4, 1907, the eldest son of Lewis More O'Ferrall, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P, and educated at Beaumont College and the Central School of Dramatic Art where he won the Dawson-Milward Cup. In the 1920s and early 1930s he was on the stage acting at one time with Sir Ben Greet's company. In 1934 he was assistant director on Sir Carol Reed's film *Midshipman Easy*. Two years later he joined BBC Television where he produced the first variety programme *Here's Looking at You* and directed the television magazine programme *Picture Page*. In October 1936 he produced T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*.

Between 1937 and 1939 he was closely concerned with the production of over 20 plays including *Assan*, with Greer Garson; *Macbeth* with Lawrence Olivier and *Cyrano de Bergerac* with Leslie Banks, James Mason and Constance Cummings. During the Second World War he served with the Royal Artillery as a staff officer at Fighter Command H.Q. RAF and later as GSO2(Air) with the 14th Army in Burma and India. After the war he rejoined the BBC but in 1950 he left for 20th Century Fox films. In 1957 he returned to television as a freelance producer working with independent companies and two years after joined Anglia Television as Head Of Drama.

He was awarded the Baird Medal in 1964 for his outstanding contribution to television. From 1964 to 1967 he worked for ATV and directed several series such as *Love Story*, *The Planemakers* and *Front Page Story*. In 1975 he retired to his home in Spain.

He married in 1935 Elizabeth Crosby Lockwood, second daughter of Crosby Lockwood, MC. They had four children.

ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI

The Acharya Jiwatram Kripalani, who was an early associate of Mahatma Gandhi and was prominent in the struggle for Independence in India, died in Ahmedabad yesterday.

Kripalani served the independence movement and the Congress Party long and loyally and acceded to the party's presidency, but only after all power had gone from that office. In 1951 he quit the Congress Party and became a committed opponent and persistent critic of Mr Nehru, the Prime Minister, and his government. As was true of all the leaders of the Indian opposition during the Nehru years, he carried little political weight; but he gave expressions to misgivings, complaints and accusations about the government which, had it not been for him and a few like him, would have been stifled by the oppressive majority of the ruling party.

Jiwatram Bhagwandas Kripalani was born in 1888 and began his career as a university lecturer in Bihar and then at Benares Hindu University, where he was professor of politics in 1919, but from 1917 his way lay with Ghandi. Through village uplift work in Gujerat (which gave him his title of Acharya, principal or preceptor), political agitation and demonstration — he was imprisoned nine times — and party work, by the middle 1930's he had become an influential figure in the Congress Party and from 1934 to 1946 he was its general secretary.

In 1946 Kripalani was elected president of the party, a post which for decades had been dominant in Indian political affairs. But as Congress transformed itself from an independence movement into a ruling party, power went from the organization into the new Parliament with men like Nehru and Sardar Patel, and the presidency of the party was left without authority or even influence. After a year Kripalani, deeply disappointed, resigned the presidency. He was a candidate for that office again in 1950, but was defeated.

After that Kripalani began to move into opposition, first forming a "democratic front" within the party and later leaving the party with that group to merge ultimately with the socialists and form the Praja Socialist Party of which he became chairman. It was as a PSP member on the front benches of the opposition in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) that Kripalani made his mark, though not really until the late 1950's when the dispute with China over the northern borders came into the open.

Kripalani led the opposition chorus which denounced China for aggression.

Mr John Besley Martin, CBE, who died on March 10 at the age of 75, was the founder of the family business of Martins Caravans in the early 1930s. He sat on Exeter City Council for many years, was elected an alderman and had been Sheriff and Mayor of Exeter. he was vice-chairman of Devon County Council from 1978 to 1981.

Freda Lady Slade, widow of Sir Alfred Slade, fifth baronet, died on March 14 at the age of 81. She was Freda Mary, younger daughter of Sidney Meates, and she was married in 1922. Her husband died in 1960.

Mr Richard Hansen, Danish Under-Secretary of State for Commercial Affairs, died in Bankok on March 16.

Saturday Review

When he was thirteen, in the 1940s, Philip Oakes was expelled from the Bluecoat School in Wolverhampton after naming the headmaster as an embezzler. He was sent in disgrace to a Methodist run Children's Homes school in Lancashire. "Plans had been made, letters had been exchanged, my future had been decided without anyone troubling to ask what I felt about the matter. I was hurt and I was infuriated."

Dishonourable schoolboy

by Philip Oakes

Dwellers All in Time and Space: A Memory of the 1940s is the second volume of autobiography by Philip Oakes and followed the highly-acclaimed *From Middle England: A Memory of the 1930s.* He has written four novels, among them *Experiment at Proto* and *A Cast of Thousands,* and three volumes of poetry. An anthology of his poems, drawn from those collections, will be published by Andre Deutsch in August. A journalist and broadcaster, Philip Oakes was the film critic of *The Evening Standard* and *The Sunday Telegraph* before becoming a columnist on *The Sunday Times.*



The next morning I awoke to find someone kicking the foot of my bed. I looked up apprehensively and saw a squat, sturdy man with bright blue eyes standing over me. He wore a striped flannel shirt secured at the neck by a collar stud and a black waistcoat traversed by a gold watch chain. His arms were folded and his right hand supported the bowl of a pipe from which a blue thread of tobacco smoke climbed towards the ceiling. His posture implied that he had been waiting there for some time and that his patience was wearing thin. "All right", he said, "let's be having you. Time to rise and shine."

His name, I recalled, was Mr King. I had met him and his wife the previous evening when Mr Buller had steered me along the rutted road and through the front gate of Mosscrop House. "Mr King is in charge here", he said. "He's what we call the Labour Master. He makes sure the important jobs get done."

It was a flattering but not, as I discovered later, a wholly accurate description of Mr King's occupation. As Labour Master he was in charge of the casual work force of boys who had left school but had not yet been apprenticed to a regular trade. The jobs for which they could eventually train were limited to those essential to the running of the branch, but competition was fierce. There was a farm, a bakery, a boot-repairers, a smithy (which also offered a grounding in electrical repairs) and the branch stores. Only a few boys were accepted as apprentices. The rest joined Mr King's labour squad which was known as the Shop. They were responsible for sweeping the roads, moving furniture, spreading manure, mending walls, chopping firewood, clearing fields of sunken stones and laying the drains which would make them fit for farming. Everyone served time on the Shop. Older boys who were still at school were required to donate their Saturday mornings to community service. Juniors were press-ganged when rain threatened the hay crop or potatoes were to be planted or picked. There was no pretence that there was dignity in the labour. The work was there to be done and the chief art lay in doing as little of it as possible. I learned this in the months to come. I also came to appreciate the fathomless sloth that lay behind Mr King's busy facade. But my first impressions were very different.

As he stood by my bed I studied his face, pricked by pores as deep as dimples. He was going bald and his scalp showed pallidly between the watered strips of hair that spanned his head, linking ear to ear as if he was wearing headphones. He had a large but firm belly and trim dancer's feet. His arms were furred with fine, almost invisible hair and they were as thick as the legs of pork which Mr James, our butcher at home, attacked so fiercely with his chopper. He seemed to be lost in thought, but without warning he gripped the edge of my bed, straightened his arms and tipped me to the floor. Deliberately he took the pipe from his mouth. "When I say move, lad, move."

I pulled on my clothes and followed the rest of the pack downstairs into the dining room. the chairs were stacked on the tables and most of the boys were on their hands and knees, hunched like jockeys, and scooting backwards in bursts of furious energy as if they were running a race in reverse. Each of them was kneeling on a felt pad, clutching a bundle of rags with which he burnished the floorboards. Each boy made several runs up and down his individual strip, applying polish from a large tin half-filled with orange wax and rubbing it off so fiercely that the oak planks glittered beneath his hands. I smelled pipe smoke behind me and turned to see Mr King leaning against the door, his legs elegantly crossed beneath his snug belly, his arms folded as before. "We have no gentlemen here", he said, apparently addressing no one in particular. "There's only working lads in this house."

A small boy with red hair so severely cropped that it looked like rash showed me a locker where the rags and polish were kept. "Help yourself," he said.

I found a rag and went to work. Mr King sauntered over to watch me and when I glanced up I saw his belly looming over me like a thunder cloud. He puffed on his pipe. "Don't use so much polish. Just dab it on the floor and work it in. It's elbow grease that counts."

I tried to follow his instructions but my polishing rag was glazed with wax and left smears on the yellow boards. "Rub harder," said Mr King.

Mr heart pounded in my chest and sweat ran into my eyes. I could see myself shunting up and down my strip of floor until my hands wore holes in the rag. I examined the surface for smears and when I found none I looked up hopefully.

Mr King pointed with the glossy toe of his shoe. "What's that?"

"A stain," I said. "It's in the wood."

"Is it now?" He reached down to the offending spot and scooped up a thin rind of grease on his fingernail.

"I'm sorry." I said.

"It's no good being sorry. Learn to do it right."

I bent my back and polished the strip again. "We've tamed tigers here," said Mr King.

"I beg your pardon."

"Tigers," he repeated. "We've tamed worse than you." He pointed to a regimental badge tattooed on his right forearm. "Ten years light-heavyweight champion of the British Army in India," he said as if he was reciting his name and number. "Undefeated. Never took a count."

I was properly impressed. "We did boxing at my last school."

"Would you take me on then?" demanded Mr King.

"Not likely."

Mr King unflexed his arm and put his pipe back into his mouth. "Right you are. Do as you're told. Pull your weight and don't get above yourself."

It was more than a pep talk, I realized. Mr King was defining limits, warning me how I might transgress and advising me that I was under obvservation. Evidently I was considered a hard case, and I remembered my mother and my uncle filling in forms which they hid when I came into the room and which I had subsequently failed to intercept. In their eagerness to feed the archives they had provided me with a reputation which it would have been perilous to live up to. I resolved there and then never to come into direct conflict with Mr King.

He walked up and down my strip of the floor. "That's more like it. Now go and get washed. Shirt off and don't forget to do behind your ears."

In the washroom a line of smaller boys filed past a woman wearing a blue silk dress with a starched white collar. Her name was Sister Aggie and with Mr and Mrs King she shared the running of Mosscrop House. As I already knew from the pamphlets with which my mother had been supplied, the homes were largely financed by Methodist chapels and organizations. There were 30 branches situated all over the country. There was an average of 10 houses to a branch and each of them was staffed by women known as Sisters whose job was to act as house mother to small family units of boys or girls. It was not a religious order to which they belonged, but their uniforms and titles somehow set them apart. They were like nuns or wardresses; agents of the institution. Usually two of the Sisters were responsible for the management of a house but Mosscrop, as I had already been told, was where they tamed tigers. It was where the hard cases were subjected to the proper discipline and Mr King was the disciplinarian.

Sister Aggie had a flushed and fleshy face and small eyes which were miniaturized still further by the thick lenses of her spectacles. Her hair straggled from a loose bun and she had a faint but perceptible moustache. After we had washed and dried ourselves we presented ourselves for her inspection, baring our wrists and necks to show they wore no tidemarks. She pored over our flesh as if searching for a text which would miraculously surface the longer she looked, but she avoided touching us except for the very smallest boys. She seemed to be in a flux of embarrassment and irritation, tossing her head so that her glasses glinted and her hair spilled over her collar. When it was my turn she peered so closely that I felt her breath graze my naked back. "Your neck's dirty", she announced.

"Where?" I tried to see myself in the mirror on the wall.

"There." She prodded me with her finger.

"I can't see anything."

"Well, I can see it", she said. "There's muck you could grow turnips in."

I sensed everyone watching me and while I tried to frame a retort Mr King sauntered into the washroom. "Any bother, Sister?" he enquired.

She smoothed back her hair and lodged her glasses more securely on her nose. "No, not really."

Mr King propped himself comfortably against the wall while I scrubbed by neck with a flannel and then offered the glowing evidence to Sister Aggie. "That's better", she said. "Now you can get dressed."

"And look sharp about it", said Mr King. "It's breakfast in two minutes."

Mrs King said grace. The boys sat at four long tables, two at each end of the room, while she shared a small central table with Mr King and Sister Aggie. She was small and pale with a drooping mouth and bags like purses of lilac silk beneath her eyes. She looked as if she had slept badly and the teacup was too heavy for her frail hand. When she buttered a square of toast she studied it for a full minute, then put it gently to the side of her plate. Sister Aggie refilled her cup and she sipped the tea reproachfully as though it was medicine which she was forcing herself to drink.

The previous evening when I had been brought to the house by Mr Buller we had been shown into the sitting room where Mrs King sat on a low nursing chair, an embroidery frame in her lap. Mr Buller traced the design with his finger. "Roses again, I see", he said.

"The wife's very fond of roses", said Mr King.

Tapestries draped over the backs of two easy chairs confirmed his observation., They swarmed with red roses and yellow roses. There were even one or two blue roses.

"Does your mother do embroidery?" Mrs King asked me.

"She can't. She gets headaches."

Mrs King threaded a needle with green silk and drew it through the canvas. A leaf budded beneath her hand and she smiled sympathetically. "Your mother misses a great deal. You must be a good boy for her sake."

"And for his own", said Mr Buller. "He must make his mind up about that. No more wasted opportunities." He clapped me on the back. "Go and make yourself known to the other boys.

I did as I was told. They sat in a semi-circle around a small fire in the next room and I noticed that although several of them were bigger and I presumed older than me, all but one wore short trousers. The firelight bounced off their bare knees. "She'll have them off you", said a boy whose hair stood up from his head in Vaselined quills.

"She'll have what off me?"

"Them". He plucked my trouser-leg. "Only the biggest lads wear longies here."

"My mother bought these", I said.

They snickered silently at the fire as if I had said something amusing. "I'm telling you", said the boy with spiky hair. "You'll be back in short pants tomorrow."

"Happen he will and happen he won't", said another boy. He wore a school blazer with a badge on the breast pocket. "Where are you from?" he asked me.

"Stoke on Trent."

"That's what I heard", he said. "Like me. Best place on earth. Where exactly?"

"High Lane. Near Burslem", I said.

"Posh, are you?"

I shook my head. "Not a bit."

"Went to a posh school, though. That's what they say."

I was suddenly aware that everyone present knew my entire case-history and I was being studied to see whether I measured up to it. "I was expelled", I said.

"What for?"

"I was a bad influence."

"What's that?"

"You'll have to ask them", I said "They just wanted to get rid of me."

"Did they whack you there?" asked the boy in the blazer.

"Sometimes."

"With a cane or a strap?"

"A cane", I said. "On the hand."

"How many?"

"It varied. Six mostly."

"They gave me a dozen once", he said, spreading his palms for inspection. "Six on each hand."

"What for?"

"Smoking", he said. "How about you?"

I showed them a packet of Park Drive. "Where can we have a drag?"

"In the furnace room", said the boy with spiky hair. "After tea when they've all settled down."

The boy in the blazer held out his hand. "My name's Ray Clutton," he said. "Come and sit next to me. Potteries lads should stick together." He folded my fingers over the packet of cigarettes. "Put them away, for Christ's sake. You don't want everyone to see what you've got." He looked fiercely round the watching faces. "And there's not room for all of you in that furnace room. Doss and Spiff and Skelly. That's the lot."

Doss was dark and thick-set. Spiff was the boy with the spiky hair and Skelly was tall and abnormally thin. His knuckles stood out on his hands like knots of red amber and his eyes glared as if unseen thumbs were pressing them from behind. Other than myself he was the only one wearing long trousers. They were made of some dark worsted material which looked exhausted as though it had been repeatedly boiled and wrung out.

"Batley shoddy", he said, intercepting my gaze. "That's what they call it. Cheapest stuff on the market. It's for working togs mostly."

"Not like this", said Ray, fingering my flannels. "You'll get all the lasses with these. They like a bit of swank."

We shared a table for tea — slices of brown bread and margarine with one small green apple apiece — and afterwards I was led across the yard to the furnace room. It was cramped and dusty, like a shoe box stood on end. Skelly wedged the door shut with an iron rake. The furnace glowed and the wind sang in the chimney. I handed round the cigarettes and we all lit up. There was a concert of deep and dramatic inhalations.

"You want to keep it down as long as you can", said Ray. "That's how you get the benefit." When he exhaled, his breath revealed practically no trace of smoke. "It's all gone into the system", he explained.

I thought about Mr King and his large, inquisitive nose. "Won't they smell it on us?" I asked.

Ray delayed answering until he had digested another lungful of smoke. "He's not bothered about us. Not so long as we don't make a show of it. He's an idle bugger."

"Just do as you're told and look busy", said Spiff. "He told us that himself."

"Army rules," said Doss.

"He don't want no trouble", said Skelly. "He keeps telling us not to rock the boat."

I learned that Skelly worked in the branch stores, distributing groceries to both the girls' and boys' houses. Doss was still a pupil at the branch school, but about to become apprenticed to the smithy. Spiff worked in the bakery and Ray attended a technical school at Bury. "They'll send you out too", he said confidently. "Old Buller likes to show off his bright lads."

An extract from Dwellers All in Time and Space *by Philip Oakes, published next Thursday by Andre Deutsch, price £8.50.*

Mrs Miggs in the springtime



In the spring, bit by bit, day by day, as the nights lengthen and the weather brightens, and as the gardens are sown and planted, the village comes to obvious life again, and people come out into the open, like animals from their winter retreats.

People walk their dogs without being too brisk about it now, and take a stroll to the pub, and do their gardens, or else simply stand, in the doorway that lets on to the lane, at the gate, by the wall, watching to see who goes by, giving good day, catching up on the news. Mrs Miggs takes her upright chair, with the old, round knitted cushion and her crochet, and sits in the porch, and Mr Harrow, who is very old, very lame, opens his window wide and sits at it hour after hour, and the canary sits beside him in its cage.

Mrs Miggs was married sixty-two years ago, in Barley Church, from the Grange where she was then in service, and where she met her husband-to-be, who was one of the gardeners, and they went back there for a year or two, until her mother died and it was her job to return home, a hundred yards away, to the cottage she had been born in. There, she looked after her father and her husband and, later, her dead sister's three children. The Miggses had, as she put it, " no cuttings" themselves.

She remembered the dances at The Grange, every Christmas, and Midsummer, for all those in service in the house, and the rest of the village, and the balls for the carriage folk, and the parties for the girls from the orphanage. She remembered when our Moon Cottage was three cottages, each one up and one down, with as many as eight people living there.

"There was never so many houses then," she said, "but there was a good few more people." Barley was a large village once. It had two shops, a cobbler, the inn, a butcher, a baker (who only stopped baking five years ago and is still living in one of the almshouses). There was the mixed school and the orphanage and a Men's Evening Institute, and a Methodist chapel as well as St Nicholas Church, and each place of worship had two choirs.

Mrs Miggs lent me a bound volume of parish magazines of 90 and 100 years ago, and there, among the records of baptisms and marriages and burials, were some of the names of our present neighbours, Elder and Miggs, Harrow and Ash, Baker and Plum and Dove. It is surprising how many people we know who are old Barley people and their fathers and grandfathers before them, and many of them still live in the same cottages, though they are greatly enlarged and modernized now. And there are young generations, too, grandchildren who work in the city, unless they are farmers, but who still live in Barley, and great-grandchildren at the village school.

On the corner of Fen Lane and the slope that leads up to High Holt and the Ridge, there is a house called the Old Forge, and the farrier, Mr Dove, still occupies it, though it is no longer a forge in the strict sense, for his forge is his van, he is a travelling blacksmith, as they mostly are nowadays. His son John is a blacksmith, too, and last Easter Monday John Dove got married in Barley Church.

We went to look on, of course, standing by the lych gate with half the village, and it was a sunny day and a pretty wedding, but even better was the ceremony outside the Old Forge, before all the guests went over to the Carpenter's Arms for the reception, when they fired the anvil. It is not a Barley tradition. Blacksmiths all over the county have had an anvil fired at their weddings for generations and many still do.

Opposite the cottage is a low, grassy mound, on to which the anvil had been dragged. Everyone stood around it, all over the lane, and there were two big fireworks stuffed into the anvil hollows, with a make-shift fuse, a piece of tape, leading down on to the grass and across the road. A lot of fussing about, and checking and rearranging, a lot of family cameras to the ready and then the farrier and his new wife were pushed forward a little, and the farrier's father lit the fuse.

It crept slowly, slowly, towards the fireworks. The children began to get restless, everyone looked either embarrassed or worried, or a bit cold, in the spring breeze, but expectant. Two blackbirds were singing like mad in the lilac tree above the bank, and just as someone was saying "It's gone out", there was one bang, a puff of yellow smoke, and then the second, bigger bang, and everybody cheered and applauded and clapped the farrier on the back and kissed his bride, and the blackbirds flew off, screeching, startled, into the trees. The blacksmith was well and truly married. We strolled back, past the pond, and up the High Street, back to the church, and climbed the steep, gravelled path between the leaning gravestones to the ancient wooden door. There were white and pink paper petals on the ground, and spring sunshine.

That Easter Monday evening, Mrs Miggs, in her ninety-sixth year, rolled up her crochet, and took in her chair, at the end of the afternoon, and closed her door and went to bed, early, as she always did, in the room that used to be the parlour, for she had not been able to climb the stairs since breaking her hip five years before, and in the night, in her sleep, died.

And so there was a funeral service at the church to follow the farrier's wedding, and people in Barley felt saddened, for Mrs Miggs was so well-known and liked, such a familiar figure, she had seemed immortal, and another link with the old days, the old village life, was severed. Sad too, we said, that she did not reach her hundreth year, to which she was looking forward.

Mrs Miggs's cottage is up for sale now, and it will have to be renovated and perhaps altered drastically, and never look the same, and we miss the sight of her, on her chair with her crochet, as we go up the lane past her door, of an evening.

Front Line, Peter Ustinov, Reviews, Chess, Bridge 11 ■ Travel 12 ■ Shoparound, Gardening, The Times Cook 13

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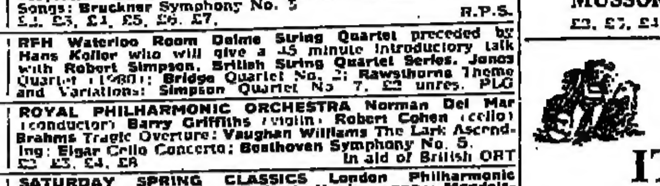
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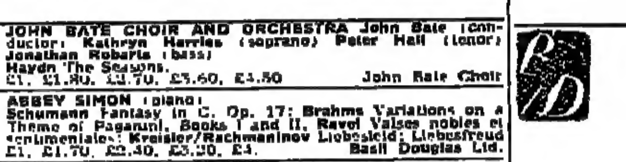
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL



Today 20 March 8.00 pm	GALA CONCERT BBC Radio Orchestra Geoff Love (conductor) Rosemary Clooney Vince Hill Stutz Bear Cats Introduced by David Jacobs £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7. Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 21 March 3.15 p.m.	WILLI BOSKOVSKY conducts the London Concert Orchestra Prog incl: Johann Strauss II Waldmeister Overture; Annen Polka; Accelerations Waltz; Tales from the Vienna Woods; Josef Strauss Ohne Sorgen, Polka-Schnell; Frauenherz Polka etc, £1.50, £2.50, £3, £4, £5, £6 R Gubbay Ltd.
Sunday 21 March 7.30 pm	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA London Philharmonic Choir Erich Leinsdorf (conductor) Alfred Brendel (piano) Weber Ov. Der Freischütz; Schumann Piano Concerto; Verdi Te Deum; Ravel Daphnis and Chloé, Suite No. 2, £3.20, £4.50, £5.70, £7, £8 (ONLY) LPO Ltd.
Monday 22 March 6.00 p.m.	RFH Waterloo Room MUSIC OF EIGHT DECADES Oliver Knussen talks to Stephen Plaistow about Where the Wild Things Are, to be given its first British performance by the London Sinfonietta at the Queen Elizabeth Hall later this evening. £1.50 BBC LOCB
Monday 22 March 8.00 p.m.	FESTIVAL OF INDIA GALA CONCERT London Philharmonic Orchestra Zubin Mehta (conductor) Ravi Shankar (sitar) Subbulakshmi (singer) Shankar Raga-Mala (Concerto No. 2 for sitar & orchestra), South Indian vocal music. (ALL SEATS SOLD) Basil Douglas Ltd.
Tuesday 23 March 8.00 pm	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Vladimir Ashkenazy (conductor) Itzhak Perlman (violin) Sibelius Tapiola; Symphony No. 7. Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto. (RETURNS ONLY) Philharmonia Ltd.
Wednesday 24 March 5.55 pm	ORGAN SPECTRUM LYNNE DAVIS Marchand Dialogue in C; Boëly Andante con moto; Bach Prélude and Fugue, BWV. 543; Alain Intermezzo; Franck, Choral No. 1 in E; Duruflé Scherzo, Op 2; Widor Allegro (Symphony No. 6) £1.50 unreserved. Royal Festival Hall
Wednesday 24 March 8.00 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra Kurt Masur (conductor) Heather Harper (soprano) Barber Adagio for Strings; Strauss Four Last Songs; Bruckner Symphony No. 3 £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7. R.P.S.
Thursday 25 March 7.00 p.m.	RFH Waterloo Room Delmé String Quartet preceded by Hans Keller who will give a 45 minute introductory talk with Robert Simpson. British String Quartet Series. Jonos Quartet (1980); Bridge Quartet No. 2; Rawsthorne Theme and Variations; Simpson Quartet No 7. £2 unres. PLG
Thursday 25 March 8.00 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Norman Del Mar (conductor) Barry Griffiths (violin) Robert Cohen (cello) Brahms Tragic Overture; Vaughan Williams The Lark Ascending; Elgar Cello Concerto; Beethoven Symphony No. 5. £2, £3, £4, £8 In aid of British ORT
Saturday 27 March 7.30 pm	SATURDAY SPRING CLASSICS London Philharmonic Orchestra James Judd (con) Martin Hughes (pno); Mendelssohn Italian Symphony; Grieg Piano Con in A minor; Rimsky-Korsakov Scheherazade, £2, £3, £3.70, £4.40, £5, £6, £7. (Please note starting time) Royal Festival Hall
Sunday 28 March 11.00 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.	THE BACH CHOIR English Chamber Orchestra Willcocks (cond) Lott (sop) Baker (contr) Davies (ten) Roberts (bs) Tear (Evang) Macann (Chrsts) Dawkes (org. cont) Scott (org): Bach St Matthew Passion (complete: in English) Returns only The Bach Choir
Sunday 28 March 7.00 p.m.	RAVI SHANKAR (sitar) Alla Rakha (tabla) with tanpura accompaniment. A programme of Indian classical music. £2, £3.50, £5, £7.50, £10 (only) Basil Douglas Ltd.
Monday 29 March 8.00 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Philharmonia Chorus André Previn (cond) Chung (vln) Allen (bar): 80th Birthday Concert for Sir William Walton: Walton Anniversary Fanfare Orb and Sceptre; Violin Concerto; Belshazzar's Feast. Returns only Philharmonia Ltd.
Tuesday 30 March 7.00 p.m.	RFH Waterloo Room ARDITTI STRING QUARTET preceded by Hans Keller who will give a 45 minute introductory talk with J. Harvey & B. Orr; Ferneyhough Quartet No. 2; Orr Quartet (Refrains 3) (1st Lon pf) Butler Familiar; Harvey Quartet. £2 unres. PLG
Tuesday 30 March 8.00 p.m.	JAMES GALWAY (flute) Phillip Moll (piano harpsichord) John Mayer (tanpura) Mozart A Sonata; Mayer Sri Krishna for flute, keyboards and tanpura; Beethoven Sonata in B flat; Prokofiev Sonata in D, Op. 94. £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50 London Artists Ltd.
Wednesday 31 March 5.55 p.m.	ORGAN SPECTRUM George Malcolm (org & hrpscd) Couperin Ordre No 18 (hrpscd); Bach Chromatic Fantasia & Fugue, BWV.903 (hrpscd); Frescobaldi Works from Toccate d'Intavolatura 1637 and Fiori Musicali 1635 (organ); Bach Partita, BWV 768 £1.50 unres. RFH
Wednesday 31 March 8.00 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (cond) A Viennese Night Works by the Strauss Family, incl: Ov. Gipsy Baron, Perpetuum mobile; Thunder and Lightning Polka; Blue Danube Waltz; Radetsky March. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 RPO Ltd.
Thursday 1 April 8.00 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA James Conlon (conductor) James Galway (flute) Mozart Symphony No. 38 (Prague); Flute Concerto in D, K 314; Mayer Flute Concerto; Roussel Bacchus and Ariadne, Suite No. 2. £2, £4, £6, £8, £10 LPO Ltd.
Friday 2 April 8.00 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (conductor) Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich (piano) Beethoven Overture, Prometheus; Piano Concerto No. 4; Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral). £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 RPO Ltd.



QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL



Today 20 March 7.45 p.m.	JOHN BATE CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA John Bate (conductor) Kathryn Harries (soprano) Peter Hall (tenor) Jonathan Roberts (bass) Haydn The Seasons. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 John Bate Choir
Sunday 21 March 3.00 p.m.	ABBEY SIMON (piano) Schumann Fantasy in C, Op. 17; Brahms Variations on a Theme of Paganini, Books I and II, Ravel Valses nobles et sentimentales; Kreisler/Rachmaninov Liebesleid; Liebesfreud £1, £1.70, £2.40, £3.20, £4. Basil Douglas Ltd.
Sunday 21 March 7.15 p.m.	SERENATA OF LONDON Bruce Dukov (director/violin) Purcell Chaconne in G minor; Holst St Paul's Suite; Haydn Violin Concerto in C; Dvorak Serenade in E, Op 22 £1, £1.70, £2.40, £3.20, £4 Gonzalo Augusto
Monday 22 March 7.45 p.m.	MUSIC OF EIGHT DECADES London Sinfonietta Knussen (cond) (pf solo ch) Hardy Hirst Jenkins Morrell Wilson-Johnson Edwards Bartok Music for strings, percussion & celesta; Knussen Where the Wild Things Are (1st Brit pf) £1, £1.70, £2.40, £3.20 (Only) Sin. Prod. Ltd.
Tuesday 23 March 7.45 p.m.	TATE MUSIC GROUP R. Studt (director/violin) T. Pinnock E. Beckett M. Messiter M. Laird J. S. Bach Ob Conc BWV.1056; Vln Conc. BWV.1041; Harpsichord Conc. BWV.1052; Brandenburg Concerto No. 2; C. P. E. Bach Flute Conc. £1.30, £2.10, £2.70, £3.50. Tate MG
Wednesday 24 March 7.45 p.m.	VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES (soprano) Graham Johnson (piano) The programme will include works by: Vivaldi, Handel, Schumann, Mompou, Albeniz, Granados, Obradors, Nicolau, Garcia Morante, Guastavino. £1.20, £2.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30 Dido Senger
Thursday 25 March 7.45 p.m.	PHILIP JONES BRASS ENSEMBLE Elgar Howarth (conductor) William Byrd/Howarth The Battell; Mussorgsky/Howarth Pictures at an Exhibition. Approximately half the seats will be available to the public at £3. Royal Festival Hall
Saturday 27 March 7.45 p.m.	LONDON ORIANA CHOIR English Baroque Orchestra Leon Lovett (conductor), G. Flintar, M. Cable, W. Kendall, P. Savidge, N. Mackie (Evangelist) B. Rayner Cook (Christus) Bach St John Passion (sung in German) £1.50, £3.30, £4, £4.50, £5 London Oriana Choir
Sunday 28 March 3.00 p.m.	JANINA FIALKOWSKA (piano) Bach Partita No. 2, BWV.826; Chopin Polonaise, Op. 44; Two Mazurkas, Op. 30 4; Op. 50 2; Ballade No. 1 Op. 23; Debussy Images (Book II); Prokofiev Sonata No. 6, Op. 82. £1.20, £1.70, £2.20, £2.80, £3.50 Ingpen & Williams Ltd.
Sunday 28 March 7.15 p.m.	NASH ENSEMBLE Lionel Friend (conductor) Eleanor Bron Edward Woodward (reciters) Ian Brown (piano), Satie Sports et divertissements; Constant Lambert Piano Concerto. Walton Façade. £1.50, £2.25, £2.75, £3.50, £4.25. Nash Concert Society
Monday 29 March 7.45 p.m.	BARCLAYS BANK MUSICAL SOCIETY ORCHESTRA AND CHOIR Michael Teychenne (conductor). Programme includes works by Schubert Dvorak Mozart Delius Verdi Coates Fauré Gounod Zeller Strauss Borodin. £2, £2.50 Barclays Bank Musical Society
Tuesday 30 March 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Michael Tilson Thomas (conductor) Sheila Armstrong (soprano) Haydn Symphony No. 81; Barber Knoxville: Summer of 1915; Beethoven Symphony No. 7. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6 ECO & Music Society Ltd
Wednesday 31 March 7.45 p.m.	PAUL BERKOWITZ (piano) Beethoven Sonata in F sharp, Op 78; Schubert Sonata in C minor, D.958; Schumann Fantasie in C, Op. 17. £1, £1.70, £2.40, £3.20, £4 Basil Douglas Ltd.
Thursday 1 April 7.45 p.m.	TILFORD BACH CHOIR Tilford Bach Orchestra Denys Darlow (cond) G Fisher (sop) M Smith (alto) A Thompson (ten) S Varcoe (bs) R Covey-Crump (Evang) B Rayner Cook (Chr) Handel The Passion of Christ. £2, £3, £4, £5. Tilford Bach Festival Choir & Orchestra Ltd.
Friday 2 April 7.45 p.m.	LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Philip Ledger (conductor) Bach Sinfonia to the Easter Oratorio; Brandenburg Concerto No. 5; Concerto for two violins, BWV.1043; Suite No 3; Telemann Viola Concerto £2.40, £3.30, £3.90, £4.40, £5 London Bach Orchestra Ltd.

PURCELL ROOM

Sunday 21 March 2.45 p.m.	ISABEL BEYER AND HARVEY DAGUL (piano duet) Four Hands and a Piano. Duets for Children Young and Old. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40 Harvey Dagul
Sunday 21 March 7.00 p.m.	COLIN PARR (clarinet) NIGEL KENNEDY (violin) FRANK WIBAUT (piano) Schumann Fantasiestücke for cl & pno; Brahms Sonata in G for vln & pno; Khachaturian Trio; wks by Debussy, Hindemith £1.80, £2.20, £2.60 Helen Jennings Concert Agency
Monday 22 March 7.30 p.m.	FRANCIS RENEAU (piano) Schubert Sonata in A minor, D.784; Schumann Carnaval, Op. 9; Chopin Fantaisie-Impromptu, Op. 66; Bartók Six Dances in Bulgarian Rhythm; Liszt Vallée d'Obermann. £1.50, £2 Kirckman Concert Society Ltd.
Tuesday 23 March 7.30 p.m.	WENDY EATHORNE AMERAL GUNSON NIGEL ROBSON RICHARD WIGMORE THOMAS McINTOSH A programme of English Song, in which high adventure on land and sea is explored, and the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth is celebrated. £2. City of London Musical Productions Ltd.
Wednesday 24 March 7.30 p.m.	TIMOTHY WILSON (c-ten) ANTONY RICH (ten) HILARY PUNSHON (pno) GERARD McDONALD (ob) CLARE REDFARN (hrpscd) JOSEPHINE EASTHOPE (cl cont). Wks by Corelli, Parkinson, Handel, Britten, Vivaldi, Buxtehude. £1.00, £1.50, £2.00 Westmorland Concerts/RAM
Saturday 27 March 7.30 p.m.	ROGER DEAN (double bass) ERIK LEVI (piano) Sormila* Tavastoria; Nicholson* So Low; Pehkonen* New work; Cornelissen* Anniversary Song; Guinjoan* Horitzo; Knussen Turba; Hindemith Sonata (1949). *1st Brit pf; *1st Lon pf; £1.50, £2.25, £3 Lysis Prods

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Tonight 20 March 7.30 p.m.	THE SCHOLARS. Chamber music for solo voices by Byrd, Morley, Isaac, Senfl, Hassler. Motets by Gesualdo Glees by Linley Callcott & Webbe. 'The Sun on the Celandines by Robert Walker. £3, £2.50, £2. Festival Artist
Tomorrow 21 March 7.30 p.m.	NELP CHORUS. Michael Kibblewhite cond. MONTEVERDI 1610 VESPERS. Kathleen Livingstone, Lesley Garrett Christopher Robson, Peter Hall, Adrian Thompson, Michael George, William Shimell, Nemano Orchestra, Diane Cummings leader. £4, £3.50, £3, £2. NELP Chorus
Wednesday 24 March 7.30 p.m.	COLIN CARR cello. FRANCIS GRIER piano. J. S. Bach: Suite in E flat for solo cello. Beethoven: Sonata in G minor, Op 5 No. 2; 'Bei Männern' Variations. Shostakovich: Sonata in D minor, Op 40. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2. Philip Bilson/Magenta Music
Saturday 27 March 7.30 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA du Maurier Music of Today Series Michael Tilson Thomas (conductor) John Chambers (viola) Hilary Western (soprano) Open rehearsal and performance Morton Feldman: The Viola in my life, No. 4 Jonathan Lloyd: Everything Returns (1st London performance) £3, £2.25, £1.50.
Sunday 28 March 7.30 p.m.	ORCHESTRA OF ST JOHN'S Smith Square Schubert Series No 3 John Lubbock (cond) John Lill (piano) Schubert: Symphony No 1 Schumann: Piano Concerto in A minor Schubert: Symphony No 3. £4.50, £3.50, £2.50, £1.50. Van Walsum Management
Monday 29 March 7.30 p.m.	PARAGON ENSEMBLE David Davies (conductor) Ian Robertson (piano) Angus Anderson (violin) Strauss: Serenade Op 7 Berg: Kammerkonzert for piano, violin and 13 winds. Strauss: Symphony for wind (1945) £3.50, £2.75, £2. Paragon Ensemble
Wednesday 31 March 7.30 p.m.	THE CARDINAL SINGERS Britten: Journey of the Magi. Bartok: 5 Hungarian Folksongs. Poulenc: Quatres Petites Prières de Ste François d'Assise. Simon Andrews: The Beloved (1st perf). Also music from the lighter side of Cardinal Singers repertoire. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2. Philip Bilson/Magenta Music

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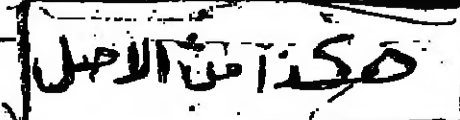
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Tomorrow 21 Mar 3.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Ladbroke Lecture Concert Yehudi Menuhin (conductor) John Amis (Lecturer) Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 Eroica. Limited Seating £5. Sponsored by Ladbroke Group Ltd.
Tomorrow 21 Mar 7.15 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Raymond Leppard (conductor and harpsichord) Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 Bach: Concerto for Flute, Violin and Harpsichord Bach: Cantata No. 202 Weichet nur betrübt Schatten Bach: Suite No. 3. £2.40, £3.60, £6, £7.20.
Monday 22 Mar 6.30 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Yehudi Menuhin (conductor) Krystian Zimerman (piano) Mozart: Divertimento No. 7 K205 Schumann: Piano Concerto Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 "Eroica". £3.60, £4.80, £7.20, £8.40.
Tuesday 23 Mar 6.30 pm	L.S.O. CHAMBER ENSEMBLE Handel: The Arrival of the Queen of Sheba CPE Bach: Flute Concerto in D minor Bellini: Oboe Concerto in E flat Vivaldi: Concerto for two Cellos in G minor RV531 Elgar: Serenade for Strings Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in D minor BWV 1060 £2.40, £4.80.
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Thursday 25 Mar 1.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Yehudi Menuhin (conductor) Jin Li (violin) programme includes movements from Beethoven: Violin Concerto Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4 and Stravinsky: Circus Polka. £1.20.
Thursday 25 Mar 7.15 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Yehudi Menuhin (conductor) Jin Li (violin) Stravinsky: Circus Polka for a Young Elephant Beethoven: Violin Concerto: Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4. £3.60, £4.80, £7.20, £8.40.
Friday 26 Mar 8.00 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Charles Mackerras (conductor) Bach/Walton: Suite "The Wise Virgins" R Strauss: Duet Concertino Walton: Fiesta 2 pieces from Henry V. R Strauss: Le bourgeois Gentilhomme. £2.40, £3.60, £6, £7.20.
Saturday 27 Mar 8.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Yehudi Menuhin (conductor) Jin Li (violin) Stravinsky: Circus Polka for a Young Elephant Beethoven: Violin Concerto Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4 3.60, £4.80, £7.20, £8.40
Sunday 28 Mar 3.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Ladbroke Lecture Concert Mark Elder (conductor) Nobuko Imai (viola) John Amis (lecturer) Walton: Viola Concerto Limited seating £5 Sponsored by Ladbroke Group Ltd.
Sunday 28 Mar 7.15 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Charles Mackerras (conductor) Bach/Walton: Suite "The Wise Virgins" R. Strauss: Duet Concertino Walton: Fiesta, 2 pieces from Henry V. R. Strauss: Le bourgeois Gentilhomme £2.40, £3.60, £6, £7.20
Monday 29 Mar 6.30 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mark Elder (conductor) Nobuko Imai (viola) Britten: Four Sea Interludes from "Peter Grimes" Walton: Viola Concerto Dvorák Symphony No. 7 £3.60, £4.80, £7.20, £8.40
Tuesday 30 Mar 6.30 pm	L.S.O. CHAMBER ENSEMBLE with Artists of the Royal Shakespeare Company Stravinsky: The Soldiers Tale Walton: Façade £2.40, £4.80
Wednesday 31 Mar 1.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mark Elder (conductor) Bernstein: Symphonic Dances from "West Side Story" Ives: Washington's Birthday and The Fourth of July from "The Holiday Symphony" Gershwin: An American in Paris £2
Wednesday 31 Mar 7.15 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mark Elder (conductor) Nobuko Imai (viola) Britten: Four Sea Interludes from "Peter Grimes" Walton: Viola Concerto Dvorák Symphony No. 7 £3.60, £4.80, £7.20, £8.40
Thursday 1 Apr 7.15 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mark Elder (conductor) Harris: Symphony No. 3 Bernstein: Symphonic Dances from "West Side Story" Ives: Washington's Birthday and The Fourth of July from "The Holiday Symphony" Gershwin: An American in Paris £3.60, £4.80, £7.20, £8.40
Friday 2 Apr 8.00 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Nicholas Kraemer (conductor) Bach: Suite No. 1, Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 Cantata No. 208 "Hunting Cantata" £2.40, £3.60, £6, £7.20

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REQUIEM—Brahms

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Peter Ustinov

Playing Hercule Poirot again in the Royal Command Performance Film, "Evil Under the Sun", opening in London on Tuesday

Peter Ustinov has been at his home near Geneva this week, looking out over the vineyards (his own) and listening to opera. The boxed sets by his hi-fi are not exactly familiar works: Marschner's *Der Vampyr*, Schmidt's *Notre Dame*, Rossini's *Semiramide* and Bortnyansky's *The Falcon*. Bortnyansky was born in St Petersburg and sent to study composition in Italy. Ustinov is much attracted to *The Falcon*, written at the beginning of the last century, in which the elegant style of Pergolesi is interrupted from time to time by Russian folk-dances. He would like to stage it one day, when he has put the finishing touches to his next play, *Beethoven's Tenth*.

But first Ustinov comes to London today for next week's Royal Command Film premiere of *Evil Under the Sun*, the fourth of the Brabourne-Goodwin adaptations of Agatha Christie and by far the most entertaining of the quartet. The scripwriter, Anthony Shaffer (of *Sleuth* fame), and director, Guy Hamilton (of James Bond fame), have turned one of Dame Agatha's drabber novels into a glossy *divertissment*. They have transported Sunny Ledge, Pixy Cove and the island "somewhere off Devon" where the Christie whodunnit is set, to the Dalmatian Coast and fitted it out with the kind of hotel the court of good King Zog might have visited in prewar days.

Ustinov plays Poirot for the second time and turns him into a wittier and more flamboyant figure than he was in *Death on the Nile*. After that film Agatha Christie's niece remarked that there was not much resemblance between Ustinov's creation and her aunt's detective, to which Ustinov is reported to have replied: "Madame, I *am* Hercule Poirot". Well, how much of the original Poirot is there in *Evil Under the Sun?*

"Quite a lot", Ustinov replies. "The form of the story has been preserved exactly. What we've done is to put a little flesh on the bones: the original characters are often very skeletal. Poirot, for instance, is meant to be small and bald — neither can I manage easily. One at a time perhaps, but not both together. You say that it's wittier than *Death on the Nile*. Well, that's probably right. Not a very witty place, Egypt, with all those sphinxes. It's also the difference between the two scores, Nino Rota for the *Nile* and Cole Porter for *Evil Under the Sun*."

The Poirot accent has also become a touch more extravagant, with Ustinov clearly relishing the intrusive "Hs" so that "H alibi" sounds like something from the fish slab. An indication of Poirot's Belgian nationality?

"I'm not sure about that. Agatha Christie only made Poirot a Belgian because someone told her that there were far too many French detectives around. With another stroke of the pen she could easily have turned him into a Luxembourgeois. On the printed page Poirot is no more Belgian than Major *Thompson* is English. In language terms we probably see him as one of those foreign schoolmasters whose English is *too* correct — all very fluent and fluid and quite artificial. Remember that Poirot only puts the simplest words into French, the complex ones are always left in English. He remains very avaricious, very honourable and very deeply in love with himself."

The main invented sequence in *Evil Under the Sun* is the one in which Poirot swims, which means that he immerses himself in the sea up to his kneecaps. The costume, a two-piece number, was Ustinov's invention. "I wanted one of those prewar bathing suits which were so absorbent that wearing them wet was like being slapped across the skin with a Dover sole. We also wanted a break in the film: the form is as rigid as an interview, with Poirot asking all the questions and not being able to put on a bravura performance until the very end."

How many more Poirot films does Ustinov envisage?

"Perhaps one more, if the production team wants it. They come at roughly five-year intervals and that's just about right for me. After the next one I'd probably have to play the part in a wheelchair, like Raymond Burr. I would though like to do a Poirot set in wartime with Hercule measuring out his ration of powdered egg and assessing the quality of the spam."

Long before that there will be *Beethoven's Tenth*, which is likely to be seen in London next autumn. Ustinov has no great love for Broadway nowadays.

"The play is set in the home of an acid but vulnerable music critic, who has spent years and years revising his string quartet composed in the late-Schoenberg idiom while upstairs his son turns out popular song after popular song. The critic is also a great Beethoven expert...." One mentions a name: surely he is the model? Ustinov puts on his blandest manner: "I don't think I've ever met him. But, to resume, Beethoven walks into this household one day: he has forgotten about most of his life but the critic can put him right on all the details. He is also fitted with a deaf-aid so that he can hear his music.

"After three days he has heard his complete *oeuvre* and the critic asks him what he thinks of it. Beethoven pauses for a moment and then replies: 'If these works had been written by anyone but me I would fall to my knees and call him Master!'"

Had Peter Ustinov thought of playing Beethoven himself?

"Well, that was at the back of my mind. But I'll have to slim down a bit."

At Easter Ustinov goes to La Scala, Milan, to stage two-thirds of a Stravinsky Triple Bill, *Mavra* and an unfamiliar work *The Flood*, composed for NBC — "His *Freude durch Kraft* period, you know". Ustinov was not indicating whether Kraft was possibly spelt with a "C". The links with La Scala have been getting closer. His production there of Mussorgsky's fragment, *The Marriage*, last season was a considerable success and it is likely to be seen at the Edinburgh Festival. However, La Scala has more than its share of labour disputes and is reckoned by some to be not the easiest place to work. Ustinov appears to be unworried.

"I don't find that at all. It's the only place I know where they call you Maestro from the moment you're woken at the hotel in the morning — 'Otto e mezzo, Maestro' — to the moment you retire to bed. I find that most reassuring".



Theatre/Irving Wardle

Real agony

Philoctetes

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Sophocles's Philoctetes, the outcast *champion of the* Trojan expedition, is the Romantic Agony's patron saint, invoked alike on behalf of tubercular Victorian poets and the disease-obsessed Thomas Mann and Auden, who even apostrophized his gift as "dear wound".

There has been no major English revival of the play since the National Theatre's version in the mid-1960s and the first thing to be said of Michael Elliott's production (amazingly, his debut as a director of the Greek) is that it wholly confirms the 85-year-old Sophocles's claims as a realist. Even without the gull cries and murmuring swell of the Aegean, Christopher Stace's text uncompromisingly dumps you in the stony desolation of Lemnos, complete with the hero's festering bandages. And the struggle to regain Philoctetes's invincible bow combines moral and psychological insight together with the highest fulfilment of the oracle.

The plot shows him as a vengeful castaway sworn never again to help the Greeks and successively resisting Odysseus's plots and Neoptolemus's generous sympathy until divine intervention finally puts him on course for Troy. There are thus two changes of heart; and the play belongs to the conscience-torn Neoptolemus no less than to its title figure.

It also carries uncanny echoes of *The Tempest*, another drama of a marooned victim equipped with magical powers and at last reconciled with his returning enemies. Even Philoctetes's farewells to the "creeks and promontories" of Lemnos carry the *regrets of Prospero. Not to* mention the visually enchanted passages where the bow passes from hand to hand.

All that acknowledged, the production has not found a key to the work. Excessive reference, I believe is Mr Elliott's directorial weakness. He has approached the text as an Olympian masterpiece, built an altar to it in the form of elaborate atmospherics (including *a fine* score by Gordon Crosse) and waited for the god to descend. What actually happens when the smoke clears is that some rather good naturalistic acting takes over on Lurie Dennett's plastic rocks.

Of the three principals Robert Lindsay brings a bold, clear line to Neoptolemus, and James Maxwell a plaintively strained defiance to Philoctetes, who comes over as an ancestor of Ben Gunn.

Radio/David Wade

Hod man out

Twenty years ago on radio the question *Who Was Charleston Jimmy?* (Radio 4, March 14) would have been answered with a radio ballad, but the time and the money and the people who might *make such things do not* seem to be there — and even if they were I wonder if the argument is quite real to anyone that radio is actually the poorer for the omission from its repertoire. However, let that not detract from the praise due to what by any *good documentary feature* standards was a really outstanding programme. Its producer, Alec Reid, has served up some interesting things (for example, his Burns programme, *Eden Scenes from Crystal Jed*) but this, I think was quite his best so far: not only had he resisted the temptation to record parts of it against a background of traffic and other heavy local colour, but his cooperation with the writer and presenter, Ian Hawkins, gave us some excellent material both as to form and content.

Charleston Jimmy's real name was Alexander Stanley Wilson, a fact which, to *Radio Times* readers, at first concealed his appearance in the programme. He was a bricklayer, and not just your ordinary brickie, but a *legend among his contemporaries*, a sublime master of his craft, who could lay more than 3,000 bricks a day. It was said of him that he would set to work in his suit and his dancing shoes and at the end of the day, with both still immaculate, he'd be off to take part in a Charleston competition.

But surely, said those contemporaries whom we heard at the beginning, Charleston Jimmy must be dead, gone to meet the Great Bricklayer in the Sky (and on more or less equal terms, you might imagine). Not a bit: well before the end, there he was in person, run to earth by Hawkins and describing how he did it. Much lay in the preparation, setting out the piles of bricks, but after that so great was this man's skill, a wave of mortar went on in an even flow and then the bricks on top of it. No need to tap them: "Every time you hit a brick, you're losing one".

What Hawkins himself contributed to this was a narrative extremely well organized, and written and delivered with a poet's touch. But perhaps what made the programme was that he himself was and still is a bricklayer — apparently of no mean ability. Thus he understood the full worth of Charleston Jimmy's talent and could show us that this man was in a real sense both virtuoso and aristocrat.

Though understandably without the benefit of personal contributions from the participants, the repeat of Keith Darvill's *Sons of the Star* (Radio 3, March 14) made impressive and sombre listening. This was an account first heard in 1978 of the isolation of the Warsaw Ghettto and what happened after, of the baseness of some who lived in it, the valour of others. On the one hand were the Jewish police, *doing the Nazis' job* for them; on the other resisters who finally fought back and made even the SS flinch. Darvill had made skilled use of memoirs and dialogue *in* a beautifully deliberate production by Maurice Leitch.

On the strength of programme 1, I recommend *What Are We Doing to the Children?*, Radio 4's new Saturday series about the effects of parental separation on young *kids. Presenter* Jenni Mills and producer Sarah Rowlands had obtained some thoughtful and touching material from the parties to bust-up and not least from the *child* in question, young Scott, who proved articulate and with a grasp of his situation formidable in a six-year-old. There is no guarantee that the remaining programmes will be able to match him.

Television/Michael Ratcliffe

Family at war

Mother to son: "You won't believe this!"

"Why tell me, then?"

Sister to brother: "I'm leaving!"

"Running away?"

Much of Alan Drury's thirty-minute play Keeping in Touch (Playhouse, BBC2) was written in dialogue like serrated scissors whose teeth are kept fractionally and deliberately apart: a statement was no sooner released into the ring than it was *taken apart or stood upon its* head.

The result was as unnerving to those watching as to the characters playing the game, and produced after few minutes the strong desire to shout and bang and rush *around. I assume this means* that, as a representation of family conversation, it was accurate and effective, but rarely has such a range of tight smiles and evasive wincing been packed into half an hour.

Jimmy (Doug Fisher) called on his widow mother (Margery Mason) more out of guilt than affection, and together they fumbled with 15-year-old memories of Father and of Judith who had indeed left, or run away, not even returning for the funeral. We always were a tight-knit family, remarked Jimmy grimly. Yes, replied mother, we were very close. Not close Jimmy insisted *tight-knit*, and mother smiled with a bleak and effortless lack of understanding. The point of the play was how the tight-knittedness was kept up in practice, which in mother's case meant literally summoning Father back to life. Jimmy crept down in the middle of the night and *found them bickering happily* together about the kettle and mother's imminent death: there were papers for Jimmy *to sign*.

"Are you *really* here?" asked Jimmy. "What an unhelpful question", replied Father without answering it. Oh well, alright. A ghost story, then, about familial disingenuousness and pictures in the memory of the mind made flesh in kitchen, bedroom and lounge. well acted all round and keenly directed by the late Terence *Devaney, but I am glad there* was no more then thirty minutes of it: beyond that and the need to know what on earth or out of it was really going on would have diminished the pleasure considerably

Chess/Harry Golombek

Blues to win

The first Oxford and Cambridge university chess match was played at the City of London Chess Club on March 28, 1873. A picture in my *Encyclopedia of Chess* shows a scene of gold-plated splendour, with masses of top-hatted spectators and *even one player wearing* a top hat.

Each team comprised seven players. This formula remained until the age of female liberation. Each team was then allowed one woman player, with her result counting only in the event of a tie. This year the female contest became fully valid.

This year's match was the hundredth of the series — *the hundredth*, that is, excluding the matches in the war years, 1940, '41 and '42, which were deemed unofficial.

The event is rightly regarded as of national interest since it has produced a crop of British champions and masters. On the whole Cambridge have had the upper hand, winning 45 matches against Oxford's 37, with 17 draws. The hundredth match *was played on March* 13 at the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall, London, and was again financially sponsored by Lloyds Bank. Oxford won last year and its team was rightly regarded as favourites this time, headed as it was by two such fine players as the American international, Ken Regan, and our own William Watson, who brilliantly beat the Romanian grandmaster Gheorghiu in the Lloyds *Bank Masters tournament in* 1980. With Regan winning in secure style on top board, and John Cox beating Stuart Niman on fifth board in a fine game that won him the best game prize for Oxford, there was little doubt that Oxford would repeat last year's *victory*. Cambridge, however, put up a stern resistance, the Cambridge bottom board, Penelope Coxon, winning competently and being awarded *the prize* for the best Cambridge game.

The final score was Oxford 5, Cambridge 3. Here is how it *was* made up (Oxford names first): K. Regan (Merton) 1, P. Townsend (Downing) 0; W. Watson (Merton) ½, N. Ivell (Magdalene) ½; D. Cummings (Keble) 1, A. Bear- dsworth (Clare) 0; T. Upton (Queen's) ½, P. Taylor (Trinity) ½; J. Cox (Corpus Christie) 1, S. Niman (Trinity) 0; E. Teichmann (Magdalene) ½, G. Anthony (Trinity Hall) ½; J. Hawksworth (Jesus) ½, C. Frostick (Trinity) ½; *M. Eagle 0, Penelope* Coxon (Newham) 1.

The game on first board was a good example of how to treat the Modern Defence, so called no doubt because it was used by Judge Meek against Paul Morphy more than 100 years ago. Quite a *lot of literature has been* produced about this defence in recent years and I thought I would see how Townsend's opening was regarded by the "book". From the early works by Ray Keene and George Botterill, published in 1972 and 1973, I gained little except the knowledge of how "to inculcate paradigms", a practice which must be useful in wet weather.

John Nunn in *The Pirc for the tournament player* (Batsford), was better and did consider the line for the first four moves. The *Encyclopaedia of chess openings*, volume B, also published by Batsford, *contained* nothing more than Nunn's work.

Two books I have only recently seen: the title of Jon Speelman's *Pocket Encyclopaedia of Chess Openings* (Bell & Hyman, £3.50) is belied by its sketchy nature and has nothing to the purpose. *More helpful is The Modern Defence* by Vlastimil Hort (RHM Press, then Pitman and finally A. & C. Black, £4.50). This gives a whole section to the line together with illustrative games and is probably the best work so far on the *subject*.

White: K. Regan (Oxford). Black: P. Townsend (Cambridge). Modern Defence.

1	P-K4	P-KN3
2	P-Q4	B-N2
3	N-QB3	P-Q3
4	B-QB4	N-QB3
5	KN-K2	N-B3
6	P-B3	P-QR3
7	P-QR4	O-O

Better was the immediate central thrust of 7..,P-K4.

8	B-KN5	P-N3

Now 8..,P-K4 would not be good on account of 9.N-Q5.

9	Q-Q2	N-QR4
10	B-R2	P-B4
11	B-R6	PxP
12	NxP	B-Q2
13	P-R4	R-B1
14	P-R5	N-B5

If 14..,NxRP; 15.RxN,PxR; 16.Q-N5.

15	BxN	RxB
16	BxB	KxB
17	N-Q5	N-N1
18	N-K3	[illegible]
19	O-O-O	P-QN4

His only chance of survival here lay in 19..,P-B4.

20	P-QN4	R-K4
21	P-R5	P-K3

This, by weakening his QP, allows White to occupy the Q file.

22	N-N3	RxRP

This opening up of his Kingside soon proves fatal; however, at this stage in the game any move is bad.

23	RxR	PxR
24	QxP	Q-N4
25	P-KB4	Q-N6
26	N-B1	

Winning a piece, after which the game is really over.

26	—	QxNP
27	QxB	QxP
28	Q-Q4ch	N-B3
29	N-B5	Q-Q4
30	Q-B3	Q-B4
31	K-N1	K-R3
32	N-K3	Q-N3
33	P-B5	Q-N4

Or 33..,PxP; 34 R-Q6.

34	PxP	resigns

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Knavish card

The nine of diamonds is often called the curse of Scotland. According to folklore this was the fateful card which was the signal for the massacre of Glencoe. But the nine of diamonds is by no means the only card that the superstitious look on with disfavour. The four of clubs *is known as "the devil's* bedposts"; the Ace of spades is a card of ill omen, and there are those who profoundly distrust the knave of clubs. A hand last week has persuaded me that he is indeed an untrustworthy rascal.

Rubber Bridge
Game All
Dealer North

North: ♠K 6 2 ♥A K Q 9 8 2 ♦8 7 ♣9 2
West: ♠A 5 ♥7 ♦J 9 5 4 ♣A 7 6 5 4 3
East: ♠10 8 4 2 ♥10 6 4 3 ♦10 6 3 2 ♣J
South: ♠Q J 9 7 ♥J 5 ♦A K Q ♣K Q 10 8

W	N	E	S
—	1♥	No	1♠
No	4♥	No	4NT
No	5♦	No	6NT
Double	No	No	No

North's rebid of four hearts was a gross overstate*ment*. In the excitement of the moment, South overlooked that his side's complement of aces was one too few. West led the ♣A. Observing my ♣J, he continued with another club. A grateful South had no difficulty in making the remaining *twelve* tricks. "*If I* had played a discouraging club ...?" I ventured. "Oh, then I would have switched, *of course*", *said West*.

My unhappy experience was by no means unique. Many years ago, a little old lady found herself on lead against six no trumps. She too had two aces. Normally she would have doubled, but the declarer was none other than the redoubtable Harrison Gray, who, she claimed, always redoubled. She led one ace but, to her subsequent embarrassment, did not cash the other. Skid Simon, in his own special argot, denied that the old girl *was guilty of two* monstrous "chucks". "If not intending to lead aces, correct not to duggle."

On my next hand, imagine that you as North have been lucky enough to cut one of the World's most skilful dummy players.

North: ♠A Q 9 ♥A Q J 4 ♦Q J 10 ♣K J 4
West: ♠K J 10 7 ♥9 8 5 3 2 ♦2 ♣Q 6 5
East: ♠6 5 4 ♥K 10 7 6 ♦K 3 ♣10 8 7 3
South: ♠8 3 2 ♥— ♦A 9 8 7 6 5 4 ♣A 9 2

W	N	E	S
—	2NT	No	3♦
No	3NT	No	4♦
No	5♦	No	6♦
No	No	No	—

West lead the J♠. After considerable reflection, declarer plays dummy's ♠A and discards a spade on dummy's A♥. He continues with the Q♥which is covered by East with the K♥. Having caught a glimpse of the opponents' hands you see that with the J♥established for a second spade discard, either the finesse of the J♣or the trump *finesse* would suffice *to* ensure 12 tricks. Declarer cashes with the A♦and to your horror, continues with a club to dummy's K♣, cashes the J♥, discarding his last spade, and ruffs dummy's last heart before exiting with a trump. Unlucky!

This hand is a good illustration of the expert's inherent, sometimes paranoic, dislike of the finesse. There is much to be said for the initial rejection of the spade finesse, and the play of the A♦ was eminently correct. *But to prefer the end* play to the club finesse was distinctly against the odds. The end play requires the *same hand to hold three* specific cards, which is 7/1 against, compared with the even money chance of the club finesse.

Recently someone suggested that an expert with a preview of all four hands would always be able to make an accurate prediction of the probable course of events and the final result. "Not at all", I replied. He gave a deprecating cough which either meant that he disagreed, or that I must be a pretty poor sort of expert. *Perhaps these two hands will* convince him that sometimes Bridge can be an unpredictable game.

Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

High summer in Crete

Beware the wicked month of August

At 10 in the morning it was 90 in the shade and the shrill of cicadas was like walking under the power lines of the national grid. There was a shimmering Cretan traffic snarl up at the gates of Knossos and a queue to get in. Guides touted 150 drachma tours, sorting the tourists into national groups at 50 practised paces.

A stocky lady guide corralled 10 English speakers. Her command of our tongue was, to be kind, limited. Though whether it was the lady herself or the language which condemned the party to its inferior status was a puzzle I could not solve in the competitive press of groups with louder guides.

What with the heat and throng it was hard going to focus on Minoan civilization. August was clearly not an ideal month to visit the largest and most southerly of the Greek islands.

The museum of the bustling seaport capital Heraklion houses art treasures from the nearby Knossos excavations, and both are likely to be compulsory pilgrimages for most visitors to Crete. But the big city and its string of seaside suburbs are not the most appealing base for a high summer holiday.

Aghios Nikólaos, is nearer what many people have in mind when they dream of Greek islands. Bustling tavernas line the quays. Fishing boats bob photogenically on turquoise water and small boys dive dramatically from cliffs round the harbour in a whooping day-long cabaret.

It is also possible to enjoy the natural splendours of Crete in a cocoon of unnaturally exclusive luxury. For as well as small towns and villages like Aghios Nikólaos and Khania, which have prospered on tourist spending, there are plush new developments like the Elounda Beach Hotel.

More a self-contained resort than an hotel, Elounda Beach pampers its guests shamelessly. Pretty stone cottages, blessedly air conditioned, are linked to the main hotel building by paths lined with oleanders. Room service extends to the secluded sun terraces of these waterfront bungalows, from which dawn and sunset may be romantically viewed. Topless bathing is forbidden on the private beach and in the pool area — a nowadays unusual restriction.

For those who like local colour in measured doses there is a taverna in the grounds. The piano player's repertoire, like the menu, is international. And, of course, there is a disco, plush, pulsating, and sensibly positioned by the security gate on the far side of the car park.

If our modest hire car looked very small beside the big saloons lined up in the car park at Elounda, it seemed quite at home in the narrow streets of Aghia Galini on the less developed southern coast of Crete.

On the drive south the narrow road through parched mountain landscapes opens startlingly on to the green Lassithi Plateau. Rugged windmills stand guard on the watershed pass. Tattered sails thwack in the breeze and there are more windmills as far as the eye can see.

Embroidered linen and crochet work, hand made by local womenfolk, and sometimes whole families, hangs from almost every house in Tzermiado.

We asked a young woman sewing at the door of her shop if we might photograph one of the old ladies in black with her display of white tablecloths and bedspreads. She smiled at the courtesy, but brought her mother to pose for the camera. The nearby ancients were not relatives, she explained.

I would have liked to linger in Tzermaiado, but Aghia Galini called. An unspoiled fishing village is a description of it still found in guidebooks. I wonder if the authors have been there lately. Haphazard new building looks pretty enough from the harbour. But the view from hotel balconies is a less attractive vista of washing and water tanks.

Sun, sea and reasonable prices attract throngs of young holidaymakers who pack the cramped stony beaches. Tavernas throb with pop music far into the night and the atmosphere is distinctly predatory.

Toe many holidaymakers in any one place distort the local atmosphere they have travelled so far to experience. Plainly a great many people were hugely enjoying Crete in August, but I would like to return in spring.

Olympic Holidays offers a wide selection of holidays on Crete with direct flights to Iraklion. Self-catering apartment holidays based in Aghios Nikólaos cost from £187 for two weeks in low season.

A double bungalow on the waterfront at the Elounda Beach Hotel, half board in the high season (May 15 to October 31), costs about £55 a day.

S.C.P.



Harry Kerr

Day's end for an Heraklion street photographer

Holiday discount news

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Departures
SKIING					
St Lary, France	7 s/c	Thomson	£64	£30	Mar 27, & Luton
Formigal, Spain	7 s/c	Thomson	£73	£30	Mar 27. Luton
Seefeld, Austria	7/14 h/b	Swans	£134/219	£50	Apr 4, 11
Caspogio, Italy	7/14 f/b	Swans	£84/136	£50	Mar 27, & Manchester
Santa Caterina, Italy	7/14 f/b	Swans	£108/164	£50	Mar 27, & Manchester
Zermatt, Switzerland	7 s/c	Ski West	£110	£45	Mar 27
Courmayeur, Italy	7/14 h/b	Ski West	£104/210	£50/65	Mar 27
Verbier, Switzerland	7 f/b	Ski West	£129	£76	Mar 27
Courchevel, France	7/14 f/b	Ski West	£169/209	£70/130	Apr 3
La Plagne, France	7/14 s/c	Ski West	129/163	£20/40	Apr 10
Val d'Isere, France	7/14 f/b	Club Mark Warner	£189/297	£50	Mar 27 & Apr 3
Meribel, France	7/14 f/b	Club Mark Warner	£195/239	£50	Mar 27 & Apr 3
Val d'Isere	7 f/b	Ski MacG	£209	£29/39	Mar 27
Verbier	7 f/b	Ski MacG	£209	£29/39	Mar 27
Verbier	7/14 s/c	Ski Sunburst	£135/205	£41/57	Apr 3
Meribel	7/14 s/c	Ski Sunburst	£140/210	£34/44	Apr 3
St Anton, Austria	14 f/b	Small World*	£209	£30	Mar 28
Pontresina, Switzland	14 f/b	Small World	£199	£50	Apr 4
WINTER SUN					
Ibiza	7/14 s/c	Silvair	£99	£44	May 2, 9, 16 & 23
Las Palmas	7/14 s/c	Silvair	£129	£52	May 3, 10, 17 & 24
Yugoslavia	14 f/b	Portland*	£149	£50	Apr 6
Costa Brava	14 f/b	Portland	£129	£50	Apr 6
Greece	7 h/b	Thomson	£169	£20	Apr 14 21 Newcastle
Gambia	14 h/b	Thomson	£350	£89	Apr 1, 8, 15, Luton
Majorca	7 h/b	Thomson	£125	£30	Apr 16, 18, 23, Luton
Madeira	14 b/b	Ellerman	£289	£59	Mar 24, 31, Glasgow
Peloponese, Greece	7/14 s/c	Timsway	£121/142	£33	Apr 16 23 30 & May 7

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111 or 061-228 1188. Small World 01-240 3233.

Horizon announced an extension of its no-surchage guarantee on summer holidays this week. There will be no surcharges on Horizon holidays with departures on or between March 26 and June 30.
In addition to the winter sports discounts mentioned in this week's table, Neilson is reducing prices on selected holidays by up to £50. The holiday maker chooses the board arrangement, departure date and airport, and the destination country — Austria or France — and the tour operator allocates the resort and accommodation.

S.C.P.

Surcharges/Derek Harris

Long haul hikes

The good news about fuel surcharges on package holidays is that on short-haul holidays, for example to the Mediterranean, those late additions to the bill should be nil on the main summer brochure deals.

Surcharges are a persistent source of annoyance to travellers. The bad news is that in the wake of the Laker collapse, transatlantic carriers are trying to fight their way out of trading losses. So many long-haul holidays to North America, the Caribbean and elsewhere are likely to be hit by the full 10 per cent *surcharge ceilings* however imposed.

Variations in airport charges, from handling fees to paying for the security checks, vary, often at short notice, and so have an impact on surcharges. But this season the other main effect on surcharges will come from currency changes.

Currency surcharges on Spanish holidays should be at most 1.3 per cent of the holiday cost — not much over £3 on a typical fortnight's holiday for one — but could also be lower, according to Thomson Holidays. It is likely to be about the same for Italian holidays, but lower, on for instance, North African and Malta Breaks.

Currency surcharging arises because prices in this summer's brochures were calculated in July last year, and based on estimates of how currencies will vary in value in relationship to each other. There is, for instance, a currency factor in this summer's United States, Caribbean and Mexican holidays of increases of between 2.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent.

But this pales beside the effect of the airlines raising their prices. The package tour industry tends to discuss this in terms of a fuel surcharge. This has little to do with it this time round but the post-Laker situation does have to be faced.

It affects all holiday operators using scheduled airlines as carriers. Ostensibly a Miami holiday could be facing a 46 per cent surcharge, a Los Angeles holiday 18.3 per cent, and one in Honolulu — the lowest increase — an 11.03 per cent surcharge.

These figures are from Thomson Holidays which guarantees no more than a 10 per cent surcharge on brochure prices. In theory the package operator with such a guarantee foots the bill for the difference.

In fact it would be surprising if Thomson and other key operators have not been able to negotiate airline arrangements to reduce such a liabilty. Thomas Cook, like some other operators, if gives customers the chance to opt out with a money back deal if surcharges go over 10 per cent. Thomas Cook which, like Thomson, had been using Laker as a carrier to some destinations, has renegotiated deals with airlines and expects to keep almost all the surcharges within the 10 per cent. What such companies always have to take into account is consequential losses if, when the surcharge goes over 10 per cent are so many cancellations that booked facilities like coaches also have to be cancelled.

With the trend strengthening towards late booking for many holidays it looks like as if early booking this season has had its virtues where, as with big transatlantic operators like Jetsave, there is a no-surcharge guarantee if holidays are paid in advance.



Shoparound with Beryl Downing

When adrift, just build an ark

If you found yourself in Cornwall, unemployed and with nothing more than the clothes you stood up in, what would you do? When David Plagerson faced that problem five years ago his survival instinct took a fairly well-documented turn — he promptly set about building an ark.

It was not the full-size sort that in times of flood might get stuck on Porlock Hill, but a hand-carved wood model, complete with Mr and Mrs Noah and 36 pairs of animals. Since then the Plagerson arks have become so collectable that 60 per cent of his output is exported to America, and examples have been bought by the Bethnal Green toy museum and by the Musee des Arts Decoratifs in Paris.

Now new hand-made toys are being added to the range. There is a nativity set of crib, stable and 10 characters and a model village of 25 painted, hedged fields and roads which can be laid out in many permutations. It is based on the Cornish landscape and has six typical buildings, including a farm, pub and church.

My pick of the painted toys would be the circus. The round box forms twin rings, one fitted with a high wire, and there are two acrobats, a ringmaster, clown, two lions, an elephant, seal, horse and two poodles.

Handwork of this quality — each piece is beautifully modelled and painted — cannot be cheap. The painted ark takes a week to complete and costs from £220 to £375 according to the number of animals. The village is £89, nativity set £112, circus £127. There is also an amusing mechanical cat and mouse — the cat sitting on top of a carpeted box and the mouse popping out of whichever hole the cat has turned from, £37.

However, if your price range for toys is somewhat lower, several of the animals are such satisfying shapes that they don't need paint and David Plagerson is making a mixed wood set in pitch pine, mahogany, elm and beech, choosing the shapes that show off the grains to the best advantage.

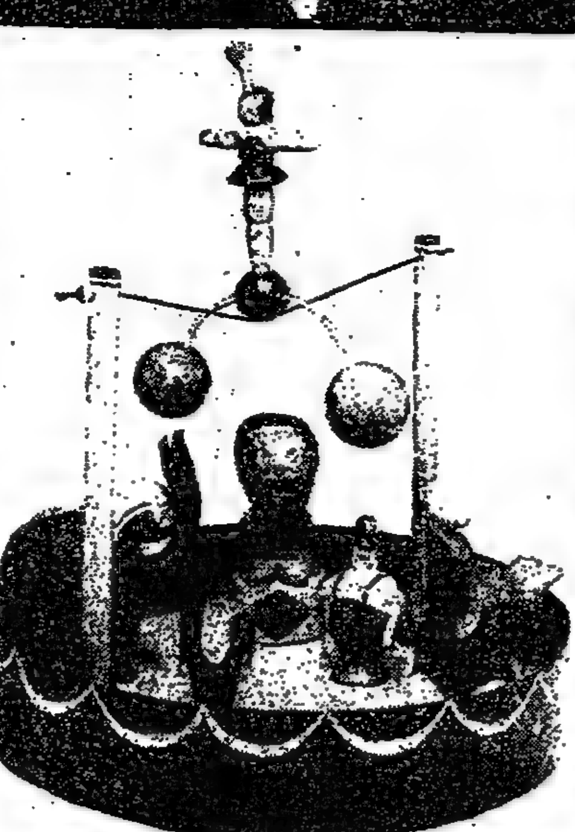
I found these just as pleasing as the painted versions. Their smooth contours are good to touch, the wood smells delicious and the various colours of wood are a delight. They are eminently collectable at £2.25 each. An unpainted ark is £37.

Don't worry that because they are unvarnished they will spoil by being handled by sticky little fingers — after a fortnight or so they do look grubby, but after a couple of months they acquire an all-over patina which only adds to their effect. You could polish them with beeswax, but varnish destroys their natural look.

David Plagerson's painted arks are available from the General Trading Company in London, but the prices quoted are those direct from him at 5 Cliff View Terrace, Gunnislake, Cornwall. He will also design toys to commission, so if you have any ideas you would like to discuss, telephone 0822 833035.



Top: hand carved unpainted Noah's ark animals from a large selection at £2.25 each. By David Plagerson.



Right: hand carved and painted circus by David Plagerson, £127 (not all pieces shown).



The loose smock shape has already been made a right royal fashion for mothers to be, but it is a comfortable style in hot weather for anyone. Julian Akers Douglas makes attractive traditional smocks in natural calico with cream or stone brown smocking in all sizes from children's, aged 4 to 6 at £35 to adults; small, medium and large at £55 (£2 p&p on all sizes). She will also make special sizes to order — her largest was for a man with a 46in chest and took three weeks to complete the smocking. Short, thigh lengths also available from Barham Farmhouse, East Hoathly, Lewes, Sussex, telephone Halland 397.

Prints for pleasure

Collectors of prints who joined the Limited Edition Club when I reported its formation last September are finding their membership is paying dividends. The list of items for sale now includes some famous-name prints at prices much lower than their current market value.

The club was formed to provide an outlet for those who had difficulty in selling their limited editions at a reasonable price. For a £12 fee, members receive regular For Sale and Wanted lists and are able to advertise in them without further charge.

The current list offers Helen Bradley's Picnic at £100 and Russell Flint's Waves at £175. The same editions are in a highly regarded print retailer's current list at £525 and £650. The club organizers do not pretend that such bargains crop up all the time, but if you want to have the opportunity to exercise your keen eye, write for a membership form to Limited Edition Club, PO Box 17, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 4BW.

From the Basics collection, trestle table top on white with blue edge banding, £9.95 with blue metal trestles, £19.50 a pair; pine trestles £19.95 a pair, folding chair, £6.95. All from branches of Habitat from March 27.

First-time functional

For the last five years or so, Habitat customers have been getting younger. The first faithfuls of the late 1960s have grown up and the new young homemakers cannot find what they want at prices they can afford. So Habitat this week launched Basics.

This is a collection of all the essentials in a first home and the emphasis is very much on pared-down prices, achieved by combining for the first time the buying power of Habitat's 33 British stores with their 15 French ones.

Designers, instead of concentrating on specialized items such as china or linen, have been commissioned to create ideas across a whole range of goods, all bearing the Basics identity and costing no more than basic prices.

The result is a range of furniture, fabrics, lighting, wallpaper, tableware and bedding which should be affordable even by first time flat sharers. It will be shown in Habitat stores from next Saturday and will be promoted for two months as a collection. After that, items will be dispersed to their appropriate departments, but will still bear a distinctive Basics red, white and blue label so that they will be easy for bargain-hunters to spot.

There will be sofa beds at £199, occasional chairs with tubular frames and padded canvas covers at £25, ceramic table lamps with shades at £7.95, kitchen units from £22.50 for a single wall unit, striped enamelled steel pans from £3.95, wine glasses 99p each, white porcelain dinner plates at £1.25 each and smart white handled cutlery at £5.99 for a seven-piece table setting.

Fabric, wallpaper and blinds are in fresh, bright colours — blue, red, green and a smiling, daffodil yellow — and there are some lightweight, machine washable duvets in blue and yellow which need no extra covers, £21.95 single.

Prices are guaranteed for five months and a coloured leaflet will be available free from Habitat stores from next Saturday or can be obtained by post from Habitat Designs Ltd, Box 2, Wallingford, Oxon 0X10 9DQ, enclosing a sae.

Giant step for women

It is patently clear that Longfellow had short feet. He would certainly not have gone on about leaving footprints on the sand of time if he had been galumphing about in size 12 wellies. People —particularly women—with big feet cover their tracks whenever possible, having been made to feel bizarre since childhood and to pay over the odds for barge-shaped boots since they grew up.

Hence the success of Crispins, which opened at 5 Chiltern Street, London W1, in 1978, branched out to Manchester in 1980 and is planning to expand to larger premises in London this spring, all specializing in beautiful shoes in long fittings. Note the "long". It sounds so much more elegant than "big" — all part of the service provided by Dawne Gutteridge who, as a wearer of size 9, knows how sensitive people can be about their feet.

"I've had customers in tears about shoes," she says. "They have been sent to the men's department and looked on as some kind of freak just because they aren't average fittings. I know how desperate they feel. When I first started I went to Italy looking for sizes 41½ and 42 — an English 8½ to 9. They thought I had translated the numbers incorrectly, fell about laughing and offered to sell me the boxes to wear!"

It was not easy to convince manufacturers that large sizes, up to 11, could be made in the sort of styles that look stylish on small feet. Dawne Gutteridge, having been a designer of children's clothes, admits that if she had known more about the shoe trade she might have allowed herself to be persuaded that what she wanted was impossible.

But she persevered and she now has manufacturers in Italy, Spain, Finland, France and America making specially for her. There are a few English styles and she would like to buy more, but makers here have not been particularly co-operative, despite the fact that she is now experienced enough to know at a glance whether a sample size 4 will translate successfully into 8 or 9 without looking like a boat.

Her ranges are from sizes 7 to 11 and include four fittings, AAA to C, and although not all fittings are available in all sizes, there is a large selection of styles. Even Americans, who have a good range of large sizes and fittings, are finding that Crispins has a better design selection than they can find at home.

Prices are in the middle to upper categories — £20 to £60 in the fashion ranges, which include mostly lowish but elegantly shaped heels for tall women, but also some high-heeled styles, all in fine calf, kid, suede or patent. There is also a Mini Prix range for young customers — £14 to £30 for sandals, espadrilles and some court shoes. Not, yet, shoes for men.

To complete the picture Crispins stock a selection of extra-long tights, over the knee socks at £2.25 in lots and colours and extra-length kid gloves at about £14. Handbags are available to match the shoes from £30.

Another shop specializing in unusual sizes, at both ends of the scale, is the Small and Tall shoe shop, 71 York Street, W1, where tall girls can find sizes 8½ to 11 in fittings AAA to D from £13.50 to £37.95 and small ones have a choice of sizes 13 to 2½, fittings B to E from £18.95 to £36.50. Again not all styles are available in all fittings.

Most of these are British-made in leather with resin soles and some styles can be made in special colours to order at an extra cost of £3 a pair. Delivery is three to four weeks.

Small and Tall offer the unusual service of supplying shoes by mail order. (Telephone 01-723 5321.) They have a brochure for each size range and shoes are sent on approval and may be changed until the exact size and fitting suits the customer. No extra p & p is charged, but a service charge is made on goods returned: £1 on shoes, £1.50 on boots and 85p on sandals.

So whether awkward-to-fit customers visit Crispins in Chiltern Street or Royal Exchange, Manchester, or buy personally or by mail through Small and Tall, at least they will not need to commit the unpardonable crime of referring to their aching feet. As a suave character said in a play I saw years ago, "To say 'my foot hurts' is intriguing. To say 'my feet hurt' is simply sordid."

For long, narrow feet, three shoes designed exclusively for Crispins: 1) Right: Open-toe shoe with pom pom in blue or sand kid and, soon, black and pale grey, sizes 7 to 10, AA fittings, and 8 to 10, B fittings, £49.95;



2) Left open court with ankle strap in silver grey or sand kid, sizes 8 to 11, B fittings, £35.95;

3) Right open-toe court with ankle ties, on bronze or gunmetal kid, sizes 7 to 10, AA fittings, £35.50.

Left: For small, broad feet, suede sandal in burgundy or black with matching patent straps, or in all cream leather. Sizes 13 to 2½, C fittings, 3in heel, £24.50 from the Small and Tall shoe shop.

Amanda Whitford



William Morris's artichoke design is adapted from the original at the Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge and outlined on linen twill. With crewel wools, 15in square, £19.75 plus 70p p&p



Modern madness

Those who associate the Royal School of Needlework only with traditional embroidery should take a look at their first colour catalogue, just produced. It includes many traditional designs, like the one above, ranging across the centuries from Elizabethan to Edwardian times, but its most recent ones represent a particular form of madness which has boomed in recent years — astrology.

The 12 signs are hand-painted on canvas and each is 14 in square at £22.50 (70p p&p). Also in the modern range is a charming wedding sampler (worked from a chart, not printed on the canvas) at £8.50 (50p p&p) and a bold frieze of white geese 7½ in x 16 in, which would make an attractive decoration for a child's room. £10.75 (60p p&p).

The catalogue is available by post from the Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, SW7 for £1. They also have a shop which sells materials and equipment for all types of embroidery which they will post to any part of the world; send 40p for a price list of all the items.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Biting back at the frost

Hardly a garden has escaped some damage by the severe frosts, but it is far too soon to assume that plants which look beyond all hope of survival are actually dead. Wait until June, at the earliest, before removing trees and shrubs and other plants. They may well have survived.

This winter has not really been comparable with that of 1962-63. I fear it has caused more severe and fatal damage because although the frosts arrived earlier, in November, the really severe frosts did not come until early in 1963, by which time there was deep snow cover.

Last year the frosts in December and January were unprecedentally vicious and there was limited snow cover; we had 72 hours of near zero Fahrenheit temperatures. In 1962 the plants had longer to harden their growth and were better able to survive the very low temperatures. We wait and hope.

Something I did not know is that some types of bulbs are more susceptible to prolonged and severe frosts than others. Hyacinths are easily ruined, tulips and daffodils much less so as a rule, and of course hardly ever in the open ground; only in exceptionally severe winters or if they have not been planted deeply enough.

I had not come across this problem before, but last autumn, as we have done for years, we planted bulbs in about a dozen containers; stone vases, tubs and the like. The hyacinth and the daffodil bulbs were just reduced to slimy pulp but the tulips and muscari seem to have survived unscathed. Naturally, bulbs perched above ground in tubs or other containers are more vulnerable to frost than those in the open ground. Frosts have to be more severe and last much longer to affect bulbs in beds or borders.

We have a splendidly handsome specimen of the evergreen Eucryphia nymansensis about 12 feet high which last year was covered with its white flowers. It looks very dead, its leaves like brown paper. If it is dead, we thought maybe it would make a wonderful support for a clematis or a honeysuckle, but our scientific friends are violently opposed to the retention and such use of dead trees. They can apparently be hosts to honey fungus, coral spot, silver leaf and goodness knows what other diseases, as well as providing a refuge for overwintering pests. So if it is dead it will have to go, as will a camellia that has lost all its leaves and a 10ft bay tree which is as brown as a berry.

Many herbaceous plants, mainly young ones raised from seed, or plants divided and planted in the autumn, I fear may have been lost. Rather than rush to replace them now, before we can be really sure that they are dead, it may be worthwhile raising a few batches of half hardy annuals, or sowing some hardy annuals.

As I reported in 1980 Unwins offered for the first time their First Early onion sets for planting in the autumn. This is an early maturing onion, giving a high yield and is resistent to bolting. It is ready to harvest much earlier than onions raised from seed or from spring planted onion sets. We planted a batch last autumn and feared greatly for them when the December frosts set in, but they have survived apparently without turning a hair. Unwins tell us that similar reports about the hardiness of these sets have been received from many parts of the country and they forecast that they will replace the Japanese onion seed varieties which we have sown in the autumn for an early crop.

They certainly will for me: 20 years ago I gave up growing onions from seed sown in spring in favour of onion sets planted in March or early April.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Red, or pink alert

To specify an odd or unusual ingredient in any recipe which appears in a newspaper is to invite letters from frustrated readers. These lament the unavailability of plain as well as fancy foodstuffs in sometimes surprising places and ask for advice on suitable alternatives. So it may come as a relief that there is one fashionable spice which it now seems it would be wise to shun.

Red peppercorns, also called pink peppercorns, are described as a "symbolic spice of nouvelle cuisine" in the latest edition of the journal Petits Propos Culinaires*. It reports that the US Food and Drug Administration has suspended imports of red peppercorns following tests which confirmed health risks revealed by researchers.

In an article entitled "Red peppercorns — what they really are", Mrs Alexandra Hicks asks how a spice can become so popular "and cause such excitement among gourmets and still remain not properly identified".

Red peppercorns she says are the berries of the shrub Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi, a species indigenous to Brazil where it is known as Aroreira. Other common names for it are Brazilian pepper tree, Christmas berry and Florida holly.

Oddly, though this same shrub is common enough in Florida to be rated a pest, the red peppercorns used by American and European cooks come, we are told, from the French island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean. The harvested Reunion berries are sent to France where they are processed by freeze drying, or packing in brine, vinegar or oil.

But it was the exeriences of Florida gardeners who commonly developed rashes, facial swellings and even running sores after contact with the shrub that alerted the authorities to the possible risks. Children who ate more than a few berries were sick, and birds eating too many appear drunk and are unable to fly.

To be fair to Schinus terebinthifolius it has a number of uses in the folk medicine of its native Brazil and in homeopathy. But for culinary purposes, it looks as if it may be safer for the present to stick to the true peppercorns of the vine species Piper nigrum.

Black, white and green peppercorns are all the berries of this plant which have been harvested at different stages of development and treated in slightly different ways. For black pepper the berries are picked before they are ripe and are dried in the sun. White peppercorns are fully ripened on the vine, then the husks are removed before they are dried. Green peppercorns are unripe berries with a milder flavour than either black or white pepper.

In Britain we find only the processed varieties sold in small tins or bottles. Though these are a good substitute for fresh green peppercorns, it is important to taste them before adding them to any recipe because the strength of flavour can vary from pleasantly aromatic to tearfully hot.

Like their red or pink namesakes, green peppercorns too have been fashionable in recent years and make an attractive addition to the taste and appearance of many terrines.

The following recipe for a pork and green pepper terrine also includes the idea of baking the paté with a split pig's trotter on top to make an instant aspic. If a trotter is hard to find, or the idea is unappealing, the terrine can be baked without it and aspic added later, or not at all. Very coarsely ground black or white pepper may be substituted for the green peppercorns, in which case the quantity should be reduced.

Pork and green peppercorn terrine

Makes about 1kg (2¼ lb)

450g (1 lb) pig's liver
450g (1 lb) fat belly of pork
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
55g (2 oz) shallot or onion, finely chopped
½ teaspoon ground mace
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon whole green peppercorns
225g (8 oz) thinly sliced pork back fat or green streaky bacon
1 pig's trotter, split
1 medium onion, sliced
1 carrot, sliced
2 bay leaves
6 tablespoons brandy
6 tablespoons dry white wine

Chop the liver and pork very finely, or mince them coarsely. Combine the meats, garlic, shallot or onion, mace, salt, and whole green peppercorns and mix them well together. Fry a small quantity of the mixture to test its seasoning, remembering that this will be less pronounced when the terrine is served cold.

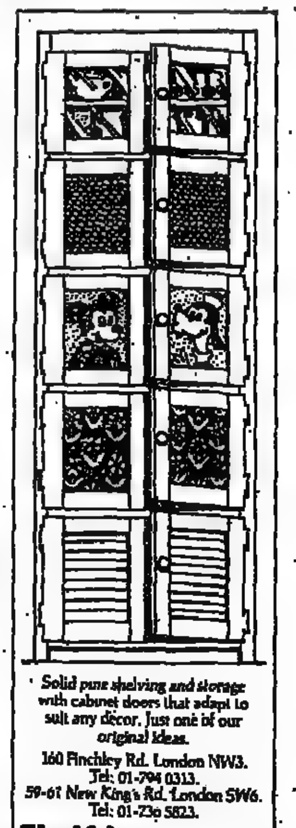
Use the back fat or bacon to line the base and sides of a terrine of about 1.25 litres (2½ pints) capacity.

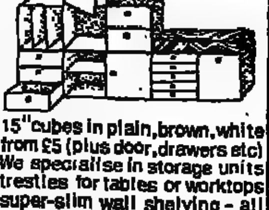
Fill the terrine with the meat mixture. Place the split trotter, onion and carrot slices and bay leaves on top. Pour in the brandy and wine and, if necessary, just enough cold water to bring the liquid up to the level of the meat.

Cover the terrine closely with foil or a lid and bake it in the centre of a preheated cool oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for about three hours. Remove it from the oven and allow the terrine to cool a little. Discard the trotter and vegetables before the aspic sets. Cover the terrine and mature it in the refrigerator for two or three days before serving it at room temperature.

The texture of this paté is fairly coarse and free. It may be weighted as it cools to solidify the texture further.

*Published by Prospect Books, 45 Lamont Road, London SW10 OHU. Issue 10 contains the report on red peppercorns.





Stock Exchange Prices

Oils firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End, March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS — SHORTS — MEDIUMS — LONGS — UNDATED — COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN — LOCAL AUTHORITIES — DOLLAR STOCKS — BANKS AND DISCOUNTS — BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES — COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (A—B, C—E, F—H, I—L, M—N, O—S, T—Z) — FINANCIAL TRUSTS — INSURANCE — INVESTMENT TRUSTS — SHIPPING — MINES — OIL — PROPERTY — RUBBER — TEA — MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
154	72	Marchwiel	130	+4	9.4	7.3	10.2
149	106	Marks & Spencer	149	+4	5.8	3.9	20.8
51	33½	Marley Ltd	49	+1	3.2	6.6	13.6
37	14½	Marling Ind	35½	+½	1.4	4.0	24.8
50	22	Marshall T Lox	48	..	4.0	8.3	4.3
48	21	Do A	44	..	4.0	9.0	3.9
330	178	Martin News	322	-3	13.9	4.3	7.0
270	209	Martonair	225	..	10.9	4.8	13.2
74	48	Medminster	64	..	5.3	8.3	6.9
250	140	Menzies J.	236	..	5.6	2.4	11.8
224	128	Metal Box	176	+4	16.5	9.4	15.4
125	100	Metal Bulletin	120	..	7.9	6.6	14.2
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	48	..	3.4	7.0	9.4
25	11	Mettoy	11	..	0.1	1.3	..
91	50	Meyer M. L.	70	..	3.1	4.4	..

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	15	TACE	17	..			
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	103	..	10.0b	9.9	10.3
23¹⁵⁄₁₆	10²¹⁄₃₂	Takeda BDR	£20⅝	+⅛	17.6	0.9	22.3
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	4½				
476	316	Tarmac Ltd	474	+4	23.3	4.9	8.1
230	136	Tate & Lyle	200	+2	16.4	8.2	5.0
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	550		19.0	3.5	9.8
400	250	Telephone Rent	330	+5	14.6	4.4	16.4
71	48½	Tesco	63	+3	3.8	6.0	6.8
125	64	Textured Jersey	79	+1	7.9	9.9	3.7

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 19	Market rates (close) March 19	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7970-1.8070	$1.7990-1.800	0.20-0.30c disc	0.72-0.82c disc
Montreal	$2.1925-2.2010	$2.1945-2.1955	0.35-0.45c disc	1.33-1.43c disc
Amsterdam	4.71-4.76fl	4.71-4.72fl	2¼-1¾c prem	5⅞-5⅛c prem
Brussels	80.50-81.20f	80.65-80.80f	25-55c disc	60-100c disc
Copenhagen	*14.54-14.63k*	*14.55-14.56k*	*140-210ore disc*	*635-770ore disc*
Dublin	1.2340-1.2405p	1.2380-1.2395p	60-80p disc	185-205p disc
Frankfurt	4.28½-4.31½m	4.29-4.30m	1¾-1⅜pf prem	4⅞-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	126.00-127.25e	126.50-126.80e	65-190c disc	200-415c disc
Madrid	188.40-189.10p	188.55-188.75p	20-45c disc	125-160c disc
Milan	2353-2376lr	2353-2355lr	20½-25½lr disc	57-62lr disc
Oslo	10.86-10.92k	10.87-10.88k	90-160ore disc	455-525ore disc
Paris	11.15-11.28f	11.15-11.17f	11¾-14¾c disc	22½-29½c disc
Stockholm	10.53-10.59k	10.53½-10.54½k	75-10ore prem	170-105ore prem
Tokyo	437-442y	439-440y	2.75-2.45y prem	7.55-7.25y prem
Vienna	30.05-30.30sch	30.08-30.13sch	15-12gro prem	37-30gro prem
Zurich	3.40½-3.44½f	3.41-3.42f	2⅜-2⅛c prem	6⅜-5⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 91.1 unchanged.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Weekend: High 13 Low 13
Week Fixed: 13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12²³⁄₃₂	2 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12¹⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	12⁹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⅛-13¹⁄₁₆	1 month	13⅝
2 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12²⁹⁄₃₂	2 months	13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12²⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	13⅛
6 months	12½-12⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	13³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14½-14¼	7 months	13⅞-13⅝
2 months	14¼-14	8 months	13⅞-13⅝
3 months	14¼-14¼	9 months	13¾-13½
4 months	13⅞-13⅝	10 months	13¾-13½
5 months	13⅞-13⅝	11 months	13¾-13½
6 months	*13⅞-13⅝*	*12 months*	*13½-13¼*

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13¾-13⅝	6 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13⁹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅝-13¾	3 months	13⁹⁄₁₆
7 days	13⅝	6 months	13½
1 month	13⅝-13⅝	1 year	13½

Interbank Market (%)
Weekend: Open 13¾-13⅝ Close 16

1 week	13¹³⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	13¹³⁄₁₆-13¹¹⁄₁₆	9 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⁹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 1 — 6 months 1

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£463m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.89½%	received	34%
Last week	£96.89%	received	87%
Average rate	12.4831%	Last week	12.4650%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Other Markets

Australia	1.7005-1.7155
Bahrein	0.6775-0.6805
Finland	8.2465-8.2865
Greece	110.15-112.15
Hongkong	10.4880-10.5280
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5120-0.5150
Malaysia	4.19-4.22
Mexico	80.50-82.00
New Zealand	2.3115-2.3315
Saudi Arabia	6.1450-6.1750
Singapore	3.8185-3.8485
South Africa	1.8675-1.8825

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4540-1.4560
+ Canada	1.2200-1.2202
Netherlands	2.6150-2.6160
Belgium	44.60-44.70
Denmark	8.0750-8.0800
West Germany	2.3825-2.3835
Portugal	70.20-70.40
Spain	104.80-104.90
Italy	1306.50-1309.50
Norway	*6.0450-6.0500*
France	6.1950-6.2050
Sweden	5.8540-5.8590
Japan	243.90-244.20
Austria	16.74-16.76
Switzerland	1.8965-1.8980

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8194-0.8196

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls. 14½-15½; seven days. 15¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆; one month. 15¼-15⅝; three months. 15¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆; six months. 15¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $316.25 (an ounce); pm, $315.75 close, $316.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $325-328 (£180.75-181.75).
Sovereigns (new): $77-78 (£42.75-43.25).

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	41		8.8	21.4	
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½		500	14.9	
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£33		150	4.5	12.4
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	180	+5	11.9	6.6	11.4
158	93	Milford Docks	139	..	0.7	0.5	
193	122	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33		500	15.2	

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	198+6
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	230
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	91
Exchequer 13¼% 'A' 1987 (j)	£59½+½
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	23⅞+½
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	75
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	110
Lee Valley Water 9½% Red Pf 1989 (+b)	£11¾
Newmarket Co 1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3 05)	218
Oceonics 10p Ord (130a)	155+8
Osprey Assets 25p Ord	30
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	25+¼
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	13½
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	139
Television South West 5p Ord	16
Treasury 3% 1987	£68⅝+⅛
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (+)	£100½-1½

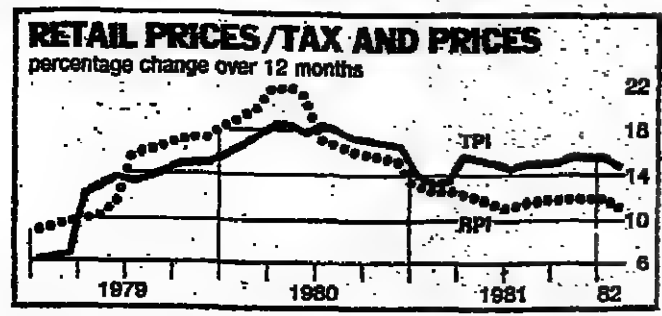
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
First Castle Electronic (30‡)	May 5	25 prem
St Georges Group (74‡)		27 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £55 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS NEWS

Inflation rate slows



Britain's inflation rate fell to 11 per cent in February, half the peak rate of 22 per cent recorded in the spring of 1980. The Retail Price Index did not change in February, the first time there has been no increase for 12 years. The Tax and Prices Index went up by less than 0.1 per cent to stand at 14.1 per cent above its level a year earlier.

Beckett forecasts upturn

The recent rise in Britain's exports and the effects of falling world oil prices will lead to a "light lift off" in the economy in the second half of this year with accelerating effects being felt next year, Sir Terence Beckett, the Confederation of British Industry Director General, forecast in Belfast yesterday. In his first speech since the Budget, he said the Chancellor could have afforded to cut two percentage points off the national insurance surcharge without facing an excessive borrowing requirement.

Fleming finds a formula

Robert Fleming Investment Management seems to have achieved a reorganization of its investment trusts acceptable to its main shareholders. The new plans include unitization of three of the 13 trusts — to comply with institutional shareholders' preference for a reduction in the number of trusts. A leading critic of the early plans, Mr Ian Henderson, a director of London and Manchester Assurance, which increased its stake in Fleming's United States and General Trust to block the changes, said: "I have made my peace with the Fleming's people. We have had full discussions before the announcement of the latest plans."

BP increases spot buying

BP is currently gearing up its oil buying on the spot market — at present to 25 per cent of its needs — in an attempt to cut trading losses, particularly on petrol sales. But to get a reasonable return on even this cheapest source of supply, petrol prices at the pump should be near or at 160p, Mr Ian Walker, chief executive and managing director of BP Oil, said in London yesterday.

●Rolls Royce Motors is cutting its workforce at Crewe by 300 with a voluntary redundancy scheme. Two hundred redundancies will take place immediately and the rest by the end of the year. Plans to increase production have been postponed.

Euroflame UK fails

The United Kingdom subsidiary of Euroflame Holdings, the log burning group, is to go into voluntary liquidation. Euroflame can no longer continue to trade, the directors of the parent company said last night. They emphasized that the other trading subsidiaries would continue. The £300,000 placing to be arranged by Tring Hall Securities will now be used for the remaining subsidiaries.

●Forty-six people will lose their jobs after a decision by Rugby Portland Cement to cease production on part of its Rugby works at the end of July.

MARKET SUMMARY

New gilt fixed at £97.50

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.7 rose 5.9
FT Gilts 68.45 rose 0.15
FT All Share 323.16 up 3.92
Bargains 18,408

Overseas buyers kept the gilt market alive yesterday despite applications for the new Government index-linked stock falling short of expectations.

The Bank of England surprised the market by fixing the opening price at £97.50, below earlier forecasts, with all orders allotted in full. The market had been expecting a sell-out with the price pitched at around £100. The news had little adverse effect on other gilt prices, but the three index-linked stocks fell by up to £1.

In longs, prices were helped by the latest set of Retail Price Index figures, and closed with gains of £½, after £¾, while shorts closed virtually unchanged.

Equities advanced because of the continuing bear squeeze with electricals, stores and leaders all feeling the pinch. The *FT* Index finished slightly below the best of the day, nervously awaiting the next set of United States money figures, closing 5.9 up at 562.7.

Oils staged a long awaited rally on hopes that the Opec ministers' meeting in Vienna would agree to cut production to preserve the present price of $34 a barrel.

Among the leaders, BP rose 8p to 288p, Shell, 6p to 362 and Lasmo, 15 to 279p. Second liners featured the Humbly Grove twins Carless Capel, up 13p at 149, and Candecca, 16p dearer at 170p. Observers believe the groups should benefit from the latest rise in the naphtha price and an upgrading of production target levels for Humbly Grove.

In electricals, the bear squeeze helped Racal, to gain 15p to 388p, Cable & Wireless, rose 8p to 250p and Plessey, added 8p to 385p. Brokers James Capel are recommending Standard Telephone & Cables, up 8p at 533, after highlighting the *potential for its optical fibres* interests.

Huntley & Palmer, rose 2p to 92p despite the absence of a dawn raid by Nabisco, which is said to have considered the idea, but later abandoned it.

Details of European Ferries, latest move into the continental commercial property market produced several flurries including the sale of a line of shares which failed to affect the price, 3p up at 82½p. But a line of 400,000 Simon Engineering shares left the price 3p lighter at 375p.

Midland Bank received an unexpected boost from its full year figures, rising 13p to 348p. This in turn lifted *the other majors* with Barclays, 8p up at 458p, Lloyds, 8p better at 443p and National Westminster, 10p higher at 440p.

Robert H Lowe, the textile group, jumped 5p to 58p after several stakes changed hands, Gill & Duffus rose 3p to 144p amid rumours that its Charlton and Fulton subsidiary was for sale.

Equity turnover on March 18 was £118.284m (15,958 bargains).

Michael Clark

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,065.38, up 12.58.
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,207.21, up 18.92.

COMMODITIES

● *Cocoa and tin producers took* steps yesterday to support their flagging markets. The International Cocoa Organization agreed to borrow $75m from a group of Brazilian banks and a Saudi Arabian bank. The loan will be financed by an increase in the levy from one cent to two cents a pound from October 1. Tin producers are likely to be called upon to cut their exports by 10 per cent. In the markets cocoa fell to its lowest for nine months. March cocoa was £25 lower at £1,071 a tonne, while May fell by £38 to £1,039. Dealers felt that the combination of higher West African and Brazilian crops and the buffer stock managers' ability to remove only another 35,000 tonnes from the market was bearish.

CURRENCIES

● The French franc rallied from early downward pressure. The pound lost ground to the dollar late in the day.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.7995 down 105 points
Index 91.1 unchanged
DM4.3000
Fr.F11.1550
Yen439.50

Dollar
Index 114.7 up 0.4
DM2.3830 up 85pts

Gold
$315.75 down $7.25

MONEY MARKETS

Domestic Rates:
Base rates 13%
3-month interbank 13 11/16-13 9/16

Euro Currency Rates:
3 month dollar 13 3/16-15 5/16
3 month DM 9 5/16-9¼
3 month Fr.F. 23-22

Slow start for inflation proof stocks

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

The Government's move to extend the availability of inflation-proofed marketable stocks to all investors has got off to a slow start.

At yesterday's offer for sale by tender of £750m of 2 per cent index-linked Treasury stock, private investors gave a clear thumbs down, leaving much of the stock to be taken up by the Bank of England's own Issue Department.

Although no minimum tender price was set when the new stock was first announced last week, the Bank decided to set a striking price of £97.50. Here the real return is about 2½ per cent.

Investors who applied for stock at £97.50 or above will be allotted as much stock as they applied for, all at a price of £97.50.

The Bank set its price at £97.50 because this produced a yield roughly in line with those available on the three existing index-linked stocks. The yields on these stocks have fallen sharply since the Chancellor announced that, in future, index-linked stocks would be available to all investors and not just pension funds.

While it could be argued that indexed stocks should provide protection against currency depreciation over the longer term, on the assumption that the inflation rate and the exchange rate are loosely linked, investors may well perceive that currency depreciation will lead an upturn in the domestic inflation rate by many months. On that basis, they should not buy the stock until the currency has first entered a period of weakness.

With existing index-linked stocks falling back after yesterday's better inflation news, the new stock could well open at a discount. The Bank has said it will not operate the stock as a "tap" below the striking price of £97.50.

Although the initial response to news of the new stock had been that it should prove attractive to private investors, particularly to higher rate taxpayers, the feeling in the City yesterday was that applications for the new stock had been relatively sparse. Some brokers seem to have been advising their clients to hold off from the first issue of the new stock and to look at what they believe to be rather more favourable investment opportunities among conventional stocks so long as the inflation prospects continue to improve.

Pension funds, which were able to pick up earlier "restricted" issues of stock at real returns of up to 3 per cent, were not expected to bid for the new stock. Many insurance companies appear to have taken the view that the *prospect of falling* inflation, coupled with the fact that many of their liabilities are fixed in nominal terms, are better off in conventional stocks at the moment.

Although overseas investors were reportedly nibbling at the existing stocks earlier in the week, many continued to be worried about the currency risk.

Franc stages a rally after early pressure

By Our Financial Staff

3mth EURO-INTEREST RATE
FrFranc
$
DM
24 20 16 12 8
12 15 16 17 18 19
Mar

Most of the interest in foreign exchange markets continued to centre on the French franc yesterday. But after coming under further pressure early on the franc rallied as the day went on to close slightly firmer. Against the dollar it finished in European trading at Fr6.20.

The dollar itself was generally firm ahead of the weekly United States money supply figures. In particular, it gained ground against sterling during the afternoon, leaving the pound 1.05 cents lower on the day at $1.7995.

In money markets the Bank of France again kept a tight rein on short-term interest rates, maintaining its intervention level at 17 per cent. But period rates eased back slightly, both in the domestic and European markets.

In London money markets interest rates were little changed in spite of Thursday's downward moves in German, Swiss and Dutch interest rates. Although good *United States money supply* figures over the weekend would help sentiment, the general feeling appears to be that the authorities would be happier holding present rates at their current levels until well into April.

At the weekly Treasury Bill tender the average rate of discount at which bills were allotted firmed very slightly, from 12.46 to 12.48 per cent. The Bank of *England's intervention rates* in its market operations were unchanged.

Takeover Panel censures Holmes a' Court

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel has censured TVW Enterprises, headed by Mr Robert Holmes a' Court, and the media group's Australian stock*brokers*, D J Potter, for breaches of the Takeover Code in connexion with the purchase of ACC shares.

It is understood the breaches were admitted but *in mitigation TVW and Potter* said there was no intention to deceive. It is believed that the London-based stockbrokers also involved, T C Coombs & Co, will not be publicly censured.

The breaches of the code occurred between March 2 and March 5 when TVW instructed Potter to buy, through a London broker, more shares in Associated Communications Corporations, Lord Grade's former empire for which TVW's parent company Bell Group was at that time bidding 85p

The shares purchases were made at prices above that being offered to shareholders and were not declared within 24 hours. The Takeover Code requires immediate disclosure of share buying during a takeover bid and that the bid price be revised to the top price paid for shares in the Stock Market.

The Panel's decision was made after six hours of talks *spread over a day and a half.*

Mr Holmes à Court, also chairman and chief executive of ACC has two takeover bids on the table through TVW. It offers a top price of 110p a share for the entertainments and property empire



Taking a back seat with Sir Michael Edwardes are (from left) Mr David Andrews, Mr Frank Fitzpatrick and Mr *Ray Horrocks.*

BL still on course despite £497m loss

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

BL, Britain's state-controlled motors group, is set *to reduce its trading losses* by almost half this year and is firmly on target to break even by the end of next year.

That was the message of hope yesterday from Sir *Michael Edwardes, chairman,* who said he was "more optimistic about the company's future today than at any time in the past four years."

Sir Michael was announcing BL's preliminary 1981 results which, as expected, reveal an overall loss for 1981 of £497m compared with a 1980 deficit of £535.5m.

The loss at the trading level (before tax and interest) was £244.6m, a reduction of £50m on the previous year, which was boosted particularly *by net interest charges* of £88.3m and a provision of £152m to cover restructuring *and demanning.*

Total sales were down by £8m to £2,869m and would have been lower but for a £139m increase in overseas sales to £1,385m. BL's direct *exports rose by £4m to* £884m.

The group, which received £520m of state equity cash last year, has been granted a further £420m for this year and has told the Government it will need an additional £150m up to 1985. But that, Sir Michael said, would mark the end of the taxpayers' involvement and he was confident the group would cease to be a burden on the Government once it reached break even.

The target is to break even at the trading level in 1983 and at the pretax level the following year.

Sir Michael, however, confirmed his determination to leave BL when his contract expires at the end of the year and warned his as yet unnamed successor not to *stay for an indefinite period.*

"Anyone in a job as visible as this one reaches a stage where he has to say: 'Is it helpful for me to continue?' Anyone doing this job knows what he could face is going to be a focus of love, hate and all sorts of other emotions. You get to the point where the company will suffer if this persists."

The chairman has, however, won the full backing of the government, particularly since accelerating the company's programme of disposals and *decentralization* in a bid to attract private capital. Recently, BL negotiated £270m of medium-term bank loans.

The ideal financial outcome for the company this year, Sir Michael said, would be to reduce trading losses to *the same* level as last year's half-year figure of £143m.

Substantial improvements occurred last year in the cars operation, with losses cut by £115m to £168m although this *was offset* by a big *increases* in the troubled truck and bus division. Leyland Group's loss rose by £30 in 1980 to £74m and would have been worse but for the contribution made by profitable overseas companies.

Last year's total losses included £96m to cover redundancy payments fo 1981 and 1982.

Bad debts hit Midland profits

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

'BIG FOUR' PRETAX PROFITS (£m)	1981	1980
Barclays	567	524
Lloyds	386	290
Midland	232	232
Nat West	494	410

A big rise in bad debt provisions left Midland Bank's profits virtually unchanged at £232.2m in 1981.

Its performance is the worst of the big four clearers. The others have all reported record profits with increases ranging from 8 per cent at Barclays to 33 per cent at Lloyds.

Midland has still pushed up 1981 dividends by nearly 12 per cent to 34.3p gross, and the shares rose 13p to 348p yesterday.

Bad debt provisions were £31m higher at £113.5m, although Midland expects the level to fall this year. Charges have been made for Laker Airways and Stone-Platt Industries.

The domestic clearing bank had a lower level of bad debts, and in contrast to some of the other clearing banks made higher profits.

Midland said the clearing bank benefited by tight cost control — staff costs rose by only 11.3 per cent and United Kingdom employees were 3,000 down — and a wider margin between base and deposit rates in the face of lower average interest rates during the year.

Clydesdale Bank in Scotland, which suffered badly from the Laker collapse, was unchanged, but improvements from other United Kingdom operations helped the domestic side of the group to show a 31 per cent rise in pre-interest profit to about £199m. However, this was still 18 per cent down

The recent acquisition of Crocker National in California, which transformed Midland's international operations, *had little effect on* profits at the international banking sector were static at around £122m after higher bad debts.

The acquisition of Crocker has swelled *Midland's* balance sheet, accounting for £10,600m of the rise in total assets from £25,350m to £41,015m. But it has also weakend the balance sheet, with the free equity ratio down from 4.68 at the end of 1980 to 3.5. Mr Stuart Graham, chief executive, said there were no plans for a rights issue.

British Steel resists further price rises

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British *Steel Corporation is* planning to hold *prices* on a wide range of its products next month when other European steel producers implement the next round of rises.

The increases, which are being coordinated by Eurofer, the European steelmakers' cartel, with the blessing of the EEC Commission in a bid to restore stability and profitability to the industry, were strongly opposed by consumer interests when the present round was initiated last autumn.

They claimed that because of the recession and the low level of demand, the industry's customers were unable to pass on the price increases.

Customer sources claimed last night that BSC would be forgoing the planned increases on virtually all products apart from tinplate. But BSC said that the move would be selective according to both product and customer. The main factor influencing the corporation is sterling's appreciation against other European currencies, *especially the Deutsche* mark.

Because of the surplus capacity throughout Europe, steel producers were engaged in a bitter price war which *led* to extensive rebates to customers. Monitored by the EEC Commission, producers have been cutting their rebates on a phased basis and the effect of BSC forgoing increases from the beginning of April will still leave UK prices towards the higher end of the European scale.

Meanwhile, discussions are beginning over the future of the Commission's price regime for steel beyond the end of June. The Eurofer members have already said that they want the cartel regime to remain after June, subject to the Council of Ministers agreeing. But the industry's customers are expected to strongly resist further substantial price increases.

● Volkswagenwerk AG is planning to close its Hanover commercial vehicle plant for a further 10 days before the mid-July holidays because of sharply falling domestic sales.

PLATT'S BANKERS HIT BACK

Mr Stuart Graham, Midland Bank's chief executive, responded angrily to criticism over the collapse of Stone-Platt. "I don't like being told by other institutions how to run our business. Why don't they put their money where *their mouth is?*", he said. Midland was still committed to helping viable companies, he added. Mr Bill Mackey of Ernst & Whinney, the Stone-Platt receivers, said there *had been a lot of interest in* parts of the group. "At the moment we're keeping as many as we possibly can in work.

Opec agrees cut in oil production

From Jonathan Davis, Vienna, March 19

Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleur Exporting Countries (Ope agreed tonight to set a ceilii of 18 million barrels a day oil production. The Saudi minister, Shaikh Ahmed Z Yamani anounced the n agreement, which will h Opec members to hold t price of crude oil to prese levels.

Delegates from Opec's member countries met two and a half hours in morning and again in afternoon. The talks said to be going bett many observers expecte

However, the proposa Opec officials to cut duction to a maximum oi million barrels a day than 60 per cent of O 1979 output, were criti by delegates for not l large enough to elimina oil glut.

The Nigerians were ported to have dem another large cut in o from Saudi Arabia as *quid pro quo* for tryi hold their prices at ex levels. The Al pressed for a duction in our around 17.5 day.

Dr. Hum Berti, Vene energy minis producers' or not yet disc price cuts, talked abou levels.

Standby credit to finance Cairo

Chase to raise $200m

By Michael Prest

Chase Manhattan is to raise the first public loan for Egypt since 1977. The $200m credit which is under syndication, will be used to fund Egypts mounting current account deficit.

The $200m is a standby revolving credit with only two years maturity, although the Central Bank of Egypt, the official borrower, can extend the period for 12 months. A standby revolving credit makes funds available to the borrower on demand up to an agreed limit provided repayments are made.

The spread is ½ per cent over the *London Inter Bank* Offered Rate for the first 18 months and ⅝ per cent after that. Brazil, Mexico and other developing countries have recently paid higher interest rates on loans.

Chase, which is making *this* loan through its London merchant banking arm, Chase Manhattan Ltd, has cultivated close connexions with Egypt since the mid-1970s when its then chairman, Mr David Rockefeller, enthusiastically endorsed President Jimmy Carter's wooing of the late President Anwar Sadat.

In 1975 Chase was the *first* bank to set up a joint venture bank in Egypt under Law 43, the "open door policy" by which President Sadat reversed the policy of President Gamel Abdul Nasser. Then two years later Chase organized a $250m private credit for the country.



Mr David Rockefeller

The new loan reflects a rapid deterioration in Egypt's external finances. Foreign debt totals about $12,000m, and after two good years the balance of payments has worsened substantially. A fall in oil prices and in remittances from Egyptians working abroad, has swung the balance of payments from a positive $1,500m in 1980 to roughly an equilibrium last year and a deficit this year.

In 1980 imports were worth $7,000m, while exports amounted to just under $4,000m. But last month the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee of the People's Assembly recommended that only capital and strategic goods should be imported.

Other major banks are being asked by Chase to participate in the loan, but the bank declined to say with whom it is negotiating.

New techology with Japan exp

By Our Industrial Staff

Further collaborative deals between Japanese and British companies in advanced technology sectors are likely to flow from government-to-government talks.

A number of deals have already been concluded involving British companies manufacturing Japanese pruducts under licence in this country, and several others are at various stages of negotiation between companies.

In talks during the second meeting of the Anglo Japanese industrial collaboration committee in London further possibilities for extending collaboration in biotechology, robotics, telecommunications, information technology and research into alternative energy sources were discussed.

Both Britain and Japan are anxions to explore the scope for increasing joint ventures and collaboration in third markets, in addition to transferring technology. During the talks, led by Mr. Jack Gill, a deputy secretary at the Department of Industry, British officials emphasized the interest being shown by United Kingdom companies in developing their sales of *telecommunication* equipment to Japan.

The British Government is conscious that the liberalization of the telecommunications mon will provide Japanese officials are Japan makes s open up her British compa

Officials from Ja Ministry of Internation Trade and Industry indicated that they would encourage a seminar in Tokyo, similar to one held for American telecommunications companies, to explain the opportunities for foreign suppliers.

Plessey is attempting to build up exports of digital PABXs (private automatic branch exchanges) equipment to Japan, and other British electronics companies, including Racal Ferranti and Thorn EMI, are *hoping* to negotiate greater access to the Japanese market.

The committee acts as umbrella body, and its r role is to identify ar encourage collab deals, with negotiati to companies thems

The Japanese te *sized* the impo Ministry attache of the Japan Ex Organization ir further collabo is regarded by Government a easing the friction betwe her Western tr

Keeping ahead of the tax inspector

...e Budget out of the ...e next date looming in ...ancial diary is the end ...tax year and there are ...ber of matters to be ...with before April 5 if ...want to minimize your ...liability.

...nsions

...e self-employed and any... who is in a non-pension... job should check that ... have taken best advan...age of the full tax relief available on contributions to ... self-employed pension scheme. Tax relief is given at your highest marginal rate, and at the top end of the scale this means that the 60 per cent taxpayer obtains £100 worth of investment for a net outlay of only £40.

For those retired in 1981-82 this could be the last chance to make a pension contribution without getting into difficulties over eligibility requirements. Maximum contribution is 17.5 per cent of "net relevant earnings" (income, less expenses) — higher for people over the age of 50.

It is possible to carry forward unused relief from previous years so if you have had a profitable 12 months, you might want to relate back some of your contributions to previous years.

Covenants

Parents who are paying to keep a child at university (or in other full-time education) can save 30 per cent of the child's maintenance costs by making payments to the child (who must be over 18) by a deed of covenant. A covenantor is allowed tax relief (at the basic rate only) on the gross amount of a covenant, and the recipient is entitled to reclaim tax deducted at source (provided he or she remains a non-taxpayer).

The end of the tax year is a good time to set up a deed of covenant since the student offspring's income is known and you can make fairly precise calculations how much it is worth covenanting. Making a covenant now for 1981-82 reduces the amount of time before the student is able to reclaim tax. Covenants can be made between any two people — a ...ndparent and a godchild, for ...ample — but in the case of ...parent, you will only be ...tled to tax relief on ...enants made to your own ...ren.

Assurance

...ou want to obtain tax ... on insurance premiums ... 1981-82, the premiums ... actually be paid before ... 5, 1982.

...x relief is granted at a ... of 15 per cent for premiums paid on a qualifying life policy, up to a limit of £1,500 a year or a sixth of your income (whichever is the greater).

Husband/Wife

It may pay married couples with joint income of £17,000 or more to elect to be taxed separately. Under separate taxation (not to be confused with separate assessment where the total tax bill remains the same but is shared in proportion between the husband and wife) the husband loses the married man's tax allownce but both partners are entitled to a single person's allowance. As a result they can both claim up to £11,250 of taxable income each (1981-82) before becoming liable to higher rate tax.

If they are taxed together their joint incomes will clearly push them immediately into higher rate tax bands. The point at which it pays to opt for separate taxation is where the joint income is £17,000 or more. The figure will be higher if you have mortgage interest relief or maintenance payments to set off against income.

A wife's investment income is *always* treated as though it belonged to her husband and you should take this into account before making the separate taxation election. You can opt for separate taxation any time up to 12 months after the end of the tax year Those choosing separate taxation for 1980-81 have until April 5 to decide.

Golden Handshakes

Anyone being offered a redundancy payment of £50,000 or more should make up their mind before April 5. At the moment, the first £25,000 of a golden handshake is tax free and the excess is taxed at half your marginal rate. This means in effect that the maximum tax liability will be 30 per cent on the excess over £25,000.

For people made redundant after April 5, 1982 the first £25,000 is tax free, the next £25,000 is taxed at half your marginal rate, the next £25,000 at three quarters of your marginal rate and the excess over £75,000 at your full tax rate.

Capital Gains Tax

The Chancellor made some important changes to CGT which we dealt with at length last week. It will pay you to realize capital gains within the annual exemptions (£3,000 for the current year, £5,000 for 1982-83). But it is less clear whether it is worthwhile "bed and breakfasting" (selling and buying back) shares to establish a capital loss. From April 5, 1982, the acquisition price of securities and other assets will be index-linked in line with inflation and capital gains tax will be payable only on the excess over the inflation-adjusted acquisition cost.

If you realize your losses, you establish a lower base line for index linking which will be to your disadvantage. In addition, index-linking does not start until one year after the date of acquisition so if you are bed and breakfasting you also lose 12 months inflation linking. This will not matter of course if you are simply cutting your losses and selling out for good. In that case you offset any capital loss against other capital gains.

Conclusion

The calculations necessary to establish whether a particular move is worthwhile in tax terms are almost invariably complex. If you have substantial assets or income it will pay to consult an accountant. But for those left to wrestle with the problems alone, there is help available.

The Consumers Association publishes an excellent *Tax Saving Guide* every year in the March edition of *Money Which.* To obtain a copy you have to be a regular subscriber to both *Which* and the *Money Which* supplement.

The guide covers every aspect of personal taxation and gives simple worked examples and advice on how to deal with the Inland Revenue. All but the innumerate should be able to cope with their tax affairs after consulting the guide. An annual subscription to *Which* magazine and *Money Which* supplement costs £15 including post and is available from the Comsumers Association, Caxton Hill, Hertford, SG13 7LZ.

Slightly more technical — but equally straightforward — is the *Hambro Tax Guide.* This costs £8 and is published by Queen Anne Press, Macdonald & Co, Paulton House, Shepherdess Walk, London N1 7LW.

The provisions for relating back pension contributions to previous years are complicated and if you feel you cannot deal with them, a pension consultant or registered insurance broker (not to mention insurance company representative) will be delighted to help.

Insurance companies are a mine of free information on Capital Transfer Tax, Life Assurance relief and pension relief

Lorna Bourke

Meagre return on new issue

The new twenty-fourth issue of National Savings certificates, announced by the Chancellor on his Budget speech, will be a disappointment to investors. It goes on sale on April 19 and offers a taxfree return of only 8.92 per cent over the five year term. Maximum investment is £2,500.

At this level the new certificates are unlikely to appeal to anyone but those who pay tax at the top rates. Building society investors can currently earn 9.75 per cent net of basic rate tax on an extra interest account, and although building society interest rates are not fixed, the immediate appeal of an extra interest account is considerably greater than this rather dismal new offering from National Savings.

If basic rate taxpayers really want to tie up their money for five years, they will do much better with a five year income bond, currently available with a return of 11.7 per cent net of basic rate tax from Crown Life (see Money Market for other income bonds).

Higher rate taxpayers who have already bought the maximum holding of previous issues of National Savings certificates, might be tempted to bite at the 24th. But the new issue of index-linked gilts is likely to prove a better bet. The allocation price of £97.50 announced yesterday gives investors inflation proofing for their capital plus a real return of about 2.25 per cent a year.

Comparing the new 24th issue certificates with index-linked gilts, unless you believe that inflation is going to run at less than 8.9 per cent over the coming five years, the index-linked gilts must be a bargain.

National Savings has also announced extension terms for holders of 8th and 12th issue National Savings certificates which are not very appealing. The return over the coming year is equivalent to 8.4 per cent. Basic rate taxpayers should cash in and buy a one year income bond which offers 10.5 per cent (see Family Money Market).



Grimsby fishermen: they will be happy with the scheme which nets them a guaranteed minimum pension.

A lifeline for fishermen

Grimsby fishermen who regularly face the elements to ensure our supplies of fresh fish, can set forth with renewed confidence in their future. The Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners Association has set up a pension scheme for its 900 member fishermen on an industry-wide basis, removing the problem which comes with frequent job changes.

All employers will contribute 5 per cent of an employee's earnings up to £10,400 a year to the fund and the fishermen will be able to make tax deductible contributions of their own on a voluntary basis to boost their pension.

The scheme which is being managed by Save and Prosper offers a guaranteed minimum pension and contributions will be invested in Save and Prosper's Managed Pension fund.

Industry-based schemes — rare compared with the more usual employer-run pension funds — get around the problem of reduced pension benefits for early leavers. With an industry-based scheme the job-changer remains a member of the same pension fund and suffers no reduction of his benefits when moving from one firm to another.

Pensioners may earn more under new rules

Pensioners, the sick and disabled will be pleased at the prospect of higher state benefits in November. But this is not the only improvement. The Chancellor has also raised the limits on the amounts which can be earned while receiving benefits.

By far the biggest group to benefit will be pensioners. At present they are allowed to earn just £52 a week. Above this limit, set almost three years ago, their pension starts to be reduced. From November, the earnings limit becomes £57.

Most pensioners will tell you that there should not be an earnings limit at all, and indeed the Government has said it is committed to ending the rule, but only when economic circumstances permit.

Presently, the single pension is £29.60 a week. Earnings below £52 a week do not affect. Earnings of £56 cut the pension by £2, and as earnings increase beyond this, the pension is cut on a 10p for 10p basis. Weekly earnings of around £84 are enough to cancel the pension.

From November, the pension will be £32.85. Using the same formula, but based on the new £57 level, the pension will be lost when earnings reach £92 a week.

Where a wife is under pensionable age, her husband's earnings can cut into any extra pension he gets for her. At present, a married couple's pension of £47.35 a week is lost when earnings top £102 a week; from November, when the pension will be £52.55, the earnings needed for the pension to be lost will be £112.

This rule applies to men aged between 65 and 70, and women between 60 and 65. Over those ages earnings, however high, do not affect the pension.

Not only will pensioners benefit from the raising of their earnings limit, others collecting different state benefits will also find themselves better off.

For example, anyone getting invalid care allowance while looking after a sick or old person is only allowed to earn £6 a week. If earnings go over this, the benefit stops. This limit has been in force since 1976 when invalid care allowance was first paid. This limit will double.

Those who are sick are to get a tonic too. Anyone who receives sickness or invalidity benefit is allowed to take on part-time work of a "therapeutic" nature, provided their doctor approves and the Department of Health and Social Security agrees. Presently, there is a limit of £16.50 a week on the amount which can be earned. This will go up in November to £20.

Ian McDonald

Lloyds loans cheapest

Lloyds Bank, the last of the big four high street banks to cut its home loan rate, announced this week a 1.5 per cent reduction bringing its home loan rate down to 13.5 per cent.

This makes Lloyds home loans the cheapest. Monthly repayments on each £1,000 borrowed over 25 years from Lloyds work out at £11.54 compared with £11.75 from a building society or £11.72 from Lloyds' nearest competitor, Barclays.

Although Lloyds home loan rate of 13.5 per cent is the same as that quoted by the building societies, the true rate of interest on a building society loan is higher because they calculate interest at less frequent intervals than the banks. The Director General of Fair Trading is currently reviewing the building societies' exemption from the provisions of the Consumer Credit Act which require lenders to quote true interest rates according to a fixed formula.

Looking for a used life policy?

Where can you buy assets consisting of government stocks valued at an estimated £13,430 for only £8,700? Answer: at a sale of "second hand" life policies and reversionary interests in family trusts.

Last week the City-based firm of valuers, Foster & Cranfield, experts in this little known field, held a sale of eight lots — some property, interests in trusts and life policies. All except one, which was withdrawn were sold at substantial discounts to the value of the underlying assets.

People sell life policies or an interest in a trust because they want to realize cash. In the case of trusts, the ultimate beneficiary might not be able to touch the capital until another beneficiary who has been receiving the income, dies. Rather than wait, they sell off their interest, and the buyer takes a gamble on how long the "life tenant" will live.

Lot one in last week's sale was a half interest in two trust funds valued at over £16,000, receivable on the death of a lady currently aged 79. This was sold for £4,600.

The buyer of lot 7 paid £3,950 for a £5,000 with-profits endowment policy on the life of a 45-year-old man. The policy could be surrendered immediately for £3,729 — but the seller obviously hoped to do better at auction. The buyer will probably make the policy "paid up" which means that no more premiums are payable.

The current paid-up value is £4,500 to which future bonuses will be added each year and eventually paid out when the policy matures in 1991 — or on the death of the original policyholder

Advertisements criticized

...d to your claims ... — and fast," ... advertisement for ... household in... But a policyholder ... Worthing, Sussex, ...ed to the Advertis... Standards Authority ... claim made in ... 1978 was still out... in mid-1981. The ... was upheld.

...is one of the six ...s made to the ASA ...nancial institutions ... decisions were ... January.

...ys Bank and ... incurred the ...mers with ...guaranteed ... ASA's ruling on this was that the advertisers had made the conditions attached to the guarantee reasonably clear but it was concerned at the "debasement" of the word by its over-emphatic use.

A complaint against Leeds Permanent Building Society concerning its advertisements for extra interest accounts is particularly significant. Leeds claimed that its extra interest account paid one per cent more than the paid-up share rate for investments of £5,000 or more.

The complainant pointed out that interest on the paid-up share account was paid six monthly, but investors in the extra interest account received interest annually. This meant that there was not a true 1 per cent differential on the accounts.

National Savings Bank came in for some stick from a customer who objected to the fact that children under 7 could not make withdrawals from their investment account but claimed that the advertisements did not make this clear. The complaint was upheld.

Consumers might now turn their attention to NSB's method of calculating interest on investment accounts which make it virtually impossible to obtain the interest rate quoted.

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FAMILY MONEY MATTERS

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays, Lloyds, and Natwest 10¼ per cent Midland, 10 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £5,000-£25,000 or more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 12½ per cent, 3 and 6 months, 12 per cent Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Simco 7-day fund, 13.63 per cent; UDT Average Rate Deposit Fund, 14⅜ per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 13.5 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 14.37 per cent; interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233), Tyndall (0272-732241), UDT (scheme now closed to new investment).

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — *14 per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000. *Reducing to 13½ per cent on April 1.

National Savings index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index, 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in March 1977, £184.17 including 4 per cent bonus.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. Two years, General Portfolio Life — 10.5 per cent net — minimum investment £500. Three years, General Portfolio 10.7 per cent net — minimum investment £500. Four years, American Life, 12.00-13.5 per cent (dependent on age) — minimum investment £1,000. Five years, Crown Life 11.7 per cent net — min. investment £1,000.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts — 8.75 pc. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Local authority yearling bonds
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 13⅜ pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbrocker or bank.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 yr 13% 4,5,6 14%; 2 yr 13¾% 7yr 14½%; 3 yr 14% 8,9,10 14%.
Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-828 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

Finance for Industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13¼ pc; 5-7 years, 13½ pc; 8-10 years, 13¾ pc; Further information from FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deductions of tax. For sums of between £5,000 and £50,000: 6 months, 12⅜ pc; 1 year, 12⅝ pc; 2 years, 13 pc.

Foreign currency deposits*
Interest paid without deduction of tax:

	notice 1 day	7 day
US dollar (call)	12¾ p.c.	12⅞ p.c.
Yen (2 days)	3½ p.c.	3⅝ p.c.
D. Mark	6¼ p.c.	7¼ p.c.
French Franc	13 p.c.	13⅛ p.c.
Swiss Franc	1 p.c.	1⅛ p.c.

*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

MONEY TALK

Campaign to promote new homes

Britain's housebuilders are preparing to spend as much as £100,000 this year to change their image through the launch of the New Homes Marketing Board. They have been joined by material producers and energy authorities. The aim of the new marketing board is to sell more new houses by assuring us that building standards have been vastly improved and that the claim "they don't build houses like they used to" is outdated.

Through publicity campaigns, including a major national competition, builders are setting out to woo buyers on to development sites to convince them of the benefits of new houses.

According to Mr Richard Dibben, president of the House-Builders Federation, "New houses have suffered for too long from the negative images which are a hangover from the 1950s.

Leeds follows

One hundred per cent loans for house purchase are now available from Leeds Permanent Building Society. Leeds joins Abbey National and Bristol & West as the third major society to offer this facility.

Leeds will lend up to 100 per cent of the purchase price on homes costing up to £30,000, 95 per cent up to £40,000, 90 per cent on homes costing up to £50,000 and 85 per cent above this figure. As always there is a catch.

You have to be prepared to fork out for the premium on an insurance policy to indemnify the building society in the event of the society incurring a loss. On a £25,000, 100 per cent loan over 25 years the insurance premium would be £132.50.

Gilts interest

Reader interest in index-linked gilts has been running high, but there still seems to be some confusion on how the interest is adusted for inflation. For example, here is how the March 1983 payment on the new 2 per cent index-linked Treasury Stock 1988, will be calculated.

The base from which the rate of inflation is to be calculated is July 1981. If inflation does what the Government says it will, then the rise in they year to July 1982 will be 9 per cent. There is an eight-month time lag before this is applied to the interest payment.

The coupon is 2 per cent, so interest for the six months to March 1983 — interest is paid half-yearly — will be £1 per £100. That £1 is adjusted for the 9 per cent increase in inflation. Nine per cent of £1 is 9p, so the inflation adjusted interest payment will be £1.09.

Aiming for capital

Royal Life is launching two new unit trusts which will aim to provide investors with capital growth rather than income. Royal Life International Trust and Royal Life Equity Trust will aim for long term performance, with both trusts taking an interest in the electrical and electronics industries and some of the specialized chemical and pharmaceutical companies, as well as natural resouces stocks.

The International Trust will invest mainly in Japan and the USA, with small amounts in Australia and Canada.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11%. £50,000 and over 11½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
129	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	+1	10.0	7.8	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	Bardon Hill	199	+1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	63	Deborah Services	63	—	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9
131	97	Frank Horsell	127	—	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
83	39	Frederick Parker	81	—	6.4	7.9	4.1	7.9
78	46	George Blair	53	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burrough	114	+1	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	248	Robert Jenkins	248	—	31.3	12.6	3.4	8.8
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	+1	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
263	212	W. S. Yeates	228	—	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.8

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

MILLS AND ALLEN

Selection strategy pays off

Mills and Allen International, the money broker, is concentrating on the business it knows best.

In the six months to December, the group, which is headed by Sir Ian Morrow, pushed pretax profits ahead by £1m to £6.22m because of a rise in earnings from the financial services division. This included first-time contributions from its companies in West Germany and the United States, which were bought last spring. Group turnover in the period was up £2.9m to £29.9m.

At the attributable level profits are boosted by £1.74m, which, after tax and expenses, comes from MAI's disposal of its stake in Letraset. MAI sold its 9.9 per cent shareholding after it failed to gain control in a contested bid last year which the Swedish group Esselte finally won. So attributable profits are £4.99m compared with £2.7m last time. Earnings per share are 12 per cent higher at 25.9p.

Profits from MAI's media contracting division were similar to the previous year with higher profits from its Far Eastern media companies offsetting reduced profits from the United Kingdom and Belgian outdoor advertising interests.

In February two deals, worth £21.6m, brought the group Guy Butler, the United Kingdom money broker, and the Chapdelaine Group, a leading United States Government securities dealer. Once these are merged money broking should contribute two thirds of profits.



Sir Ian Morrow, chairman of MAI

MAI's poster and advertising wing has also made further acquisitions. In January it bought 85 per cent of the David Koffell Group, one of Australia's leading cinema advertising contractors. Earlier this month it paid £1.15m for Poster Publicity Holdings.

Last year the posters side made £488,000 before tax and net tangible assets were £313,000.

The half-year dividend has been lifted to 8.57p gross from 7.14p but the group's shares dropped 10p to 518p.

WARING & GILLOW

Stores cutback

With trading conditions remaining extremely difficult furniture retailer Waring & Gillow managed only a 2 per cent increase in turnover to £42.4m in the six months to September, as operating profits slipped from £357,000 to £348,000.

After exceptional items of £655,000 relating to property disposals half year profits before tax were £1m against £2.8m in 1980, when the sale of the Regent Street store contributed £3.4m.

The board has undertaken a complete review of trading activities leading to the closure of a number of stores, largely in cities which had both a Waring & Gillow and a Maples' store.

There are further closures to come both at home and in France, where losses from Maples' operations have been largely halted. But in the United States the group will shortly have seven stores which Mr John Cussins, managing director, hopes to see making a contribution to profits by next year.

Although there has been no improvement in trading in the second half, tight control on expenses and significant cost savings will be fully felt in the next financial year, the board says.

The dividend for the half year is held at 2.14p gross. Earnings per share fell from 21.9p last time to 6.78p.

GEORGE OLIVER

Small advance

George Oliver (Footwear), which recently beat Ward White in a takeover contest for Hiltons Footwear with an agreed £9.8m bid, reports a small profits advance to £1.3m in the year to December.

This compares with £1.1m in the previous year on sales up by £5m to £17.5m. The final gross dividend is lifted to 5.71p making a total payment of 7.44p against 6.29p last time.

An extraordinary credit of £1.8m compares with £988,00 last time. Earnings per share are depressed at 18.11p compared with 18.37p.

Oliver, with a chain of 300 retail outlets after merger with Hiltons, agreed in January to sell properties worth £7.8m to the National Water Council Superannuation Fund.

This followed the group's announced policy last November of selling a shop portfolio for at least £8.66m, which was intended to give Oliver the money with which to pay for Hiltons.

AIM GROUP

Offer for sale

AIM Group, which manufacture aircraft cabin interiors, is coming to the market through an offer for sale of four million shares at 140p, representing 38 per cent of the equity, and valuing the group at £14.7m.

On the basis of dividends totalling 5.75p forecast for the year to April, this offers a prospective yield of 5.87 per cent at the issue price, and a net price earnings multiple of 13.6 on forecast pretax profits of £2.2m.

The group is one of the leaders in its field of supplying a complete package to airlines.

Although the group also has interests in mechanical and electrical contracting and in manufacturing microwave ovens, the directors expect the aviation division to remain predominant.

This is expected to come partly from the replacement of aircraft, partly from the growth in the market for commuter aircraft, and the rest from defence spending by Western governments, the directors say.

The offer for sale, being made by County Bank, includes 500,000 net shares which will raise £340,000 net as additional working capital.

Brokers are Cazenove, and the offer closes on March 25.

BIDS AND DEALS

Research Surveys of Great Britain, a subsidiary of AGB Research, has acquired a 20 per cent stake in Q.E.D. International Marketing Research Services. QED, consumer research compa- Eurobond extendible until 1997, motoring research. Although the major part of its revenue is in the UK, substantial business is transacted in Germany, France and Italy. Mr Alan Harvey and Mr Nigel Spackman, joint managing directors of RSGB, become directors of QED.

The two companies, with assets of £30,000, provide a range of specialised computer services from the sale of micro-computers and systems through software development to personnel recruitment and training. These activities are complementary to the processing services provided by Duport Computer Services, subsidiary of Duport and will enable these companies to provide a more comprehensive range of computer services to their customers.

CAPITAL MARKETS

General Motors Acceptance is raising $100m with a three year Eurobond extendible until 1997, lead manager Credit Suisse First Boston has said.

After a successful launching in the market, arrangements have been completed for the offering of $250m floating rate notes by Malaysia through an international syndicate led by Swiss Bank Corporation International.

WALL STREET

New York, March 19 Stocks were slightly higher at the close after alternating between small gains and losses during the day

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.38 to 805.65 It had moved within two points either way during the session

But advances were ahead of declines from the start and at the close the gainers led by better than a 4-to-3 margin.

Volume dropped back to 46.5 million shares from yesterday's 54 2 million.

There was a slowing of trading during the afternoon ahead of the Federal Reserve's money supply figures due after the close with predictions ranging from a flat figure to a reduction of $1,000m or so. The Federal Reserve reported that M1 fell $400m.

The Commerce Department said durable goods orders rose 1.5 per cent in February A revision of the fourth-quarter 1981 gross national product showed a 4.5 per cent contraction in the period compared with its original estimate of a 5.2 per cent decline.

Mr Jerry Rolfe, chairman of the investment policy committee at Shearson-American Express said "The market periodically tries to rally when the pessimism builds to a point where it runs out of sellers."

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade was steady at the lower levels — Afternoon — Higher grade cash, £843-844; three months £870 50-871 00 Sales 1,825 tonnes Cash standard cathodes, £839-841, three months, £866 50-867; Sales 50 tonnes Morning — Higher grade cash, £845.50-846, three months £873-874 Settlement, £846.00 Sales 9,475 tonnes Cash standard cathodes, £841.50-842 50; three months, £869-870. Settlement, £842 50 Sales 250 tonnes

TIN: Standard tin closed steadier — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £7,185-7,190 a tonne, three months £7,395-7,400 Sales, 775 tonnes, High grade, cash £7,185-7,190, three months £7,395-7,400 Sales, nil tonnes Morning. — Standard cash £7,145-7,150; three months £7,360-7,365. Settlement, £7,150, Sales, 355 tonnes High grade, cash £7,145-7,150; three months, £7,360-7,365 Settlement, £7,150, Sales, five tonnes, Singapore tin ex-works, SM30.36 a picul

LEAD was steady, quiet — Afternoon. — Cash £339.50-340 50 per tonne, three months £347.50-348 Sales, 1,125 tonnes Morning — Cash £339.50-340 00; three months £346 50-347 Settlement £340.00. Sales, 3,075 tonnes.

ZINC was steady — Afternoon. — Cash, £441-442 per tonne; three months, £446.50-447-50. Sales, 2,375 tonnes Morning. — Cash, £439-439.50; three months, £445.75-446 00. Settlement, £439.50. Sales, 2,175 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £171 65 ($309.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady, quiet, — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 388 55p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 700.00); three months, 400.85p (725.30c), six months, 413 25p (750.50c); one year, 439.25p (802.10c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon — Cash, 390-391.0p; three months, 402.5-403 0p. Sales, 14 lots of 10 000 troy ounces each Morning — Cash, 390-391p; three months, 402.5-403p. Settlement, 391.0p. Sales, 77 lots

ALUMINIUM was steady — Afternoon — Cash, £577-578 per tonne; three months, £599-599 60 Sales, 2,825 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £578.50-579.00; three months, £601-601.50. Settlement, £579 00 Sales, 2,225 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £3100-3110 per tonne; three months £3135-3140. Sales, 318 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £3135-3136; three months £3175-3180. Settlement, £3136. Sales, 708 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo): Apl 50.60-50.90; May 51.80-51.90; Apl/June 51.70-51.80; July/Sep 56.20-56 30; Oct/Dec 57.70-57.80; Jan/Mch 59.60-59.80, Apl/June 61.90-62.00; Jly/Sep 63.90-64.00; Oct/Dec 66.10-66.30. Sales.

COFFEE. — ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne), Mch 1385-1390, May 1234-1235. July 1173-1174. Sep 1152-1153. Nov 1138-1143. Jan 1133-1140 Mch 1121-1133 Sales. 5,928. lots including 201 options

COCOA (£ per metric ton) —March 1,070-1 073. May, 1 039-1,040; July, 1 073-1,074 Sept. 1 106-1,107. Dec. 1 134-1,135 March, 1,155-1,156. May, 1 174-1,175 Sales 4,224 lots. ICCO prices daily (March 18), 87 48c. indicator price (March 19). 5-day average, 90 23c (US cents per lb)

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5 00 higher at £155 the "whites" price was £3 00 higher at £165 Futures (£ per tonne) May, 157 15-157 25, Aug. 162 30-162 40. Oct. 167 00-167 20. Jan 169 00-169.50; March, 174 15 May, 176 75-177 15; Aug. 179 50-180 00 Sales: 3,519 lots ISA prices (March 18), daily, 11 13c; 15-day average, 11 53c.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—March 397 seller, May, 394-403; Aug. 420-422, Oct. 422-425; Dec. 421-425. Jan 423-425; March, 430-433, May, 438-442, Aug. 445-450 Sales 19 lots

GRAIN. (The Baltic) — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent unquoted US dark northern spring, No 1, 14 per cent April £115; May £112 50. June £111.75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent, unquoted EEC, unquoted English feed fob: March £116; April £118.50; June £122 east coast sellers.

MAIZE. — US-French, unquoted South African white-yellow, April-May £79.00.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: March £111.50; April £113.50; April-June £115 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin —

BARLEY: March £107 70; May £110.35; Sept £102 55; Nov £106 20. Jan £109.95 Sales 159 lots

WHEAT: March £113 75; May £116.65; July £120 00, Sept £106 70; Nov £110.35; Jan £114.15. Sales. 195 lots.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 19: GB: Cattle, 101.83p per kw lw (+0.34) UK: Sheep, 219.40p per kg est d c w (+3.83). GB: Pigs, 81.79p per kg lw (+3.16).

England and Wales: Cattle nos. down 4 0 per cent, ave. price, 101.12p (+1 06). Sheep nos. down 15.4 per cent, ave price 224.08p (+4.49) Pig nos. down 3.9 per cent, ave. price, 81.79p (+3.16).

Scotland: Cattle nos up 5.3 per cent, ave. price, 103.71p (-1.93) Sheep nos up 4 7 per cent, ave price, 211.21p (+4.34)

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne) — March, 260.00-70 00, April, 254.50-55.00; May, 238.00-38 25; June, 234.50-35.00; July, 234.50-36.00; Aug. 239 50-40.00; Sept, 241 00-44 00, Oct, 242.00-47.00, Nov, 243 00-50 00. Sales, 1,649 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ests. & G. Inv. (F)	4.89(3.78)	0.91(0.81	4.1(8.6)	1.1b(1)	—	1.75(1.55)
Rowland Gaunt (I)	0.27(0.32)	0.05a(0.06a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lyon & Lyon (F)	9.04(9.46)	0.35(0.61)	9.17(16.64)	4.5(4.5)	20/5	6(6)
Mills & Allen (I)	29.98(27.02)	6.22(5.29)	25.9(23.1)	6(5)	17/5	—(20)
Midland Bk (F)	—(—)	232.2(231.8)	115.3(102.7)	16(14)	5/4	24(21.5)
Montfort (F)	9.81(10.85)	0.7a(0.32a)	22.98a(3.44)	—(1.0)		—,0(2.0)
Geo. Oliver (F)	17.52(14.59)	1.31(1.18)	18.11(18.37)	4(3.3)	—	5.21(4.4)
York Mount (F)	2.98(2.44)	0.26(0.089)	7.32(0.52)	2.1(—)	—	2.1(—)
Waring & Gillow (I)	42.4(41.2)	1.0(2.84)	6.78(21.9)	1.5(1.5)	19/5	—(5.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=Second interim in lieu of final.

Unit Trust Prices

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—FT index change on week 562.7 - 4.2 (0.7%)

SPORT

CRICKET

Board move to avoid split

By John Hennessy

The Test and County Cricket Board issued a long document yesterday in support of their decision to ban from Test cricket the team of English players now gathered in South Africa. The report, drawn-up by the executive committee of the TCCB under the chairmanship of George Mann, was accepted unanimously by the 21 members of the full board.

The TCCB, it said, believed that the fostering of international multi-racial cricket, the protection of the financial viability of first-class country cricket and the ability to make financial contributions to cricket were inextricably linked.

The board "will do all it reasonably can", the report says, "to prevent a wedge being driven between member countries of the International Cricket Conference of different races. Should that occur, cricket, both nationally and internationally, would suffer."

The board had considered that India and Pakistan might not in fact, cancel their tours, but in the light of the Gleneagles Agreement and Indian and Pakistani attitudes the executive *committee did not consider that* possibility realistic.

If India and Pakistan did not come this summer distribution of profits among the counties would be "dramatically reduced". Draft accounts for 1981, when the Australians were our visitors, showed a distribution of more than £2m. The figure this year might be £1,250,000, to which should be added £750,000 for advertising revenue, *sponsorship fees and gate receipts.*

The board had considered the possibility of an alternative visit, in the absence of India and Pakistan, but decided that that was impracticable. Australia were here last year and New Zealand are due in 1983. If the New Zealand tour were brought forward, supposing that were *possible, there would be a gap in* 1983. The executive committee were concerned that "if the tours of India and Pakistan are called off, relations with the two countries in the future would be *very seriously damaged.*"

Mr Mann said that it was essential that th programme of future tours for at least the next few years be agreed now, so that sponsorship, advertising and other arrangements could be made on a secure basis.

Mr Mann offered a word of sympathy for the South African cricket authorities. He did not blame them for wanting a high-class tour and was sensitive to the frustrations felt in South Africa. "They've done a hell of a lot to develop and encourage multi-racial cricket" he said. It was his object to help them "but not in such a way to drive a wedge among the other countries."

He resisted the idea of having been blackmailed by India and Pakistan on these grounds. The TCCB had not supported representative tours in South Africa (as opposed to individuals going there to play or coach); they had warned the players of the consequences "before we came under any pressure;" and their record showed they would not be pushed around, as in the cases of D'Oliveira and South Africa, Boycott and Cook and India.

Mr Mann said that the TCCB had tried to be as fair as possible, both to those who had gone to South Africa and those "who had resisted the blandishments".

Mr Peter Lush, Public Relations Manager of the TCCB, did not think the Test series this summer would be lacking in interest because of the ban. Only five of the 16 players in India and Sri Lanka this winter had gone to South Africa and there was a large pool of other good cricketers to fill the gaps.

Rebels adopt policy of 'less said better'

The reaction of the English cricketers here to the sentence passed on them at Lord's was one of "the less said the better". Although that has been their policy all along, they were badly shaken, John Woodcock writes.

Gooch told me this morning, before the news came through, that he felt he had nothing to justify. "What have I done wrong?" he asked. "I am a professional cricketer with a right to a living." He batted like a man with a clear conscience.

The main cause of Boycott's indignation is not so much that he knows that he will never play for England again but that he is being denied his freedom, the crime for which South Africa are being ostracised.

Most of the players would *accept that they were not blind to* the possible repercussions when they agreed to come here. For missing three years' Test cricket there can be no compensation, not only for Gooch but for all cricket lovers *in England* to whom his batting is such a joy.

Joe Pamensky, president of the South African Cricket Union, *spoke of his bitter disappointment.* An Indian I spoke to was near to tears. He described the visit of Gooch's team as the best thing that had ever happened to sport in South Africa.

□ Press Association reports: Peter Cooke, organizer of the tour, who said the players there contracted not to comment on the issue said: "I am very surprised by the severity of the decision. It is a sad day for cricket when politicians interfere."

Keith Fletcher, captain of England on the recent tour of India, said: "I shouldn't imagine it comes as a shock to the players, I feel particularly sad that my Essex colleague, Graham Gooch, is out of the Test reckoning for the next three years.

Dr. Ali Bacher, chairman of South African Test selectors, said: "I think *it is a pretty* hysterical overreaction. It smacks once again of double standards. *The sentence is not* becoming of the players' misdemeanours. It does not fit any crime."



George Mann: a word of sympathy for South Africans

Boycott aggrieved

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Cape Town, March 19

It is getting on for winter in the Cape — the equivalent of mid-September *in England* — and it seemed like it here today. It was cold and wet and very windy when the South African XI began a four-day game with the visiting Englishmen. In the two hours and threequarters of play Gooch made 56 not out of a score of 101 for one.

Future England sides will seem sadly incomplete without him. *The Goochs of the game are few* and far between. Boycott had a wretched day — as aggrieved, unless I am much mistaken, at the Lord's findings as at being given out to a close catch on the off side when *he* thought he hit the ball into the ground.

There was some leg-spin bowling from Hobson to enjoy, though on this form he is not as good a bowler as he must have been two or three years ago, when even the most travelled of the South Africans considered him *the best of* his type in the world, He is dark-haired and sturdy — a matchwinner on his day because of the work he gets on the ball.

ENGLISH XI: First Innings

*G A Gooch, not out	56
G Boycott, c Kuper, b Kourie	16
W Larkins, not out	26
Extras (l-b2, w1)	3
Total (1 wkt)	101

FALL OF WICKET: 1-27.

D L Amiss, R. W. Woolmer, P Willey, A. P. E. Knott, C. M Old, L. Taylor, D L Underwood, J K Lever to bat.

BOWLING (to date): van der Bijl, 14-7-20-0; Jefferies, 11-4-26-0; Hobson, 6-0-31-0; Kourie, 12-7-21-1.

SOUTH AFRICA: *B. A. Richards, S. J. Cook, P. N. Kirsten, R G Pollock, A. P. Kuiper, C. E. B Rice, A. J. Kourie, R. V. Jennings, V. A. P. van der Bijl, S. T Jefferies, D L Hobson.

Umpires: O. School and B. Smith.

Chappell inspired

From Peter McFarline
Christchurch, March 19

Greg Chappell and Rod Marsh, the most experienced players in the team, rescued Australia from another embarrassing position in *the third Test match against New* Zealand at Lancaster Park here today. Chappell, who scored 76 not out, and Marsh, 18 not out, figured in a sixth-wicket stand of 57 before bad light stopped play at tea, with Australia 202 for five in their first innings.

Chappell and Marsh came together when the innings was teetering at 145 for five after Howarth, the New Zealand captain, had sent Australia in to bat for the second successive Test on a cold, grey day and on a slow wicket.

Chappell, missed at 32 and 54, *was lucky to escape a leg-before* decision in favour of the fast bowler Richard Hadlee when 29. He prospered after some streaky shots early in his innings. When he reached 38 Chappell became Australia's second greatest run-getter, behind Sir Donald Bradman, who scored 6,996 in 52 Tests. Chappell passed Neil Harvey's figure of 6,149.

AUSTRALIA: First innings

B. M. Laird, c Smith, b Troup	12
G. M. Wood, c Hadlee, b Snedden	64
J. Dyson, c Crowe, b Hadlee	1
*G. Chappell, not out	76
K. J. Hughes, b Hadlee	12
A. R. Border, b Snedden	6
† R. W. Marsh, not out	18
Extras (lb6, nb7)	13
Total (5 wkts)	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-50, 2-57, 3-82, 4-128, 5-145.

B Yardley, J. R. Thomson, D. K. Lillee and T. M. Alderman to bat.

BOWLING (to date): Hadlee, 16-4-47-2; Troup, 9-0-33-1; Snedden, 16-2-65-2; Cairns, 14-2-44-0; Coney, 1-1-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: J. G. Wright, B. A. Edgar, J. F. M. Morrison, G. P. *Howarth, J. V. Coney, M. D. Crowe, † I. C. S. Smith, R. J. Hadlee, B. L. Cairns, M. D. Snedden G. B. Troup.

Ashraf's debut ends with a stroke of defiance

Faisalabad, Pakistan, March 19. — Pakistan's newcomer, *Ashraf Ali, rescued* his side again with a battling innings which stopped Ski Lanka's attempt to win their first ever Test match in the second game of a three-match series today. Ashraf, the wicket-keeper, *marked his debut* by scoring 58 to help Pakistan avoid the follow on and was in equally defiant mood with an unbeaten 29 on the fifth and final day as Sri Lanka came within three wickets of success.

Pakistan, set 339 in 270 minutes and 20 overs, slumped to 137 for six before Ashraf and Tahir Naqqash put on 37 in a seventh-wicket stand which ef*fectively* dashed Sri Lanka's hopes. Ashraf and Rashid Kan completed the recovery. Pakistan finished on 186 for seven to preserve their 1-0 lead

Sri Lanka have a tough job trying to square the series with Pakistan expected to recall the seven top players who were overlooked during the Javed Miandad captaincy dispute, which has now been settled.

Sri Lanka, on their first overseas tour since being granted Test status last year, extended their overnight 127 for eight by 27 without further loss before declaring this morning.

SRI LANKA: First Innings 454 (S. Wettimuny 157, R. L. Dias 98, R. S. Madugalle 91 not out; Iqbal Qasim 6 for 141).

Second Innings

S Wettimuny, c Ashraf, b Tahir	13
† H M Gunatilleke b Qasim	55
R L Dias c Mohsin b Tahir	7
R S Madugalle lbw b Qasim	12
L R D Mendis run out	0
A Ranatunga c Ashraf b Tausif	2
M Ranasinghe c Miandad b Tausif	5
D S de Silva c Ashraf b Tausif	8
A L F de Mel not out	25
L W Kaluperuma not out	11
Extras: (lb6, nb6) w1	16
Total (8 wkts dec.)w.	154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-43, 3-82, 4-82, 5-86, 6-104, 7-114, 8-114

BOWLING: Tahir, 12-3-52-2; Rashid, 1-0-4-0; Qasim, 30-9-52-2; Rizwan, 5-2-13-0; Tausif, 14-4-18-3

PAKISTAN: First innings 270 (Ashraf Ali 58)

SECOND INNINGS

Rizwan-Uz-Zaman b De Mela	16
Mohsin Kahn c De Mel, b De Silva	74
Salim Malik lbw De Mel	4
Javed Miandad c Madugalle, b D S de Silva	36
Wasim Raja c Wettimuny, b D S de Silva	0
Haroon Rashid b D S de Silva	0
Ashraf Ali not out	29
Tahir Naqqash c Roy Dias, b S de Silva	13
Rashid Khan not out	3
Extras (b3, lb7 nb1)	11
Total (7)	186

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-40, 3-133, 4-132, 5-132, 6-137, 7-174.

BOWLING: De Mel, 17-2-71-2; Ranasinghe, 5-0-17-0, D S de Silva, 18-2-59-5, Ajit de Silva, 19-4-28-0

RUGBY UNION

Irish in the right mood to finish things in style

From Peter West, Rugby Correspondent, Paris, March 19

With triple crown and championship in the bag, Ireland seek at Parc des Princes tomorrow to put the icing on their cake by making it a grand slam of four victories for only the second time in their history. They attempt the task against a country which *itself won* all the honours last season, and now faces the un palatable prospect of a wooden spoon and its first whitewash in 25 years.

Although France have been at sixes and sevens this championship, with no fewer than 27 changes made to the side since they lost to New Zealand last autumn, Ireland concede that the latest Gallic mixture at forward *has produced, on paper at least,* the strongest recipe yet. They also know well, that they have succeeded only twice in Paris in the past 30 seasons.

None the less, the mood in the Irish camp is a good deal more relaxed than it was on the eve of the triple crown match against Scotland four weeks ago. Their coach, Tom Kiernan, finds it difficult to measure. "The build-up to the Scottish game was exceptionally intense," he says. "Here, the atmosphere is quite different, and there's a feeling that it would be nice to finish things in style. But we can't afford to set out with idealistic notions. We've got to win, and that's that. If it evolves into a nice, flowing game, so much the better".

These sentiments are echoed by Ciaran Fitzgerald, whose firm and inspiring leadership has meant so much to the Irish cause. "It's difficult to relate to the opposition", he confesses, "because it's basically yet another new combination. But we respect this latest French pack, which should be a lot stronger at close quarters, and we know that if we allow them to get parity they'll make life very difficult for us. We've got to take them up front, and, after that, hope there'll be chances for our backs to let their hair down."

So Irish battle lines seem realistically drawn, and the conditions may be to their liking. It has been wet and raw today and not at all the weather we like to associate with Paris in an early springtime. The *forecast* for tomorrow according to one taxi driver, is much the same "It eez no good for France", he tells me, "and we 'ave no Martinez". He is not the only supporter this side of the water to regret the omission of the Toulouse scrum half.

The French players, who are none too enthusiastic about being stationed in a chateau many kilometres away from the city lights, put much emphasis on scrummaging when they trained this morning. Jean-Luc Joinel was packing down at number eight, with Laurent Rodriguez (twice a lock this championship and once a number eight) on a *flank.*

If France contemplate a significant return from the front or middle of their line-out it was not apparent at practice, when every throw involved the formidable Joinel at the tail. It will be a disappointment for the Irish, with their new-found strength in this area, if Moss Keane at number two, and the spring heeled Donal Lenihan at number four cannot produce some useful dividends.

Ollie Campbell needs 10 more points to better his Irish record (46), which he set in the 1980 championship. His many ad-*mirers* may hope that his organization of affairs on the field will be rather better than that of his alickadoos off it. The Irish president, John Moore, arrived in Dublin en route for *Charles de Gaulle Airport,* without his passport and only managed to acquire a new one in the nick of time

Today's teams at Paris

France		Position	Ireland	
S Gabernet (Toulouse)	15	Full back	H P MacNeill (Dublin University)	15
M Fabre (Beziers)	14	Right wing	T M Ringland (Queen's University, Belfast)	14
P Mesny (Grenoble)	13	Right centre	M J Kiernan (Dolphin)	13
C Belascain (Bayonne)	12	Left centre	P M Dean (St Mary,s College)	12
S Blanco (Biarritz)	11	Left wing	M C Finn (Cork Constitution)	11
J-P Lescarboura (Dax)	10	Stand-off	S O Campbell (Old Belvedere)	10
P Berbizier (Lourdes)	9	Scrum half	R J McGrath (Wanderers)	9
P Dospital (Bayonne)	1	Prop	P A Orr (Old Wesley)	1
P Dintrans (Tarbes)	2	Hooker	C F Fitzgerald* (St Mary's College)	2
R Paparemborde (Pau)	3	Prop	G A McLoughlin (Shannon)	3
J-P Rives* (Toulouse)	6	Flanker	J F Slattery (Blackrock College)	6
D Revallier (Graulhet)	4	Lock	M I Keane (Lansdowne)	4
J-F Imberon (Perpignan)	5	Lock	D G Lenihan (University College, Cork)	5
L Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan)	7	Flanker	R Kearney (Wanderers)	7
J-L Joind (Brive)	8	No 8	J B O'Driscoll (London Irish)	8

*captain

Referee: A Welsby (England)

REPLACEMENTS: 16 B Herrero (Nice), 17 D Dubroca (Agen), 18 E Bachet (Nice), 19 G Martinez (Toulouse), 20 P Perrier (Bayonne), 21 M Sallefranque (Dax).

REPLACEMENTS: 16 M P Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), 17 J L Cantrell (Blackrock College), 18 R K Kearney (Wanderers), 19 K A O'Regan (University College, Cork), 20 J A Hewitt (NIFC), 21 J J Murphy (Greystone).

A Scot sets a record as Wales try to keep one

By David Hands

Twenty years ago, upon the *last occasion that* Scotland beat Wales in Cardiff, Gordon Waddell was winning his sixteenth cap in what was to be his last year of international rugby. Waddell's total of 18 caps, a record for a Scottish stand-off, is passed today by John Rutherford who will doubtless hope to celebrate by assisting in a victory which would push Scotland up to join second in this season's championship table and leave Wales firmly anchored among the also-rans.

But, as the home countries have found over the last 14 years, travelling to the National Stadium at Cardiff is easier than the arrival. Even in times of comparatively modest talent the Welsh ground record has stood in the championship since France won in 1968. Nor are they likely to surrender that record easily, despite the loss through injury of Terry Homes and Jeff Squire.

The Welsh are left today with a lot to prove from a disappointing season; since defeating Australia they have beaten only France, courtesy of Gwyn Evans's prolific boot. Try-scoring has been a difficult business and of the three they have scored in the *championship,* two have been by Holmes and the third by Rhidri Lewis. The three-quarters have posed only a sporadic threat and even though there were words of hope from their coach, John *Lloyd, this week, the* best bet for Wales today looks to be the tactical kicking of their captain, Gareth Davies.

Lloyd said: "We have not taken the game by the scruff of the neck and run at the opposition any time this season. I would like to think that on Saturday we will do that". Running at the opposition, however, is something that Scotland look better equipped to do; in the context of a loose game and a broken field, Irvine, happily recovered from influenza, Renwick, and Rutherford are all capable of setting up *tries. The Scots have, however,* lost the services of Keith Robertson, who has tonsilitis, he is replaced by a new cap, Jim Pollock (Gosforth), who has done well for the Anglo-Scots this season.

Wales, may seek to keep the game tight and play to the forwards who served them so well in Cardiff against France. It will be difficult for the new Welsh cap, Robert Norster, to do as well on his debut as the man he has replaced, Steve Sutton, did on his seeing he has the considerable experience of *Tomes and Cuthbertson* in opposition. Nevertheless if Wales are to run at the opposition, they will probably want to do so from short range after the forwards and Davies have done the spadework.

For Wales, certainly, if not for Scotland, it is a change to be involved in a sideshow, while *France and Ireland hold* the centre stage. Even so, the intrepid prospector can frequently find things of value laid out on the smaller stalls and there is every opportunity today for Wales and Scotland to bring *out their gems* with Wales the favourites because they have the dividend of playing at home.

Gustard steps in

Gosforth recall the Northumberland captain, Steve *Gustard,* on the wing at Halifax today in place of Jim Pollock, who plays for Scotland

Rose facing long lay-off

Marcus Rose, the former England Rugby Union full-back, is likely to miss the rest of the season. The injury he suffered playing for Coventry at Bedford on Wednesday night has been diagnosed as torn knee ligaments.

He will certainly not have recovered by April 3, when Coventry meet Gloucester in the semi-final of the John Player Cup, and he has already withdrawn from the Barbarians team for the annual Mobbs Memorial match against the East Midlands at Northampton next Wednesday.

□ *The South American* Jaguars face the first real test of their seven-match South African tour when they meet Natal in Durban today. The tourists have scored 17 tries in their two opening games, winning both easily, and badly need some tough opposition before the two internationals against the Springboks.

JAGUARS: E Sanguinetti; J Palma, M Loffreda, R Madero, A Puccio; H Porta (captain), A Soares-Gache; P Devoto, A Courreges, C Sainz-Trapaga, M Tezanos-Pinto, E Branca, M Glastra, S Bordaberry, E Ure. — Reuter.

Today's teams at Cardiff

Wales		Position	Scotland	
G Evans (Maesteg)	15	Full back	A R Irvine* (Heriot's FP)	15
R A Ackerman (Newport)	14	Right wing	J Pollock (Gosforth)	14
G W R Gravell (Llanelli)	13	Right centre	J M Renwick (Hawick)	13
A J Donovan (Swansea)	12	Left centre	D I Johnston (Watsonians)	12
C F W Rees (London Welsh)	11	Left wing	G R T Baird (Kelso)	11
W G Davies* (Cardiff)	10	Stand off	J Y Rutherford (Selkirk)	10
G Williams (Bridgend)	9	Scrum half	R J Laidlaw (Jedforest)	9
I Stephens (Bridgend)	1	Prop	J Aitken (Gala)	1
A J Phillips (Cardiff)	2	Hooker	C T Deans (Hawick)	2
G Price (Pontypool)	3	Prop	I G Milne (Heriot's FP)	3
R C Burgess (Ebbw Vale)	6	Flanker	J H Calder (Stewart's Melville FP)	6
R L Norster (Cardiff)	4	Lock	W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock)	4
R D Moriarty (Swansea)	5	Lock	A J Tomes (Hawick)	5
J R Lewis (Cardiff)	7	Flanker	D B White (Gala)	7
E T Butler (Pontypool)	8	No 8	I A M Paxton (Selkirk)	8

*captain

Referee J P Bonnet (France)

REPLACEMENTS: 16 M Wyatt (Swansea), 17 M Dacey (Swansea), 18 M Douglas (Llanelli), 19 G Williams (Swansea), 20 W James (Aberavon), 21 S Sutton (Pontypool).

REPLACEMENTS: 16 G M McGuinness (West of Scotland), 17 R Cunningham (Bath), 18 G Dickson (Gala), 19 I G Hunter (Selkirk), 20 R M Cowman (West of Scotland), 21 R H Hay (Boroughmuir)

ROUND-UP

Billiards

Mark Wildman fought a courageous uphill battle against Rex Williams on the second day of the World Professional Final at Sutton Coldfield yesterday, Sydney Friskin writes.

He made more breaks in the third quarter of play but Williams still managed to stay confortable ahead to maintain an advantage of about 700 points in this 3,000 *point final.*

When the match was resumed yesterday Williams led 1,492 to 624 with nine in play, but Williams added only two more points. On his third visit to the table Wildman compiled a fine break of 199 to which Willians replied immediately with 180.

Wildman ended his break with a missed cannon off the top cushion; Williams with a more difficult kiss cannon in the same area. The stage seemed to have been set for a rousing battle. But if Williams was intense on consolidation his plans were soon frustrated by Wildman who recovered more ground with a fine break of 117.

Wildman succeeded in containing Williams, but there followed a difficult and somewhat unpro*ductive period for both players* who frequently called for the balls to be cleaned by the referee. Apparently the run of the balls was not quite true because they had gathered a lot of moisture. *The best that Williams could do* was to supplement his early effouts with breaks of 56 and 70. Wildman made better progress with useful breaks of 74, 53, and 57.

FINAL: R. Williams (Stourbridge) leads M Wildman (Peterborough) 2 165—1,437. Best breaks: Williams: 83, 207, 86, 114 259, 68, 217, 82, 81, 180, 53, 56, 70. Wildman, 75, 53, 76, 125, 199, 117, 74, 53, 57, 75.

Hockey

The England squad begin the first of a new series of training weekends this weekend at *Bisham Abbey to prepare* for international matches later in the year, Sydney Friskin writes. The training will be completed with two matches tomorrow, the first against Southgate (starting 11.15 am) *and the second in the* afternoon against the South.

For Southgate, the match will be a useful exercise for next weekend, when they play Hounslow in the semi final of the *national club championship.* Six members of the Southgate team, Batchelor, Craig, Dodds, Driver, Duthie and Kerly are in the England squad, from which three faimliar faces will be missing. Brookeman and Khehar have retired from international hockey and Westcott does not wish to be considered for the next six months. Mallett and Kerly are back, and Spray from Marlborough gets his chance.

John Hurst, England's reserve goalkeeper, who plays for St Albans, will probably be at Bisham Abbey and not at Bishop's Stortford, where St Albans play Fords in the semi-final of the East Club champion*ship tomorrow.*

Robin Fletcher, president of the Hockey Association, has announced he will not stand for reelection after 1983.

□ England's women play the Netherlands at Wembley. It is the fourth encounter in the stadium between them. Netherlands won the last 2 — 0. The pitch may have the last word today, with *recent rainfall having done* nothing to improve the hard-worked grass.

Ice hockey

After watching Hungary in practice, Lawrie Lovell was expecting a massacre, Robert Pryce writes. After eight minutes of the opening game of the European Junior Championship *he* knew to his relief that he was wrong. Great Britain had just taken a 3-1 lead over the pre-tournament favourites. "We *started with the old fire, Lovell,* the British coach, said. "They must have got a surprise".

The Hungarians overcame their surprise to win 8-4. Most of the damage was done by their predatory first line — Hudak (3), Koger (2) and Pesti (1).

McCaffrey opened the scoring from a pass by Hand and finished *Britain's best move of the game* for a last period consolation. Hand, at 14, the youngest player in the team, made it 2-0 by tipping in a McCaffrey pass. After Rapley's pace had carried him free of defenders at the blue line, he scored the third.

Athletics

Craig Virgin, winner of the last two world cross country titles, has lost his chance of the third, Noman Fox writes. The American has pulled out of Sunday's race in Rome because of stomach inflammation.

The United States still has a *formidable team* for the 3.45 At the Hippodrome Capanelle race track. Alberto Salazar, the world's fastest marathon runner, becomes favourite, although the New Zealander, Rod Dixon is in impressive form.

Heavy rain and today's horse racing over parts of the 12-kilometre course should help the north Europeans but no runner from the home countries is likely to win especially now that David Moorcroft, of England, has pulled out.

Ethiopia will give the United States their strongest team *rivalry provided they take* account of some last-minute changes in the course. Last year, when leading the field, six of their team stopped with a lap to go but still won the team event.

Rugby League

The most gruelling time of the season has arrived. Widnes and Hull face exacting tests of their ability, temperament and squad strengths during the remaining two months of the season, Keith Macklin writes Widnes are top of the championship table and are Challenge Cup semi-finalists. Hull lie third in the championship and are also in the Cup semi-finals.

Widnes have much the harder task tomorrow. after two demanding struggles against Bradford Northern in the quarter-final of the Cup, they entertain Hull Kingston Rovers, who are in fourth place. While Widnes *will* be feeling the knocks, bruises and tiredness that always follow tough cup games, Rovers are comparatively fresh and have a single-minded objective after being dismissed from the Cup. They want to salvage a thin season by their standards by winning the championship or premiership or both.

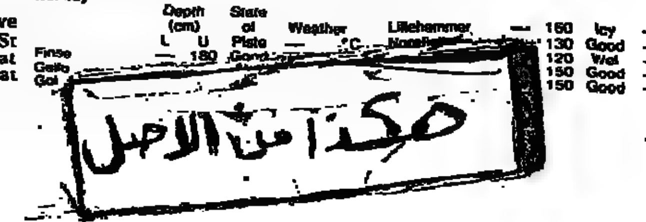
SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	140	360	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	+2
Good powder on north facing slopes							
Crans-Montana	150	230	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
New snow on good base							
Flaine	205	530	Good	Spring	Good	Fine	0
Good skiing everywhere							
Isola 2000	150	185	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	0
Some powder on off-piste runs							
Kitzbühel	100	230	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	0
New snow on wet base							
Val d'Isère	165	265	Powder	Good	—	Fine	0
Excellent skiing conditions							
Wengen	60	190	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	+1
Excellent piste skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

Norway

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	—	180	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geilo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillehammer	—	160	Icy	—	0
Norefjell	—	130	Good	—	-3
[illegible]	—	120	Wet	—	-1
[illegible]	—	150	Good	—	-2
[illegible]	—	150	Good	—	-3



GOLF

Murray hits snag with his putter

From a Special Correspondent
Mufulira, March 19

An unpleasant incident, involving two British tournament players, marred the second round of the Open championship here in this sweltering Zambia copper-belt mining town today and resulted in Ewen Murray, the playing professional at Walton Heath, being penalised one stroke. His fine 68 thus became 69 and gave him a halfway total of 143, three strokes behind the joint leaders, Carl *Mason,* David Russell, a sturdy Midlands golfer, and Martin Poxon, the former Walker Cup amateur.

Murray, Ex-Scottish and world junior champion, seemed set to match Poxon's 68 until the incident on the 17th green in which his ball moved as he addressed it. The question which had to be answered was whether Murray had grounded his putter. The player *said he* was 95 per cent certain he had not but, but the time he reached the recorder's office, his playing partner, Peter Tupling, had deleted his original entry on the card of a par four and substituted a five.

Tupling was unhappy about being drawn into the incident but said he had been asked for his opinion by Murray and considered the club grounded. Murray was upset at losing a shot but did not protest strongly because he did not wish to be branded a cheat.

Commercial pact leads to second circuit

From John Ballantine, Jacksonville, March 19

A two-hour delay through fog at the start of the second round of the Tournament Players Championship here today gave Deane Beman, the US Tour Commissioner, and Joe Black, *the president of the US PGA,* the opportunity to explain the introduction next year of a second tour, to be called the Tournament Players' Series.

The new circuit has come about as a result of a pact recently made between the two bodies not to step on each others' toes in the manufacture, marketing and distribution of golf equipment and clothing. *In* consequence, Beman's threat to go his own way with the Tournament Players Association has now ended and the TPA's tour reverts to its own name, the PGA Tour.

The new tour will contest of ten tournaments each with prizemoney of 100,000 dollars and will run from December 1983 until March 1984 and continue for at least five years. The venues have not yet been decided but Beman explained that they would have to be in "warmer parts of the country", meaning Florida and Southern California.

Only the leading 125 money-winners will automatically go into the fields for the "big" tour next season when Monday pre-qualifying ends. they will be joined by the 50 top finishers in *the autumn qualifying school.* Players for the new smaller tour will come from the qualifying school's 50 next best scorers plus 50 players from school compe*titions, 50 more from* weekly qualifying contests and 50 club professionals.

It is this last category which is the strangest part of the new venture for, when one sees what happens to the handful of club pros who get into tournaments on "sponsors' exemptions," one wonders what chance 50 of these "lambs" will have among the tournament playing "wolves." One easy way of strengthening the second tour would have been to draft into *it* some of the fine players who will finish in 126th place and beyond when this season ends.

A qualifying figure of 146 or 147 seemed likely here and Nick Faldo, who made three crucial mistakes with a new stainless steel-headed three wood and *twice three-putted in his first-*round 75, made a good start today with three birdies in his first six holes, finally reaching the turn in 34.

Peter Oosterhuis, said, perhaps *unwisely, after his 73, that he* had not found the fairways so demanding from the tee as he thought they would be. He probably changed that view after almost certainly wrecking his *chances of making the cut when* he went out in 41 with sixes at the second and fourth holes among all other kinds of mistakes.

LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES (US unless stated): 67, L Nelson, L Lott, G Burns; 68, P Lindsay, S Heath, V Heafner, S Simpson, E Snead, 69, G Gilbert, D January, J Simons, R Eastwood, B Fleisher, B Lietzke, R Maltbie, G Archer, J Thorpe Other scores include: 73, P Oosterhuis (GB); 75, N Faldo (GB).

ROWING

Tradesmen face stiff challenge

By Jim Railton

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race crews will leave the stage today for one of the world's greatest rowing events — the Tideway Head of the River Race (12.30) over the 4¼-mile championship course from Mortlake to Putney. The 50th Tideway Head has attracted 420 eights, 3,780 competitors with coxswains, and if the wind swings round by today the record could fall with so much land water adding weight to the tide.

Favourites for the title must be the Amateur Rowing Association national squad, who start in second place with six Olympic and world silver medal winners on board supplemented by two *world lightweight gold medal*lists. Some of the squad have been ill and much depends on whether they have recovered. The head crew, Thames Tradesmen, also contains several distinguished internationals but there is a suspicion that they will not be quite the force they were last year. London University, who beat Cambridge this week, should be among the top crews and Kingston II can expect to fare well.

Thirty overseas crews, from West Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark and Yugoslavia take part. Five of the world Danish lightweight eight champions row as Wallingford II starting 36th.

The women's Boat Race takes place at Henley tomorrow (2.30). This is preceded and followed by the women's *second eight Osiris* v Blondie (2 pm) and the Oxford men's lightweight boat race (3 pm).

At the official weigh-in yesterday, organized by the sponsors of the Boat Race, Ladbrokes, Oxford and Isis were heavier than their opponents. Oxford's average weight at 13st 13½lbs is exactly 10lbs heavier than Cambridge — the greatest weight advantage in 27 years. Isis have an advantage of 11½lbs over Goldie.

Today's outings: Oxford 8.30; Cambridge 9 from Putney.

Oxford's grit upsets the form book

By Nicholas Keith

Oxford upset the form book by taking a 3-2 lead over Cambridge after the University match foursomes yesterday. They played with grit and good sense, so *the 93rd encounter in the* series is finely balanced for today's ten singles.

Cambridge had a flying start, with their top two pairs winning. The leading match was played at *an admirable speed: 35 holes* were completed in four and half hours and it finished five holes in front of the next foursome.

There was a remarkable swing in the second match, where *Thomas, Oxford's captain,* and Clark were five down after eight holes and two down at lunch. But four birdies in the first eight hikes in the afternoon took the Oxford pair to a two hole lead. *Then Melville, a former Cam*bridge captain, showed his class

FOURSOMES (Oxford names first): C Ramsey and B D Livesey lost to R J H Ransall and P M Froggatt, 2 and 1, S P Thomas and J G Clark lost to G S Melville and A G Edmond, 3 and 2; K R Morris and A A Barrett-Greene beat D J Wadden (capt) and S C K Twigden, 4 and 3; A C Hodson and S D K Witty beat R M Tickell and M R Puddy, one up; M R Butler and I M Lewis beat J C Leigh and N A H Rogan, one up.

FOR THE RECORD

GOLF

CALCUTTA.—Indian Open, second round: 136, I Shirahama (Japan) 69, 67; 140, Hsieh Min-Nan (Taiwan) 68, 72; Lu Hsi-Chuen (Taiwan) 72, 68; Hsu Sheng-San (Taiwan) 70, 70; K Hon (Burma) 69, 71; 141, M Aye (Burma) 71, 70; L Collins (US) 71, 70; R Arnno (US) 69, 72; 142, P Daniz (Brazil) 69, 73; T Tanaka (Japan) 72, 70; R Ferguson (Japan) 70, 72; K Cox (US) 71, 71; Hsu Weng-Neng (Taiwan) 69, 73. — Reuter

LAS VEGAS: LPGA tournament: First round leaders: 69: J. Clark, A. Ritzman. 70: N. Lopez-Melton. 71: S Little, P. Bradley A. Miller, S Haynie. 72: B Lever, K. Whitworth, P Sheehan, J. Coles.

WOMEN'S TOUR: Earnings: 1, J. Carner $46,950; 2, S. Little $46,336; 3, H. Stacy $45,350; 4, B. Daniel $45007; 5, A. Okamoto $37,374; 6, A. Alcott $34,853; 7, N. Lopez-Melton $22,743; 8, P. Sheehan $19,438; 9, D. White $18,739; 10, J. A. Wasteam $15,[illegible]; 124, J Lee Smith (GB) $262.

TENNIS

ROTTERDAM: Second round (all US): B Gottfried beat H Solomon 6-2, 6-1; J Connors beat V Van Patten 7-5, 6-2; J Sadri beat [illegible] Mayer 6-2, 1-0; rtd.

AUSTIN: Women's tournament: Quarter-finals: S Simmonds (Italy) beat E Pfaff (WG) 6-4, 6-2; C Kohde (WG) beat H Sukova (Czechoslovakia) 7-6, 4-6, 6-1; P Medrado (Brazil) beat C Monteiro (Brazil) 1-6, 6-3, 6-2; Duk Hee Lee (S. Korea) beat A Temesvari (Hungary), rtd.

BOSTON: Women's tournament: Second round: B Nagelsen (US) beat A Hobbs (GB) 6-4, 7-6, 6-3; A Smith (US) beat B Jordan (US) 7-5, 7-5; B Gadusek (US) beat J Durie (GB) 2-6, 6-1; K Jordan (US) beat H Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 6-4, 7-6; B Jean King (US) beat A Kiyomura 6-4, 6-2.

STRASBOURG: Quarter-finals: T. Moor (US) beat J Fitzgerald (Australia) 6-3, 6-4; T Mayotte (US) beat B Taroczy (Hungary) 6-4, 6-4.

HOCKEY

KARACHI: Asian Cup tournament: Final: Pakistan 4, India 0. Third place match: China 2, Singapore 0. Fourth place match: Malaysia 4, Bangladesh 1.

FENCING

LONDON: British Student Sport Federation épée championship: 1, S. [illegible] (Loughborough) 4 wins; 2, A. Branson [illegible] 3; 3, N. Fancourt (Oxford). 3; 4, [illegible] (Cambridge) 3; 5, C. Pereira (Cambridge) [illegible]; 6, M. Corish (Aston) 0.

SWIMMING

TOLOUSE: 50m freestyle: J Woithe [illegible] 22.74sec (European record).

SPEED SKATING

MOSCOW: 5,000m. A Baranov (USSR) [illegible] 54.68sec (World record).

SKIING

KRANJSKA GORA, (Yugoslavia): Men's World Cup: Giant slalom: 1, P Mahre (US) 1 [illegible] 14.53 sec; 2, H Enn (Austria) 1:15.18; [illegible] Girardelli (Luxembourg) 1:15.25. Standings: P Mahre (USA) 304 pts; 2, I Stenmark (Swe) 210; 3, S Mahre (USA) 177

NORDIC SKIING

STRBSKE PLESO, (Czechoslovakia): World Cup 15km cross-country cup race: 1, H Kirvesniemi (Finland) 43 min 23.5 sec; 2, T [illegible] (Sweden) 43.34.4, 3, J Behle (WG) 43:[illegible]. Standings (after nine races): 1, Wassberg [illegible] pts; 2, H Kirvesniemi (Finland) 102; 3, B [illegible] (US) 95.

Scotland take over

Scotland won the British women's indoor bowls series on shots difference after beating *Ireland 160-75 at Hartlepool* on Thursday. Wales, champions for the past two years, were beaten 116-114 by England in their final match of the round robin event and so lost the title.



FOOTBALL

English survivors avoid the cup favourites

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Britain's last two European ambassadors avoided the favourites when the semi-final draws of the three competitions were made in Zurich yesterday. Aston Villa, the League champions, meet Anderlecht in the European Cup and Tottenham Hotspur, the FA Cup holders, are against Barcelona in the Cup winner's Cup. Both, Though, will have the disadvantage of hosting the first legs on April 7.

At least Villa, having visited the icy, harsh and barren wastes of Iceland, East Germany and the Soviet Union respectively, need not travel far for the return a fortnight later. Yet during England's five-year reign over the trophy, the finalists have usually emerged from those who began their challenge on foreign soil.

Liverpool last season and Nottingham Forest three years ago are notable exceptions to the rule but Villa, reaching the last four for the first time are mere schoolboys in the classroom of experience. Although they triumphed unexpectedly in Berlin in the second round, their progress will depend on how thoroughly they do their homework.

Villa lost their only previous match against Belgian opposition, Antwerp in the Uefa Cup first round six seasons ago. Now they face a side with an impressive ancient and modern history. Anderlecht have won their domestic title a record 17 times as well as the Cup Winners' Cup twice, in 1976 and 1978.

Anderlecht's list of victims this season include Juventus and Red Star Belgrade; they are leading contenders for the championship again and are likely to provide seven representatives in the Belgian World Cup squad. Tony Barton, though, was relieved that Villa were not drawn against Bayern Munich, European champions for three successive seasons from 1974, who play Liverpool's conquerors, CSKA Sofia.

Keith Burtinshaw's contract at Spurs, which expires in June, is also expected to be extended shortly. They have lost their last two cup ties, after 25 successive victories, and they, too, need to take a healthy lead to the stunning Nou Camp Stadium, where the final and the opening World Cup game will be staged.

Spurs, who conquered a Spanish side, Atletico Madrid, in the 1963 competition to become the first British side to win a European trophy, have never before mey Barcelona, winners three years ago and seeking a place in a European final for the eighth time. Barcelona, like Andelecht, could also finish their season as champions.

Spurs, title candidates themselves in spite of the many fixtures that litter their path, are glad to have avoided Dynamo Tblisi, the holders who are paired with Standard Leige. "Tslisi are a very good side," Mr Burtishaw said. "If we didn't meet Barcelona until the final, they would have the advantage of being at home."

The Uefa Cup Final over two legs may be a West German affair, as it was two years ago. Kaiserslautern, after their astonishing win against Real Madrid, entertain Gothenburg, and Hamburg, the favourites, travel to Radnicki Nis.

Semi-final draws

EUROPEAN CUP: CSKA Sofia v Bayern Munich; Aston Villa v Anderlecht.

CUP WINNERS CUP: Dynamo Tbilisi v Standard Liege; Tottenham Hotspur v Barcelona

UEFA CUP: Kaiserslautern v Gothenburg; Radnicki Nis v Hamburg

Kember is given more time

Steve Kember will continue as Crystal Palace manager at least until the end of the season. After a board meeting last night, Jimmy Rose, a club director said: "Steve's position has been reaffirmed as caretaker manager until the end of the season. It was a very amicable meeting and it was a unanimous decision."

Mr Kember, a former Palace player, took over as caretaker manager after Dario Gradi was sacked in November. Mr Kember put his position in jeopardy when he criticized directors for not making sufficient money available to sign David Swindlehurst from Derby County after the clubs had agreed terms.

□ Jack Dunnett, president of the Football League, has thrown a lifeline to Bristol City. The third division club are threatened with closure unless the league lift conditions imposed on them. "Mr Dunnett said he would consult members of the management committee in the hope that they could come up with something on Monday."

Yesterday's results

Third division

Southend United (2) 2 — Preston NE (0) 2
Mercer 2 — Elliot, Obrel
3,549

RUGBY UNION: Bristol 61, Plymouth Albion 6; Leicester 33, RAF 9; Maesteg 21, Weston-super-Mare 6; Cardiff 38, Heriot's Former Pupils 11; Pontypool 17, Bridgend 15; Swansea 22, Nottingham 15; Hilversum (the Netherlands), Centaurs 0; Aberavon 20, Abertillery 9; Rosslyn Park 10, London Welsh 16.

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP: Final: Libya 1, Ghana 1 (Ghana won on penalties, 7-6).

Clubs confuse World Cup preparations

By Stuart Jones

England's World Cup preparations are to be disrupted. Ron Greenwood, England's manager, yesterday agreed to release Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool players in his squad for their rearranged league match at White Hart Lane on May 31, two days after the home international against Scotland and three days before the friendly international in Finland.

Spurs' representatives, probably only Clemence and Hoddle, will also be freed if they reach the FA Cup final to be held on May 22, at the end of the week in which England are to start their build-up for Spain. Tottenham's hopes of winning three trophies are still threatened by fixture congestion.

They are now to be forced to play three games in some of the weeks before the end of their crowded season and even then may not finish their programme until June. Without Crooks and Ardiles, they at least resume their League schedule at home to Southampton, the leaders who are nine points and seven matches in front.

While Spurs were clinging exhausted to their European ambitions, Southampton spent a refreshing four days in Dubai, scoring a dozen goals in their two matches. Puckett claimed four of them and could partner the prolific Keegan in what may be "the game of the season", according to Lawrie McMenemy, Southampton's manager.

Mr Greenwood has already lost Cunningham, sent off in midweek and subsequently banned by Real Madrid from appearing in England's game against Bilbao next week. He will be relieved to hear that Francis is likely to return from injury for Manchester City, but other news concerning members of his party is not so encouraging.

Robson is doubtful for Manchester United, who "scarcely played" in midweek against Coventry", in the words of their manager, Ron Atkinson. His thigh will be tested before the kick-off at Notts County. Regis, too, awaits a late decision on his fitness before West Bromwich Albion's home game against their neighbours, Birmingham City.

Suspension rules [illegible] out of Aston Villa's visit to Ipswich Town, and Foster, from Brighton's journey to Stoke City, who may be without Watson. At least Liverpool's three England representatives all avoided injury during the defeat in Bulgaria and will play against Sunderland, who caused one of the main surprises of last season when they won at Anfield.

Welsh pair out

Neil Flatter, the Bristol Rovers defender, and the Doncaster Rovers midfield player, Daryl Pugh, have pulled out of the Welsh under-21 party for the match against Holland at Wrexham on Tuesday.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.00 unless stated

First division

Coventry v Arsenal
Ipswich v A Villa
Leeds v Nottm. F
Liverpool v Sunderland
Manchester C v Everton
Middlesbrough v West Ham
Notts C v Manchester U
Stoke v Brighton
Tottenham v Southampton
West Brom v Birmingham
Wolverhampton v Swansea

Second division

Bolton v Norwich
Cardiff v Cambridge U
Chelsea v Rotherham
C Palace v Luton
Grimsby v Derby
Newcastle v Oldham
Q. P. Rangers v Charlton
Sheffield W v Leicester
Watford v Shrewsbury
Wrexham v Blackburn

Third division

Bristol R v Doncaster
Burnley v Brentford
Carlisle v Newport
Chesterfield v Bristol
Exeter v Wimbledon
Lincoln v Oxford
Millwall v Huddersfield (postponed).
Plymouth v Walsall
Portsmouth v Fulham
Reading v Chester
Swindon v Gillingham

F. A. TROPHY: Fourth round: Altrincham v Bishop's Stortford; Enfield v Scarborough; Kidderminster v Wycombe; Northwich v Worcester

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath v Boston; Dagenham v Trowbridge; Frickley v Dartford; Kettering v A.P. Leamington; Maidstone v Barrow; Stafford v Barnet; Weymouth v Runcorn; Yeovil v Telford

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Alvechurch v [illegible]; Banbury v Milton Keynes; Barry v [illegible]; Corby v Bromsgrove; Gloucester v Bedford; Nuneaton v Redditch; Stourbridge v Merthyr; Taunton v Enderby; Wellingborough v Bridgend; Witney v Minehead

South: Andover v Aylesbury; Ashford v Hillingdon; Basingstoke v Salisbury; Chelmsford v Crawley; Fareham Tn. v Hounslow; Folkestone v Addlestone and Weybridge; Hastings v Dorchester; Poole v Tonbridge; Thanet v Dover; Waterlooville v Dunstable; Wealdstone v Canterbury; Welling v Gosport

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton v Workington; Gateshead v Bangor; Goole v Buxton; Grantham v Netherfield; King's Lynn v Witton; Macclesfield v Gainsborough; Marine v Oswestry; Matlock v South Liverpool; Mossley v Lancaster; Tamworth v Morecambe

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn v Coventry; Bury v Liverpool (3.15); Derby v Blackpool (2.0); Everton v Newcastle (2.0); Huddersfield v Sheff. Wed (2.0); Man Utd v Leeds; Nottm For v Man City; Preston v Bolton; Sheffield U v Stoke

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v Ipswich; Birmingham v Bristol; Leicester v Q.P Rangers; Luton v Plymouth; Norwich v Tottenham; Oxford v Orient; Southampton v Watford

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Ashby; Appleby-Frod'ham v Guisborough; Arnold v Brigg; Belper v Skegness; Eastwood v Spalding; Heanor v Ilkeston; Long Eaton v Bridlington; Mexborough v Boston; Sutton Town v Shepshed

IRISH LEAGUE: Distillery v Crusaders; Glenavon v Glentoran; Cup, semi-finals: Ards v Linfield; Cliftonville v Coleraine

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Spennymoor v Blyth Spartans; Ashington v Willington; Bishop Auckland v Durham City; Penrith v Crook; Consett v Ferryhill; Evenwood v Whitley Bay; Tow Law v Billingham; Shildon v North Shields; Whitby v Horden; West Auckland v South Bank.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH (2.30): Combined Services v England Schools Under 18 XI (Aldershot Stadium)

Fourth division

Blackpool v Sheffield U.
Bournemouth v Tranmere
Halifax v Crewe
Hartlepool v Aldershot
Hereford v York
Hull v Port Vale
Mansfield v Stockport
Northampton v Bury
Peterborough v Scunthorpe
Rochdale v Darlington
Wigan v Colchester

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Dundee
Celtic v Airdrie
Dundee v Hibernian
Rangers v Partick

Scottish first division

Clydebank v Queen of South
Dunfermline v Dumbarton
E. Stirling v Raith
Hearts v Queen's Park
Kilmarnock v Falkirk
Motherwell v Hamilton
St. Johnstone v Ayr

Scottish second division

Albion v Alloa
Clyde v Berwick
E. Fife v Stirling
Forfar v Stranraer
Meadowbank v Cowdenbeath
Montrose v Brechin
Stenhousemuir v Arbroath

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bideford v Melksham Town; Chippenham Town v Weston Super Mare; Dawlish v Mangotsfield United; Devizes Town v Bridport; Keynsham Town v Barnstaple Town; Wellington v Portway Bristol; Welton Rovers v Clevedon Town.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carthusians v Chigwellians; Cholmeleians v Brentwoods; Foresters v Malvernians; Wellingburians v Lancing O.B. First Division: Aldenhamians v Ardinians; Bradfieldians v Salopians; Reptonians v Etonians; Wykehamists v Westminsters.

F.A. VASE: Quarter-final replays: Barton Rovers v Irthlingborough Diamonds; Cheshunt v Blue Star.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final: Hayes v Hendon.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final (at Southwick): Lewes v Peacehaven and Telscombe.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barking v Sutton United; Boreham Wood v Leatherhead; Carshalton Athletic v Staines Town; Croydon v Harlow Town; Dulwich Hamlet v Billericay Town; Harrow Borough v Bromley; Hitchin Town v Tooting and Mitcham; Slough Town v Walthamstow Avenue; Woking v Leytonstone and Ilford. First Division: Aveley v Maidenhead United; Bognor Regis v Ware (at Ware); Clapton v Epsom and Ewell; Farnborough v St Albans City; Hampton v Chesham; Hornchurch v Walton and Hersham; Kingstonian v Tilbury; Metropolitan Police v Feltham; Oxford City v Hertford; Wokingham v Wembley. Second Division: Camberley v Egham; Corinthian Casuals v Epping; Dorking v Windsor and Eton; Eastbourne v Letchworth G.C.; Harwich and Parkeston v Tring; Hemel Hempstead v Finchley; Horsham v Basildon; Molesey v Rainham; Worthing v Hungerford.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Grays v Chalfont St. Peter; Harefield v Fleet; Hoddesdon v Chertsey; Horley v Kingsbury; Marlow v Ruislip Manor; Redhill v Burnham; Uxbridge v Leyton-Wingate; Whyteleafe v Haringey; Woodford v Banstead.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND: First division: Ashton v South Manchester & Wythenshawe; Heaton Mersey v Stockport; Mellor v Urmston; Old Stopfordians v Old Hulmeians; Sheffield University v Old Waconians; Timperley v Cheadle.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Croydon v Lee; Kenton v Buckhurst Hill; Purley v Hillcroft.

Rugby Union

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Wales v Scotland (at Cardiff), 2.30; France v Ireland (2.00)

CLUB MATCHES: Birkenhead Park v Harrogate; Broughton Park v Hull & E. R.; Coventry v Harlequins; Edinburgh Academicals v Boroughmuir; Fylde v Gala; Glamorgan Wanderers v Nuneaton (11.00); Halifax v Gosforth; Hartlepool Hartlepool Reserves v Stewart's Melville F. P.; Hawick v Langholm; Kilmarnock v Melrose; Liverpool v Headingley; London Irish v Bath; Loughborough Students v Birmingham; Middlesbrough v Otley; Morley v New Brighton; Orrell v Gloucester; Penarth v Neath (11.00); Richmond v Moseley; Roundhay v Manchester; Sale v Northampton; Saracens v Bedford; Sheffield v Northern; Vale of Lune v Huddersfield; Wakefield v West Hartlepool; Wasps v U. S. Portsmouth; Waterloo v Wilmslow; West of Scotland v Ayr.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham v Bromley; Hampstead v Richmond; Hawks v Guildford; Hounslow v St Albans; Maidenhead v Purley; Old Kingstonians v Dulwich; Reading v Mid-Surrey; Slough v Wimbledon; Southgate v Tulse Hill.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL: England v Netherlands (Wembley 2.30).

ICE HOCKEY

EUROPEAN C POOL (under 19): Hungary v Spain (at Billingham, 6.30).

Volleyball

INTERNATIONALS: Men: Scotland v England (at Irvine). Women: England v Scotland (at Leicester).

MEN: First division: Falkirk v Coatbridge YMCA; DVB1 v MIM; Tass v Bellshill Cardinals; Kilmarnock v Dundee Kirkton; Paisley v Whitburn.

Golf

Oxford University v Cambridge University (at Hunstanton)

Race Walking

AAA 10,000 metres championships (West London Stadium)

Real tennis

Amateur singles championships: semi-finals (Hampton Court. 12.0 2.0)

Rowing

Head of River Race (Mortlake to Putney)

Squash rackets

Patrick International festival (Chichester LT & SRC)
Veterans Home Internationals (Watsonian SRC, Edinburgh)

Tomorrow

Football

Fourth division: Bradford City v Torquay.
Northern Premier League: King's Lynn v Lancaster.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Met. Police v Blackheath; Torquay v Tredegar; London Welsh v Public School Wanderers.

Ice hockey

European C Pool (under 19): Great Britain v Spain (at Whitley Bay, 6.30).

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford v Wigan (3.30); Fulham v St. Helens; Hull v Whitehaven; Leeds v Featherstone Rovers; Leigh v Barrow (2.30); Warrington v Bradford Northern; Widnes v Hull Kingston Rovers; York v Wakefield Trinity

SECOND DIVISION: Batley v Oldham; Blackpool Borough v Bramley; Carlisle v Keighley; Doncaster v Huyton; Halifax v Cardiff City; Huddersfield v Dewsbury (3.30); Rochdale Hornets v Hunslet; Workington T v Salford (3.30)

Hockey

EAST COUNTY LEAGUE: Cambridgeshire v Suffolk (Wisbech).

OTHER COUNTY MATCHES: Essex v Hertfordshire (Old Loughtonians HC); Cambridgeshire U21 v Suffolk U21 (Wisbech); Essex U21 v Hertfordshire U21 (Old Loughtonians HC).

TOURNAMENTS: Hawks championship (Hawks HC, 10.30; finals 5.15), Norfolk club championship, final (Eaton Park, Norwich).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Banks HA v West Kent HA (Lloyds Bank, Lower Sydenham).

Fencing

BUSF tournament (De Beaumont Centre, West Kensington).

Rackets

Winchester Weekend (Winchester).

Real Tennis

Amateur singles championships, Finals (Hampton Court, 2.30).

Road Running

Watford '6'.

Rowing

Oxford Univ. v Cambridge Univ. Women's Boat Race (Henley).

Squash Rackets

Patrick International festival (Chichester), Veterans home internationals (Watsonian SRC, Edinburgh).

RACING

Dickinsons back to bread and butter

By Michael Seely

It was back to work as usual at Harewood yesterday afternoon after Michael Dickinson's magnificent raid on Cheltenham. Silver Buck, the hero of Thursday's Gold Cup, is safely back in his box as is his stable companion, Bregawn.

Tony, the trainer's father said: "Its all very quiet here. We had a good drive home and a bite of supper on the way. Quite frankly, we're all a bit tired." But this is how you would expect this talented North country family to behave as they treat those twin imposters, triumph and disaster, in exactly the same fashion.

However, fatigued as he was, Mr Dickinson was unable to conceal his pride in the achievements of his son and of the horses in his charge. "Fred Winter came up to me after the race and said, 'Well done, Tony, you've trained him well'. Those few words pleased me as much as anything."

Dickinson's only runner this afternoon is Badsworth Boy in the Ingestre Challenge Cup at Uttoxeter. Robert Earnshaw will ride this versatile horse, who has made a successful return to chasing since running well over hurdles behind Donegal Prince in the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury.

After beating Thursday's Hexham winner, Dusky Duke at Wetherby, Badsworth Boy experienced no difficulty in landing the odds of 3-1 laid on the seven-year-old at Market Rasen last week. Despite his hefty weight of 12st 7lb, Badsworth Boy should make it a treble in this extended two-mile handicap.

Also at Uttoxeter, David Nicholson can gain swift compensation for his unsuccessful raid on Cheltenham. The Gloucestershire trainer can land a treble by winning the White Hart Challenge Cup with Ray Charles, the Hawthorn Memorial Challenge Cup with Jacko, and the Spa Novices' Handicap Steeplechase with Bannoran.

Both Jacko and Bannoran were successful last time out and with Peter Scudamore in the saddle, the pair can help to put Nicholson back on the winning trail.

Scudamore will also be on board Ray Charles, who after showing a fine burst of speed to win so easily at Nottingham, stayed on strongly when runner-up to Azaam in the Victor Ludorum Hurdle at Haydock Park. Ray Charles should be capable of conceding 11lb to John O'Neill's mount, Run and Skip, who must represent a live danger off his present mark in the handicap.

At Newcastle, where Midnight Court appears to be the obvious winner of the Land-Rover Hunters Chase, the feature race is the Haig Whisky Novices Hurdle final.

This is a difficult handicap to assess and chances can be given to half the feild. Winter will be represented by Musso, who has won two of his last three races. Bright Oassis is also in good form at present. However, it may pay to take a chance with Allten Glazed who has two sound races after ploughing through the mud for an easy victory at Warwick.

The finish of the Matfen Handicap Steeplechase should be fought out between Whiggie Geo, Fortina's Express and Solo Sam. Fortina's Express and Whiggie Geo finished third and fourth, respectively, to Scot Lane and Bregawn in the Greenall Whitley Breweries Chase at Haydock. After the events at Cheltenham on Thursday this would appear to represent first-class form and at this afternoon's weights, Whiggie Geo must be the choice.



Determination personified: Midnight Court who runs at Newcastle.

Postponed meeting

The Warwickshire Hunt Point-to-point meeting at Mollington, scheduled for today, has been postponed until Wednesday, March 31.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield: soft with heavy patches. Newcastle: good. Uttoxeter: soft. Monday: Wolverhampton: chase, good to soft, hurdles, soft. Plumpton: soft. Carlisle: soft.

Uttoxeter in doubt

There will be an 8am inspection at Uttoxeter today to see if racing can go ahead. Yesterday, after two hours of heavy rain, there was water lying on the course. The clerk of the course Lt-Cmdr Ford said: "More rain is forecast and racing seems doubtful. It will need to be dry for racing to be possible."

Newcastle

(Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45]

1.45 BUIST MOTORS LAND ROVER HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £902: 3m) (8 runners)

2 0ff-121 MIDNIGHT COURT (Mrs O Jackson) F Winter 11-12-2 .... O Sherwood
5 73 MINDBENDER (Mrs J Bealby) Mrs J Bealby 9-11-12 .... Mr C Bealby 7
8 004-044 CINCHID (W Lamarque) G Fairbairn 11-11-7 .... W Lamarque 7
9 0004/0p- DEVIL'S DANCE (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 10-11-7 .... N Babbage 4
12 0p-0f2 GRANGER (E Robson) E Robson 9-11-7 .... P Craggs
15 0pp/ KINGS OR BETTER (C Hall) C Hall 11-11-7 .... —
18 - 3- LADY BUTTONS (A Sanderson) Miss J Sanderson 8-11-7 .... N Tutty 7
21 31111/3 VIMY RIDGE (D) (C Alexander) C Alexander 10-11-7 .... T Easterby

1-3 Midnight Court, 6 Mindbender, 10 Vimy Ridge, 16 Lady Buttons, 20 Cinchid, 25 others.

FORM: Midnight Court (12-0) pushed out, won, 2 ½l, 15l from easter express (r9lb) and wiener chic (r 7lb), 19 ran. Wincanton, Mar 11, 3m 1f, soft. Mindbender (11-3) one paced 3rd, btn 10l, 2½l to Lord Dawson (lvl) and Mr Mellors (gave 12lb). 10 ran. Leicester, Mar 1,2 ½m, soft. Cinchid (11-7) soon struggling, 4th, btn 40l, to Earl's Brig (gave 15lb) 4 ran. Ayr, March 13, 3m 110y, soft

SELECTION: Midnight Court

2.15 MATFEN HANDICAP CHASE (Handicap: £3,308: 3m) (9)

3 p-4000p SPARKIE'S CHOICE (Mrs P Brewis) N Crump 8-11-7 .... D Atkins
4 23p3-0p- SILENT VALLEY (CD) (J Welby) I Jordon 9-11-6 .... J Francome
5 32111/ SCOT LANE (D) (T Isherwood) M Tate 9-11-5 (8 ex) .... DOUBTFUL
7 010003 THE ENGINEER (D) (Lord Kilmany) Lord Kilmany 10-10-11 .... R Barry
8 0-4000p KELSO CHANT (Mrs M Richardson) B Wilkinson 10-10-11 .... S Charlton
9 1/0423 FORTINA'S EXPRESS (C) (Mrs M Britton) W A Stephenson 8-10-11 .... R Lamb
10 042131 SOLO SAM (D) (Mrs R Brewis) R Brewis 10-10-10 .... C Pimlott
11 040424 WHIGGIE GEO (A Sanderson) Miss J Sanderson 10-10-6 .... Mr N Tutty 7
16 31f0f4 GOLD INVADER (C) (A Scott) A Scott 8-10-0 .... M Barnes

5-2 Solo Sam, 3 Fortinas Express, 5 The Engineer, 10 Sparkie's Choice, 8 Whiggie Geo, 10 Silent Valley, 14 Gold Invader, 16 others.

FORM: Fortina's Express (10-0) led last, caught last 100y 3rd, btn 1l hd to Scots Lane (lvl) and Bregawn (gave 9lb) with Wiggie Geo (rec 3lb) always close up, 1l away, 4th. 12 ran. Haydock, Mar 6, 3m, good to soft previously (10-7) stayed on, 2nd, btn 1¼, to Peaty Sandy (lvl) with Solo Sam (lvl), no extra from 2 out, 8l away, 3rd and Whiggie Geo (rec 7lb) 5l father away 4th, with Gold Invader (lvl) 6th, btn further (26 ½l) and The Engineer (lvl) 7th, Silent Vally (lvl) p.u. 10 ran. Newcastle, Feb 19, 3m, yielding. Solo Sam (10-6) stayed on, won 6l, 1½ from Hallo Dandy (rec 8lb) and Leuoberry (rec 6lb). 15 ran. Kelso, Mar 2,3 ¼m, good.

SELECTION: Fortina's Express

2.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE FINAL (Handicap: Novices: £7,983: 2m and 120 yds) (18)

2 02-2113 MUSSO (R E A Bott Ltd) F Winter 6-11-8 .... J Francome
4 112401 BRIGHT OASSIS (Judith Lady Dulverton) K Bailey 6-11-6 .... A Webb
5 133210 SOLID ROCK (R Cottle) D Barons 6-11-6 .... S Cargeeg
7 012111 POSTDYNE (B Clarke) W Mann 7-11-2 .... —
8 02-1411 ALDRO (M Bavin) W Clay 6-11-2 .... N Clay
9 220324 BROADHEATH (Mrs S Tainton) D Nicholson 6-11-1 .... S Smith Eccles
10 412231 WARNER FOR SPORT (Terry Warner Sports) M Tate 6-11-1 .... DOUBTFUL
11 f-1130 WORTHY HEIRESS (CD) (E Robson) E Robson 7-10-13 .... C Pimlott
12 f02020 CHARLEY FISHER (Mrs M Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 7-10-13 .... Mr N Babbage
13 22212 BRAVE GEORGE (P Cowell) P Harris 5-10-13 .... P Carvill
14 20024p RUN TO ME (J Keogh) N Mitchell 7-10-11 .... Mr N Mitchell
15 24100 ALLTEN GLAZED (J Widdall) M Naughton 6-10-10 .... G Bradley
16 4b-1114 NODDY'S RYDE (CD) (L Hicks) G Richards 5-10-10 .... N Doughty
17 00002 STREAMLINER (P H Betts Ltd) J Gifford 8-10-5 .... R Barry
18 3f42 CELTIC BREW (W Hurdle) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-3 .... J O'Neill
19 000233 FRENCH POLLY (D Tucker) D Tucker 6-10-1 .... W Newton 7
20 04-1011 PLEASANT POLLY (Mrs C Payne) S Payne 7-10-0 .... M [illegible]
22 0-01144 AVANTIE (P Rorke) J S Wilson 6-10-0 .... A Stringer 4

3 Musso, 5 Bright Oassis, 6 Celtic Brew, 7 Streamliner, 8 Solid Rock, 10 Worthy Heiress, 12 Aldro, Broadheath, 14 Brave George, 16 others.

FORM: Musso (11-10) led until caught flat, 3rd, btn nk, ¾l to Rizzle (lvl) and Charley Fisher (rec 14lb) led flat, caught close home, 18 ran. Newbury, Feb 12, 2m, soft. Bright Oassis (12-5) won easy 12l 1l from Celtic Hero (rec [illegible]) and [illegible] (rec 20lb), 17 ran Haydock, Mar 6, 2m, soft. Aldro (11-10) won comfortable 4l, 3l from Stowell Grove (r 14lb) and Celtic Laughter (rec [illegible]), 13 ran. Wolverhampton, Jan 27, 2m, good. Brave George (11-1) led 3 out to flat, 2nd, btn 2l, to Charlie Muddle (gave 9lb) with Avantie (lvl) 19l away, 4th 5 ran, Doncaster, Feb 27, 2m 1f, soft. Allten Glazed (11-6) weakened last, 5th, btn 6l, to Basil's Choice. 17 ran. Nottingham, Feb 15, 2m soft. Streamliner (11-0) finished well 2nd, btn nk, to Charlie Muddle (gave 10lb) with French Polly (rec 7lb) stayed on, 4l away, 3rd. 15 ran, Fakenham, Feb 19, 2m, good. Celtic Brew (11-7) stayed on, 2nd, btn ½l, to John's Present (rec 3lb) with Sacha's Song (rec 13lb) 3l away [illegible], 20 ran. Worcester, Mar 3, 2m, heavy.

SELECTION: Bright Oassis

3.15 BELFORD HURDLE (Div I: Novices Handicap: £902: 2m and 120yds) (8)

1 2-40011 LEANDER BLUE (Mrs M Rogers) D Nicholson 5-12-3 .... S Smith Eccles
2 110040 SWORD GAME (K McDonald) G Richards 6-12-3 .... R Barry
6 00/0-04 COLANEY (Mrs R Brewis) R Brewis 7-11-7 .... C Pimlott
12 0-00022 TALLY BOY (T Gadd) R Johnson 6-11-7 .... J O'Neill
13 00 WASHINGTON GAL (Mrs E Heseltine) E Heseltine 11-11-7 .... Mr N Waggott 7
15 003 NEWSTEAD (J Rhodes) J Jefferson 4-10-8 .... N Doughty
18 0 SQUIRES CLOSE (J Gilman) N Crump 4-10-8 .... D Atkins
19 20 SULA BULA (G Pratt) M H Easterby 4-10-8 .... Mr T Easterby

11-8 Sula Bula, 9-4 Leander Blue, 9-2 Tally Boy, 10 Sword Game, 14 Newstead, 16 others.

3.45 WHALTON CHASE Novices: £1,599: 2m and 120yds) (8)

1 030u1f PALACE ROYAL (CD) (R Tate) R Tate 9-12-1 .... Mr R Tate
2 0210-21 ROYAL MINSTREL (J Williams) D Moorhead 7-11-10 .... Mr J Walton
5 20-4121 CASH IN HAND (C Collins) W A Stephenson 6-11-5 .... R Lamb
9 0u0 JUST A KINSMAN (Lord Crawshaw) Mrs A Cousins 6-11-5 .... DOUBTFUL
12 244400 REFORMINA (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson 9-11-5 .... Mr M Thompson 7
15 0/00ump SOVEREIGN SHIP (Dr A Macintyre) J Charlton 7-11-5 .... Dr A Macintyre
16 p000/0p- STRAWHELL (D Dobson) B Wilkinson 7-11-5 .... D Wilkinson
17 300-003 TREASURE HOUSE (J Needham) D Nicholson 6-11-5 .... S Smith-Eccles

10-11 Cash In Hand, 9-4 Royal Minstrel, 7-4 Palace Royal, 10 Treasure House, 12-4 others.

4.15 BELFORD HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £900: 2m and 120yds)(9)

3 0202-00 BETTER RED (Mrs M Christian) W A Stephenson 7-11-7 .... G W Gray 7
4 BROKEN SPEECH (Brig F Noble) N Crump 6-11-7 .... M Stephens 4
6 00 EL DON VELGO (Mrs M Richardson) B Wilkinson 5-11-7 .... S Charlton
8 00 OWENBURN (Mrs D Coltman) K Oliver 5-11-7 .... T G Dun
10 000004 SECRET MINSTREL (J Parkes) J Parkes 5-11-7 .... M Pepper
11 0-40f04 SOME JINKS (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson 6-11-7 .... R Lamb
15 002210 HARDWICK SUN (J Hibbitt) J Jefferson 4-10-13 .... P Caldwell
16 00413 REGAL TOUCH (W Steele) M H Easterby 4-10-13 .... Mr T Easterby
18 0 MOSSDRUM (L Griffiths) L Griffiths 4-10-8 .... —

3 Regal Touch, 4 Better Red, 9-2 Some Jinks, 6-1 Owenburn, Hardwick Sun, 7-2 Mossdrum, 10 others.

4.45 BELFORD HURDLE (Div III: Novices: £925: 2m and 120yds) (9)

2 001-401 CARPENTER'S SILK (Carpenters Paints) Denys Smith 6-11-12 .... C Grant
5 ARPAL MAGIC (R P Adam Ltd) K Oliver 6-11-7 .... T G Dun
9 0u0 JUST A KINSMAN (Lord Crawshaw) Mrs A Cousins 6-11-7 .... DOUBTFUL
12 000-30 MOLE CATCHER (Capt N Crump) N Crump 7-11-7 .... M Stephens 4
15 u0 VEILED CITY (D Eddy) D Eddy 6-11-7 .... S Charlton
17 000 VENTURER (J Jefferson) J Jefferson 5-11-7 .... J O'Neill
21 122402 TUDORVILLE (E HARVEY) K Stone 4-10-13 .... C Tinkler
22 BOLD RAIDER (A Stephenson) A Stephenson 4-10-8 .... Mr N Waggott 7
23 00 CAVALIER SERVENTE (R Beardsworth) P Wigham 4-10-8 .... P A Charlton

13-8 Tudorville, 5 Carpenter's Silk, 7-2 Bold Raider, 8 Mole Catcher, 10 Arpal Magic, 12 others.

Newcastle Selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Midnight Court 2.15 Whiggie Geo 2.45 Allten Glazed 3.15 Leander Blue 3.45 Cash in Hand 4.15 Regal Touch 4.45 Tudorville.

Fakenham results

Going: Soft

2.15 (2.17) CASTLEACRE CHASE (Novices: £788: 3m)

CRAFTY LOOK, b m, by Don't Look—Little Vicky (G Paul) 7-11-5 J Barlow (7-1) 1
Knapp Flight .... G McCourt (20-1) 2
French Charisma .... A Webber (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win 83p. Places: 21p, 81p, 17p. Dual F: 38p (winner or 2nd with any other). CSF: £15.35. J Scallan at Colchester. 6l, 4l. Jack's Pride 11-8 fav. Hipped (20-1). 4th. 15 ran.

2.45 (2.51) WYMONDHAM HURDLE (Selling handicap: £745: 2m 120yds)

ROSIE'S SECRET b or br g by Most Secret—Rose Palm (T. Frame) 5-10-11 M. Pepper (5-2 fav) 1
Brahms And Liszt .... M Charles (8-1) 2
Little Tyrant .... P Scudamore (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win 35p; places, 23p, 11p, 26p. Dual Forecast: £1.08. CSF £2.75. Tricast: £14.90. R Smith at Beverley. 6l, 3l. Sweethill (16-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.15 (3.18) SWAFFHAM CHASE: (Handicap: 2m 5f 100yd)

NOOKIE BEAR ch g by Be Friendly—Maria (R De Courcey) 5-10-1 A Webber (7-2) 1
Gun Metal .... J Akehurst (7-1) 2
Rubber Legs .... J Southern (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win 58p. Places: 10p, 54p, 10p. Dual Forecast: £4.79. CSF: £2.97. P Mitchell at Epsom. 3l, 2l. Kalkashendi 5-2 fav. Prince Carlton (100-30) 4th. 8 ran

3.45 (3.47) DOWNHAM MARKET HURDLE (Handicap: £1,080: 2m 120yd)

GLEN MOY gr g by Barolo-Bean Fly (J Lemon) 7 10 1 S McNeill (8-1) 1
Mac's Delight .... J A Harris (4-1) 2
Josmoll .... M Bastard (4-1) 3

Tote Win: £1. 18, Places: 23p, 12p, 11p. Dual Forecast: £3. 73, C.S.F. £4. 53, Tricast: £14. 66. D. Ringer at Newmarket. 2l, 1½l. Spikey Bill evens fav. Private Audience (8-1) 4th, 11 ran, NR: Ra Tapu, Well-Greeeer.

4.15 (4.16) FAKENHAM HUNTER CHASE: (Amateurs £1,088: 2m 55yd)

LAKIN br g by Lauso-Miss Wrekin (Mrs A Villar) 5-10-7 S Sherwood (5-2) 1
Rambix .... T Head (4-1) 2
Grand Trianon .... C Cundall (9-1) 3

TOTE Win: 24p. Places: 11p, 13p, 23p. Dual Forecast: £1.05. CSF: £1.33. Mrs A. Villar at Chabbington. 10l, 3l. Aingers Green 9-4 fav. Night messenger (33-1) 4th. 13 ran.

4.45 (4.47) HOLKHAM HURDLE 4-y-o novices: £890: 2m 120yd

HATTAN, b c Rheingold-Sally's Gift (G. Yarrow) 11 6 R. G. Hughes (9-2) 1
Left Bank .... P. Scudamore (5-4 fav) 2
Kalife .... J. Francome (5-2) 3

TOTE: Win 34p. Places: 11p, 11p, 13p. Dual f 58p. CSF £1.15. P. Mitchell at Epsom. 1l, 3l. Royal Rascal (10-1) 4th. 13 ran

PLACEPOT: £16.15

Chance for Jolliffe's Double

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Today's Chepstow meeting has been called off because of watherlogging, leaving Lingfield the only programme to cater for those in the southern half of the country with an appetite for racing after the feast at Cheltenham earlier this week.

"Anything following so soon in the wake of that great festival of jumping is inevitably something of an anti-climax, but for sheer boredom today's card at Lingfield will take some beating. Because the steeplechase course if unfit all the races there will be over hurdles and they are pretty indifferent ones at that."

Nevertheless, there is still some good prize money to be won and the trainer Alan Bailey is hoping he can collect with Jolliffe's Double in the Ladbroke Betcha Novices Hurdle final. Bailey spent his formative days with Peter Walwyn for whom he did such good horses as Rock Roi, Lunchtime and Be Hopeful.

Since winning at Wincanton in November, Jolliffe's Double has gone well enough in his last two races, at Warwick and Huntingdon, to suggest he can win off his present handicap mark.

It can be argued that the handicapper has underrated him because Brando, the horse he beat by five lengths at Wincanton, has won twice since, at Towcester and Ascot. Jolliffe's Double also has a much easier task now that Stan Mellor has decided to run Charlie Muddle in the Daily Mirror conditional Jockeys Championship final instead.

Paul Nicholls, who rides this progressive seven year-old is a leading member of the up-and-coming brigade. It was only a week ago that Charlie Muddle beat Ormus pretty comprehensively at Kempton and it is difficult to envisage the latter winning now on only 1lb better terms.

The two divisions of the Newleaf Novices Hurdle could easily go to the West country trainer David Barons whose forays this far afield should not be ignored. On form, Fitzgayle should certainly beat High Heaven in the first division. Fitzgayle was beaten half a length by Only a Shanty recently whereas High Heaven was beaten a length by the same horse at Wincanton. Also Fitzgayle and Only a Shanty carried the same weight when they clashed whereas High Heaven was receiving 7lb.

Isanemos has not run under National Hunt rules before but showed sufficient form on the Flat last summer to suggest that the second division should be within his grasp.

Al Nasr has easy return

Al Nasr, and Alain Lequeux, should come home alone in tomorrow's Prix Exbury at Saint-Cloud. The son Of Lypard has not yet run since winning at Deauville last August, due to a leg injury, but Andre Fabre reports his colt back to top form, Desmond Stoneham writes.

Apart from an unexplained poor performance in the Derby at Epsom, Al Nasr has never been out of the first two in five races. The danger should be Mahmoud Fustkok's Great Substance.

□ The Tote's cash turnover for the three-day Cheltenham Festival was nearly 15 per cent up on last year, even though attendances at the meeting were slightly down. The Tote believe this was due to the success of their computerised betting operation, used at the Festival for the first time this week.

Lingfield Park

Tote Double: 2.30 and 3.30. Treble: 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0.
[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 CHELSHAM HURDLE. (Handicap: £1.284: 2m) (8 runners)

502 4400 DANISH KING (D) A Moore 8-11-7 .... G Moore
505 4012 MOUNTAIN MONARCH (CD) Woodman 5-10-6 .... W Smith
506 0004 COLD JUSTICE (D) Benstead 8-10-5 .... R Atkins
510 3032 [illegible] BEAU (D) Grissell 7-10-3 .... M Perrett 7
511 344-0 OUI MONSIEUR (D) M Haynes 8-10-3 .... A Wright 7
512 020-2 LOGAN Masson 5-10-3 .... De Haan
513 0-041 CREWE MAJOR (CD) Mrs D Oughton 8-10-1 .... R Rowe
516 0310 ERRANTRY (CD) D Wilson 7-10-0 .... K Caplen 7

3 Logan, 4 Mountain Monarch, 5 Mon's Beau, 6 Cold Justice, 8 Crewe Major, 10 Danish King, 12 Oui Monsieur, 16 Errantry.

FORM: [illegible] Monarch (10-10), btn 2 out, [illegible] have [illegible] 3rd, 2nd, btn 6l, to July the Fourth (rec 4lb) with Iden Green (rec 8lb) 3l away, 3rd. 22 ran. Fontwell, Feb 22, 2¼m, heavy. Cold Justice (10-8), returning to form, 4th, btn 10l 4l, to Cheka (gave 6lb). Folkestone, Mar 9, 2m 5f, good to soft. Buffoon (9-12) One-paced 5th, btn 9l, to Play The Knave (gave 9lb) with Danish King (gave 18lb) nvr nearer, 7th, 14 ran. Wincanton, Mar 11, 2m, soft. Mon's Beau (11-3) one paced 2nd, btn 5l, to Left Bank (rec 13lb) with Hatton (rec 8lb) ½l away, 3rd, 17 ran, Folkestone, Mar 9, 2m, good to soft. Logan (11-1) stayed on, 2nd, btn 1 ½l, to Cherjim (rec 10lb) with Mon's beau (gave 5lb), no extra flat, 2l away, 3rd. 19 ran. Fontwell, Feb 22, 2¼m, Heavy

SELECTION: Cold Justice.

2.00 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE CHAMPIONSHIP (FINAL) (Handicap: £5,425: 2m) (6)

202 2111 CHARLIE MUDDLE (D) Mellor 7-11-6 .... P Nicholls
203 4-002 ORMUS (D) M Francis 5-11-7 .... C Mann
204 0p00 SLANEY (D) Wardle 7-11-4 .... D Dutton
206 u222 INDIANA DARE (DB) J Jenkins 6-10-12 .... M Harrington
207 4444 NIGHT WATCH (DB) I Balding 8-10-11 .... J Davies
209 4102 SUPREME VISTA (D) Richmond .... J A Harris

9-4 Night Watch, 3 Charlie Muddle, 4 Indiana Dare, 6 Ormus, Slaney, 10 Supreme Vista.

FORM: Charlie Muddle (12-0), stayed well, won 5l, 3l from Ormus (lvl), Safely Held from 2 out, and Merciless King (lvl). 10 ran. Kempton, Mar 13, 2m, heavy. Indiana Dare (10-7) hampered 2 out, stayed on well, 2nd, btn 1½ btn ½l, to Prominetto (rec 5lb) with Tan Troed (rec 5lb) 2 ½l away, 3rd. 20 ran. Newbury, Mar 5, 3m out. Night Watch (9-10) led to 3 out, 4th, btn 8¼l, to Holemoor Star (gave 25lb). 7 ran. Kempton, Mar 13, 2m, heavy. Supreme Vista (10-7) limited [illegible], 2nd, btn 3l, to Hazeldean (gave 2lb) With Tony (gave 12lb) nk away, 3rd. Haydock, Mar 6, 2m, soft

SELECTION: Night Watch.

2.30 LADBROKE BETCHA HURDLE (FINAL) (Novice handicap: £5,771: 2m) (9)

301 2111 CHARLIE MUDDLE (D) Mellor 7-12-1 (5ex) .... DOUBTFUL
302 321p STAND EASY Wardle 5-11-7 .... M Williams
303 3232 ORIGINAL STEP Hallett 7-11-2 .... B Wright 4
304 2111 POSTDYNE (D) W Mann 7-11-2 .... R Mann
306 2003 THURSTON (D) Barons 6-10-12 .... May
307 404p HAVERHILL LAD Blum 6-10-10 .... Sutherm
310 0100 JOLLIFFE'S DOUBLE (D) A Bailey 6-10-8 .... —
311 010p CORDUROY Beasley 6-10-7 .... H Davies
313 0130 STEPHOUETTE J King 6-10-0 .... E Waite 4

5-2 Stand Easy, 3 Jolliffe's Double, 5 Stephoutte, 6 Thurston, 8 Corduroy, 10 Original Step, 16 Postdyne, 20 Haverhill Lad.

FORM: Original Step (11-6) Hit Last, stayed on, 2nd, btn 2l, to Stormy Spring (lvl) with French Polly (rec 13lb) 7l away, 3rd, Postdyne (gave 4lb) close up when fell 3 out. 17 ran. Stratford, Feb 27, 2m good to soft. Thurston (11-13) weakened flat, 3rd, btn 6l, 1½l to Sindebele (rec 7lb) and To Kenawa (rec 9lb), 22 ran Cheltenham, Jan 30, 2m, heavy. Haverhill Lad (11-10) led to 3 out. kept on. 4th, btn, 2¼l, to Spikey Bill (rec 13lb) 12 ran Fakenham, Feb 19, 2m, good.

SELECTION: Original Step.

3.00 NEWLEAF HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £961: 2m) (9 runners)

103 30 BRAUNSTON BROOK Mrs D Oughton 11-0 .... R Rowe
108 002 FITZGAYLE Barons 11-0 .... W Smith
110 0000 GOOD HABIT Beeson 11-0 .... J Akehurst 7
112 3042 HIGH HEAVEN A Moore 11-0 .... G Moore
114 0p MIDDLE-MARK Madgwick 11-0 .... A Madgwick 7
120 SPARTAN ARROW D Wilson 11-0 .... M Coyle 4
123 2230 VALESO J King 11-0 .... Candy
124 0 WINDBREAKER P Hedger 11-0 .... J Lovejoy 7
125 030p WINGED KESTREL D Underwood 11-0 .... J Redmond 4

5-4 High Heaven, 9-4 Fitzgayle, 6 Valeso, 8 Braunston Brook, 10 Spartan Arrow, 12 Winged Kestrel, 16 others.

3.30 EDEN HURDLE (Selling: £643: 2m) (9)

304 0- CARIBLUE Davison 5-11-7 .... J Campbell 7
305 0-000 FLASH FRED Forster 5-11-7 .... H Davies
307 00 LAUSO'S BEST (B) Grissell 5-11-7 .... M Perrett 7
308 -0000 PRIME CAPTIVE A Moore 5-11-7 .... G Moore
310 p QUEENSBURY LADY Feilden 5-11-7 .... J McLaughlin 4
313 0000 WHRIBA Madgwick 6-11-7 .... A Madgwick 7
315 3100 MAURICE'S TIP (D) J Jenkins 4-11-0 .... M Harrington 4
317 GAYTHORN Davison 4-10-9 .... R Rowe
318 000 ILLEGAL LADY Hannon 4-10-9 .... Turnell

Evens Maurice's Tip, 9-4 Flash Fred, 5 Prime Captive, 8 Illegal Lady, 12 Gaythorn, 20 others.

4.00 OXTED HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2½m) (17)

604 2-314 MY JOHN CHARLOTT Gifford 5-11-5 .... Champion
605 13 ORCHID BAY Thorner 5-11-5 .... H Davies
611 40/2- AMMAN A Smith 6-11-2 .... Bastard
612 00f BEACON BOY (B) Burgoyne 6-11-2 .... G McNally
613 4200 BROGUE A Moore 5-11-2 .... G Moore
614 FAMILY BREAK G Graham 9-11-2 .... Rowell
618 34d2 LEITH HILL FLYER Pitt 6-11-2 .... J Cox
619 LORD MARMADUKE Gifford 6-11-2 .... Enright
622 32-03 PAPAL KNIGHT Gifford 6-11-2 .... R Rowe
626 0- WOODSWALLOW Bossley 6-11-2 .... G Gracey
628 0p-40 BOLD DEALER Henderson 5-11-0 .... B R Davies
629 0332 DENSTON Underwood 5-11-0 .... J Redmond 4
630 00p GENEALOGY C Read 5-11-0 .... M Perrett 7
632 00-0p ON WE GO Beesley 5-11-0 .... B Goldstein
633 p SLOW BIRD S Bird 5-11-0 .... J Barlow
634 p TARTAN ARMY Wates 5-11-0 .... Webber
635 p-0f0 THE TOTM P Butler 5-11-0 .... A Madgwick 7

7-4 Orchid Bay, 3 My John Charlott, 4 Leith Hill Flyer, 6 Papal Knight, 8 Denston, 10 Bold Dealer, 12 others.

4.30 NEWLEAF HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £927: 2m) (10)

602 f AUSTRIAN CORPORAL A Wates 11-0 .... R Rowe
604 f344 COAL BUNKER Hannon 11-0 .... A Turnell
605 0 DEVIL ROCK Underwood 11-0 .... J Redmond 4
606 0004 FIRE CHIEFTAIN Madgwick 11-0 .... A Madgwick 7
607 0000 GRYLOS Jorgensen 11-0 .... C Pattenden 4
608 ISANEMOS Barons 11-0 .... H Davies
611 PULVERATOR J Jenkins 11-0 .... M Harrington 4
612 000 PURRFECT MOVER Bolton 11-0 .... De Haan
613 20 ROYAL BAIZE J Baker 11-0 .... O'Halloran
617 0000 VENJA A Moore 11-0 .... G Moore

6-4 Coal Bunker, 4 Isanemos, 6 Royal Baize, 8 Fire Chieftain, 10 Devil Rock, 12 others.

Lingfield Selections

By our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Mountain Monarch 2.0 Charlie Muddle 2.30 Jolliffe's Double 3.0 Fitzgayle 3.30 Maurice's Tip 4.0 Leith Hill Flyer 4.30 Isanemos.

Uttoxeter

2.15 POTTERS HURDLE (Opportunity selling handicap: £665: 2m 1f) (15 runners).

3 ou HOLD FIRE D Burchell 4-11-8 .... N Coleman
4 30-01 WESTON BAY M Pipe 5-11-7 .... J Sampson 7
5 0000 BE FRIENDLY TOO R Fisher 5-11-6 .... —
6 0000 TOM HORN (B) J Berry 5-11-4 .... M Berry
8 30-p0 ELWORTH T Kersey 5-11-2 .... T Wall
9 f203 GO LISSAVA F Barton 4-11-1 .... —
10 00-00 SANDFORD ROSE R Eckley 5-11-0 .... —
11 300 PONTET D Ancil 4-10-13 .... A Holder 7
13 00p0 ROCHE GRANGE GIRL S Torr 5-10-12 .... D Hyde 7
14 0000 BRAVE GEM (B) M Chapman 4-10-12 .... G Charles-Jones 7
15 3000 TALK IT OVER (B) K Morgan 5-10-11 .... C McSharry
17 0000 JOLLY RED F Yardley 5-10-7 .... M Stackdale 7
19 0020 DRAKE'S LADY W Clay 4-10-7 .... Diana Clay 7
21 0004 BRISBANE M Cousins 4-10-7 .... J Hansen
22 p300 DANCING GREY (B) B Forsey 5-10-7 .... M Richards

5-2 Be Friendly Too, 3 Weston Bay, 5 Go Lissava, 13-2 Pontet, 8 Talk It Over, Brisbane, 10 Elworth, 12 Tom Horn, 16 others.

2.45 INGESTRE CHASE (Handicap: £1,718: 2m 1f) (8)

1 3011 BADSWORTH BOY M W Dickinson 7-12-7 .... Earnshaw
7 1b40 TOM'S LITTLE AL (B) W R Williams 6-10-9 .... R Millman 7
9 f223 REPIQUE Earl Jones 8-10-3 .... R F Davies
10 0030 STRAIGHT LINE Mrs M Rimmell 9-10-3 .... Mr A Sharpe 7
12 2-424 SYDNEY QUIN (C) W Kelly 10-10-0 .... Scudamore
14 2024 THINK BIG (CD) A Silvester 9-10-0 .... Hyett
16 1p00 PIPE BAND P Bevan 8-10-0 .... Coogan
18 0040 THE FAST ONE C Ratcliffe 12-10-0 .... Mr C Ratcliffe

1-2 Badsworth Boy, 4 Repique, 6 Tom's Little Al, 8 Straight Line,

3.15 ELKES HURDLE (Handicap: £1,609: 3m) (14)

1 0000 SIR GORDON D Nicholson 5-11-13 .... Scudamore
6 -002 JUST REVENGE M Pipe 10-11-3 .... Leach
7 0031 INKLING H Wharton 5-11-1 (6ex) .... S Youlden 7
11 002-0 ROUGH-CAST (CB) B Cambidge 7-10-10 .... Mr J [illegible] 4
18 00-30 NEARLY MIGHT W A Stephenson 8-10-9 .... Mr E McIntyre 4
19 p003 PRETTY BOY FLOYD (CD) F Walton 9-10-4 .... M Williams
20 00p0 VIRGINIA DRIVE R Jukes 10-10-0 .... T Wall
21 4uf0 COURTNEIGH (D) J Edwards 7-10-0 .... Mr J Bryan 7
22 0p-pp MAGIC NOTE W R Williams 10-10-0 .... R Millman 7
25 f0-00 HELDORTY (C) B Morgan 8-10-0 .... N Coleman 7
26 fu-p0 GALE STREET Mrs S Davenport 8-10-0 .... Warner
29 00u3 NORTHERN KING T Kersey 5-10-0 .... G Kersey 4
30 00-00 CALA CONTA Mrs J Pitman 5-10-0 .... C Brown 4
32 0-000 GAY HUNTRESS C Bridgett 7-10-0 .... E Brooks 4

2 Inkling, 5-2 Sir Gordon, 4 Just Revenge, 7 Pretty Boy Floyd, 10 Nearly Might, Rough-Cast, 14 others.

3.45 WHITE HART HURDLE (Handicap: 4-y-o: £950: 2m 1f) (6)

5 3412 RAY CHARLES D Nicholson 11-7 .... Scudamore
16 033f RUN AND SKIP R Fisher 10-10 .... R F Davies
17 3131 SIR GIVENCHY W Musson 10-9 (10ex) .... Coogan
20 0000 POLLY QUINN C Wardman 10-3 .... A Brown
22 0401 KING OF STRESS (B) W Hardy 10-1 .... M Brennan 7
23 400 CARIBBEAN SUN T Kersey 10-0 .... —

4-7 Ray Charles, 13 Sir Givenchy, 5 Run and Skip, 12 King of Stress, 16 others.

4.15 HAWTHORN MEMORIAL CHASE (Handicap: £1,766: 3m 2f) (9)

2 -03f1 JACKO D Nicholson 10-11-13 .... Scudamore
8 3-13p NOBLEST NOBLE (D) Earl Jones 12-11-6 .... —
11 000s FLAMENCO DANCER (CD) R Parkins 8-10-12 .... Mr A J Wilson
13 p00u THREE OF DIAMONDS P O'Connor 10-10-11 .... Mr P O'Connor 4
14 1303 CHURCHILL PEAK (B) W A Stephenson 8-10-11 .... Mr E McIntyre 4
16 4040 SNOW BUCK W Jenks 9-10-10 .... R F Davies
17 3/1-p3 FRENCH REBEL (D) W Musson 12-10-1 .... Coogan
18 0000 PRINCE MOTACILLA Mrs J Pitman 7-10-0 .... C Brown
19 2f02 ALPENSTOCK (D) N Gaselee 15-10-0 .... V McKevitt 7

9-4 Jacko, 3 Churchill Peak, 5 Noblest Noble, 6 Flamenco Dancer, 8 French Rebel, 12 Prince Motacilla, 16 others.

4.45 SPRING CHASE (Handicap: Novices: £1,280: 2½miles) (14)

2 0411 BANNORAN (D) D Nicholson 6-11-11 .... Scudamore
4 1444 CHEBBIE A Smith 9-11-9 .... —
5 [illegible] CLOWN COURT J Berry 7-11-6 .... Earnshaw
8 [illegible] PHIL THE FLUTER H Wharton 7-11-4 .... Tuck
11 [illegible] OSSOLIN (B) M Scudamore 8-11-3 .... —
12 0023 WHY FORGET W A Stephenson 8-11-1 .... Mr E McIntyre 4
14 3p0p TWILIGHT STAG W Jenks 8-10-12 .... R F Davies
16 /u20p BALLYGARVEY J Howell 8-10-7 .... W Worthington 7
17 2f44- EIREAN STAR S Mellor 8-10-7 .... Blacker
20 024f RAJPIPLA (B) C Ratcliffe 7-10-7 .... Mr I Ratcliffe 7
22 34fp BELLINGHAM D Acil 6-10-7 .... Steve Knight
28 04f0 MANELEC J Townson 8-10-7 .... Crank
31 3uf0 GRANGE PRINCE C Lee 10-10-7 .... G Graham
32 400f BALLET MASTER A W Jones 9-10-7 .... S Keightley 4

7-4 Bannoran, 4 Phil The Fluter, 5 Why Forget, 13-2 Chebbie, 7 Clown Court, 10 Ossolin, 12 Twilight Stag, 16 others.

Uttoxeter Selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Be Friendly Too 2.45 Badsworth Boy 3.15 Inkling 3.45 Ray Charles 4.15 Jacko 4.45 Bannoran

"... MY SHEEP hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life."—St. John 10: 27,28.

BIRTHS

BRADLEY.—See Forshaw.
CASSAR.—On March 18, 1982, in New York, to Penelope (nee Greenwood-Wilson) and Nigel—a son (James Joseph).
DUNCAN.—On March 18th, 1982, at Bolton General Hospital, to Joyce and Alistair—a daughter Katherine Fiona, a sister for James and Neil.
FEROZE.—On 17th March, 1982, to Diana (nee Spencer) and Richard—a son (Matthew).
FORSHAW.—On 19th March 1982, at Edgware General Hospital to Jane Bradley and Michael Forshaw—a daughter (Clare Jane Forshaw).
GABRIELLI.—On 19th March, at Winchester Maternity Unit, to Carolyn (nee Davies) and Giuseppe—a daughter (Julia).
JOGLEKAR.—On 12th March, to Margot (nee Coughtrie) and Vijay, of Ireleth, Cumbria—a son.
LAMBERT.—On March 17th at the Yeatman Hospital, Sherborne, to Madeline (nee Dawson) and Mark—a daughter (Tamsin Diana), a sister for Louise.
MALTBY.—On March 15th, to Candida (nee Clifton-Mogg) and Peter—a son (John Egbert).
O'SULLIVAN.—On 9th March, at Clinique "L'Etoile", Aix-en-Provence, to Fiona (nee Cameron) and Dermot—a son.
REYNOLDS.—On March 17th, 1982, to Jane (nee Berridge) and John in Hong Kong—a son Guy David, brother for Henry.
ROBINSON.—On March 17th, at Kingston Hospital to Isobel (nee Morcom) and David—a daughter, Helen, sister to Edmund.
ROEBUCK.—On March 17th, 1982, at St Helliers, Carshalton, to Irene and Neil—a daughter Charlotte Emma.
SPERLING.—On March 12th, to Anna and Michael—a daughter, Rachel.
THAVENOT.—On March 18th, at The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, to Alex and David—a son, a brother for Xan and Matty.
WHITE.—On the 17th of March 1982 to Fiona (nee Beavis) and Jeremy—a daughter (Katherine Jennifer).

MARRIAGES

GUNN-RUSSELL : SLOWAN.—On March 19, in London, Jonathan, only son of Charles and the late Maud Gunn-Russell, of London, NW3, to Jennifer Margaret Rose, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Slowan, of Spreyton, Tasmania.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On 17th March, 1982, William John Adams, of Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, dear husband of Rosalind, beloved father of Veronica and Penelope and much loved grandfather of Melissa. Funeral private.
ALEXANDER, ENID CONSTANCE, widow of Hugh, on March 19th, in Melbourne, Australia, peacefully after a long illness, resisted with typical courage. Mourned by her sons, Michael and Patrick, by Traute and by her grandchildren. Funeral in Melbourne on March 23.
BREWER.—On 19th March, 1982, Cyril Griffith Brewer, aged 82, only son of Griffith Brewer, Hon. F.R.Ae.S., and of Beatrice Hilda Brewer, daughter of Clement Tudway Swanston, Q.C., and the Honourable Anne Swanston (Romilly). Funeral private.
DANN.—On 18th March, suddenly at home in Windsor, George Douglas, aged 60, dearly beloved husband of Philada and only child of the late Sir and Mrs. W. S. Dann, of Malvern. Funeral private, March 25th. No flowers, enquiries to E. Sargent and Sons (funeral directors), Windsor.
de LARRINAGA.—March 18th, 1982, Jessie Lilian Eileen (Maggo), beloved wife of Dickie and very dear sister of Jack. Funeral private. Please no letters.
EDWARDS.—On March 18th, suddenly at home, Gwladys, aged 91, widow of Sir Goronwy Edwards. Service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Friday, March 26th, 2 p.m.
FAIRCLOUGH.—On 18th March, 1982, Thomas Anthony, beloved husband of Ruth Elizabeth, at home at Bay Roc, Rue de la Vista, St. Lawrence, Jersey, after a short illness. Private funeral, family only. No flowers please, but donations if desired to Church of England Children's Society Jersey Branch, c/o David Endacott, L'Hivernage, Ville-es-Renauds, Gorey, Jersey.
JOHNSON, GERTRUDE ALICE.—Late of Le Tyrol, Kent St., Sedlescombe, peacefully on March 18th, at mid day. Funeral Hastings Crematorium, Tuesday, 23rd March, 10.30 am.
KHAN, RAJA TAHIR. THE PRINCE MASUD KHAN, announces with regret the death on 11th March, at The Royal Free Hospital, of his brother Raja Tahir Khan, Barrister-at-Law, and his burial in Brookland Cemetery, Woking, with full Islamic ceremony on 16th March. "May Allah rest his soul in peace."
KIDNER, OG SIMON MORTON.—On March 10th, 1982 (born September 15th, 1962). Funeral has taken place. Memorial donations to Parcels to Poland. Cheques payable Family Link Club, c/o Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 31 St James St, London, SW1A 1HW.
NASH, RONALD JOSEPH.—On 13th March, 1982, peacefully in Hackney Hospital, East London, aged 60 years, beloved husband of Pamela, and father of Dorothy Ann, will be mourned by relatives and countless friends and associates. Cremation at City of London Crematorium, 22nd March, 1982, at 12.10 p.m.
PASHA, JACK.—On March 19th 1982, suddenly at home, aged 74, dearest husband of Lily and loving father of Judith, Harold and daughter-in-law Nicola. Funeral Willesden Cemetery, on Sunday, 21st March, 1982, at 1 pm.
WALKER.—On March 3rd, Sarah Emily (Mollie) peacefully at Alnwick Infirmary. Age 90 years, widow of John Charles, mother of Eric and Barbara, Grandmother of Amanda. Private cremation March 5th.

IN MEMORIAM

AKED, HENRY LESLIE CAUTLEY, March 20, 1962. So very dearly loved husband of Cynthia and father of Roger, Antonia and Virginia.
BRAHAM, ISOBEL. In ever loving memory of my mother, who died March 20th, 1973. Alfred.
DOUBLE, A. T. J. (JOHN), March 20th, 1968. Treasured memories so greatly missed. Anne and Patricia.
GERVERS.—Remembering gratefully darling Dinks, so loved and missed by all who knew her.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

The treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis is featured in the Spring edition of A.R.C., magazine of The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council. Send £1 for one year's subscription (3 issues) to N1, A.R.C., 41 Eagle Street, London WC1R 4AR.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

DALTON, MAJOR GENERAL JOHN CECIL D'ARCY, C.B., C.B.E., D.L., of Hauxwell Hall, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, died 15th November, 1981. Particulars to Messrs Iliffe & Edwards, The Bury, Church Street, Chesham, Bucks HP5 1JE, before 29th May, 1982.

GRIFFIN, ALFRED JACK ROBINSON, 32 Rother House, Peckham Rye, London, S.E.15, died 21st January, 1982; particulars to Biddle & Co., Solicitors, 1 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7BU, before 21st May, 1982.

HENDRICK, JOHN JOSEPH HENDRICK, late of 90 Sanders House, Great Percy Street, London WC1, died there on 5 May 1978, (Estate about £25,000.) The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Official Solicitor, 48/49 Chancery Lane, London WC2. Ref. L43.

TARKA, JOSEPH SARWUAN, of 35 West Hill Park, Merton Lane, London, N.6, died on 30th March, 1980. Particulars to Tringhams, Solicitor(s), of 26 Dorset Street, London, W.1, before 21st May, 1982.

No. 002679 of 1981.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE in the matter of A. D. S. SOFTWARE Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

BY ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court, dated the 15th January, 1982, Mr. Leslie Herbert Brazier, of 9 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, Chartered Accountant, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1982.

No. 002677 of 1981.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE in the matter of AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEMS TRAINING Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

BY ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court, dated the 15th January, 1982, Mr. Leslie Herbert Brazier, of 9 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, Chartered Accountant, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1982.

No. 002676 of 1981.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE in the matter of DORTCREST Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

BY ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court, dated the 15th January, 1982, Mr. Leslie Herbert Brazier of 9 Nelson Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, Chartered Accountant, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1982.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

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Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

SATURDAY

BBC 1

6.25-6.55 Open University: Can You Hear Me? 6.50 Work and Retirement; 7.15 Educating the Workforce; 7.40 History of Maths; 8.05 To Bedford from Busso; 8.30 Art and Environment; 9.05 The Do-it-Yourself Film Animation Show: how to make a cartoon (r); 9.30 Swap Shop: From Bruges, Belgium. In the sstudio: snooker champion Steve Davis, Adam Ant and Kevin Keegan; 12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus; 1.10 Basketball: Just Juice Championship Finals, from Wembley Arena; 1.25 Ice skating (Torvill and Dean in the champions exhibition); 1.40 Basketball: 2.10 Boxing: The best of the action from this week's events at the Royal Albert Hall; 2.25 International Rugby Union: Wales v Scotland. From Cardiff Arms Park; 3.50 Half-time scores; 3.55 International Rugby Union: France v Ireland. From Paris.

5.05 The All New Pink Panther Show: three cartoons.
5.25 News: with Jan Leeming; 5.35 Sports round-up.
5.40 The Dukes of Hazzard: The dastardly Boss takes advantage of Bo Duke's amnesia by telling him that he is his son.
6.30 Jim'll Fix It: A boy is flown to Antwerp to see diamonds being cut. And a girl who normally gets few letters, is engulfed by a tidal wave of correspondence.
7.05 Ken Dodd's Showbiz: Music hall *entertainment, with the American magician* Norm Nielsen (his violin plays itself in mid-air), the knockabout comedians The Ghozzi Troup, and Prof Yaffle Chuckabutty (Mr Dodd).
7.40 Film: Red Alert (1977). Made-for-TV thriller about a time bomb that has been placed in the nerve centre of a "doomsday" computer in the Atomic Energy Agency. Fourteen men are trapped there. With William Devane, Michael Brandon.

9.10 Dallas: Not content with blackmailing his own brother, J. R. sets about either blackmailing or trying to ruin two other people.
10.00 News. And a round-up of the day's main sporting events.
10.15 Match of the Day: Action from two of today's Football League matches.
11.15 Parkinson: With Peter Ustinov, Derek Nimmo, George Melly.

Elizabeth Taylor, Spencer Tracy: Father of the Bride (BBC 2, 3.30pm)

BBC 2

6.25-3.10. Open University. The Client; 7.15 Maths; 7.40 Baroque wind instruments; 8.05 Dome on the Range; 8.30 Edinburgh; 8.55 Too Busy to Hate; 9.20 Landscape; 9.45 ABC in Kansas City; 10.10 Why Build Models?; 10.35 Ethereal fallacies; 11.00 Maths; 11.25 Genetics; 11.50 Easy as ABC?; 12.15 Equations; 12.40 Statistics; 1.05 Is it Significant? 1.30 Bronze Casting; 1.55 Reading Development; 2.20 Coal; 2.45 Systems Boundaries and Biases; 3.30 Film: Father of the Bride* (1950) Endearing comedy romance about a wedding in a small American town. Elizabeth Taylor is the bride, Spencer Tracy the father, Joan Bennett the mother.

5.00 The Sky at Night: Patrick Moore interviews Heather Coupe about the invisible star of Epsilon Aurigae. It may be the biggest star known to science. (r)
5.20 Attitudes — The Second Handicap. Chris Davies, a spastic from Birkenhead, explodes some of the myths that surround disability.
6.10 Did You See . . . ? Colin Welland on We'll Meet Again; Andrew Phillips on Out of Court; and Janet Suzman on Disappearing World: Asante Market Women. Ian Wooldridge talks about football on TV.
6.50 News: and sport round-up.
7.05 Handel's Messiah: Recorded in *Westminster Abbey*. Original baroque instruments are used by the Academy of Ancient Music.

9.35 Film: Pather Panchali* (1956) The film with which Satyajit Ray made his debut as director and which instantly won him his reputation as one of the world's most imaginative film-makers. It was the first film in Ray's Apu trilogy — pinnacles in Indian movie history. It was shot mainly on location in a Bengal village and is the story of boy's growing up in a rapidly changing society. Subir Bannerjee plays the boy, Apu.
11.35 News: with Jan Leeming.
11.40 Midnight Movie: Payroll* (1961) British-made thriller with Billie Whitelaw avenging herself on the crooks who killed her husband in an armed robbery. Co-starring Michael Craig, Tom Bell, Kenneth Griffith and William Lucas. Director: Sidney Havers. Ends at 1.30am.

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: with The Muppets; 9.35 Space 1999: Space Brain (r); 10.30 Tiswas: hectic entertainment for children and easily-pleased parents; 12.15 World of Sport: The line-up is: 12.20 On the Ball; 12.45 Ice Speedway (World Individual Championship Final, from Inzell, West Germany; 1.05 Swimming (Soviet Union v East Germany, from Moscow); 1.15 News from ITN; 1.20 The ITV Six: We see the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 from Lingfield, and the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 from Newcastle; 3.00 Women's International Hockey: Live, from Wembley Stadium — the England versus The Netherlands match. This is the first time that the new, experimental rules for women's hockey will have been seen in operation on television. The Dutch team are the world champions; 3.45 Half-time football results. And a *breakdown of the other sporting results received* so far this afternoon.

4.00 World of Sport (continued). Wrestling: two singles and a tag-match. From Hemel Hempstead; 4.50 Results service.
5.05 News from ITN.
5.15 Happy Days: Lori Beth gets a long-distance proposal of marriage, and Marion competes in a TV game show.
5.45 Dick Turpin: A village is held to ransom by a religious fanatic (John Grillo) and his bullying aide (Robert Russell).
6.15 Mind Your Language: Comedy series, set in a languages school. Today: teacher *(Barry Evans) and some of his students and* up in court (r).
6.45 3-2-1: Comedy quiz show, hosted by Red Rogers. The theme tonight is horror, of the Dracula variety.
7.45 Hart to Hart: Thriller series, with Stefanie Powers and Robert Wagner as the husband-and-wife private investigators. Tonight: there are priceless, stolen diamonds on a borrowed woman's outfit.
8.45 News from ITN. And sports round-up.

9.00 Film: The Valdez Horses (1973) Western, starring Charles Bronson as the half-breed who runs a Mexican stud farm. Vincent Van *Pattern is the teenager who runs away to* live at the farm. Co-starring Jill Ireland.
10.50 OTT: Comedy and music show.
11.50 News headlines. Followed by: Johnny Carson's Tonight Show with Michael Caine and Dana Hill.
12.30 Close: Dr Anthony Storr on Inspiration.


David Thomas; Carolyn Watkinson: Handel's Messiah (BBC 2, 7.05pm)

Radio 4

6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather and Programme News.
7.00 News.
7.10 Today's Papers.
7.15 On Your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Today's Papers.
8.15 Sport on 4.
8.48 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 Money Box.
12.27 I'm Sorry I Haven't A Clue (new series).†
12.55 Weather and Programme News.
1.00 Any Questions.
2.00 News.
2.05 Play: "An Arranged Marriage" by Helena Osborne.
2.35 Medicine Now.
3.05 Wildlife.
3.30 The British Seafarer. A history in 26 parts (10).†
4.15 Feedback with Tom Vernon.
4.30 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for disabled listeners.
5.00 What Are We Doing to the Children? How does divorce and separation affect children?
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: Lord Miles.
6.55 Stop The Week with Robert Robertson.†
7.35 Baker's Dozen, Richard Baker with records.†
8.30 Play: "Zark" by Harold Brighouse.†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Something to Declare. Travellers' Tales (2) "To the Golden Triangle".
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 A Word in Edgeways.
11.45 Gardening at Brideshead. Restoring the 18th Century landscape at Castle Howard.
12.00 News and Weather.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aurade Saint-Saens, Haydn; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release. New records: Schubert, Morera arr. Miller, Britten.†
11.15 Bandstand. William Davis Construction Group Band: Edward Gregson, Gilbert Vintr, Arthur Butterwort.†
11.45 I Know What I Like. Roger Norrington presents a personal selection of records.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play It Again. Selection of recent music broadcasts.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.†
6.35 Michel Beroff. Piano recital: Berg, Bartok, Debussy.†
7.30 The Bach Who Came to London. "Adriano in Siria" — Opera by Johann Christian Bach, direct from the Logan Hall, Bloomsbury, London.†
8.45 Livings. Poetry readings on the theme of the clergy.
9.50 Adriano in Siria. Acts 2 and 3.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Moeran on record.†

Radio 2

5.00 am Peter Marshall.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Justin Hayward.† 11.03 Dame Edith Everett.† 1.00 pm The News Huddlines. 1.30 Sport on 2: Rugby Union: Ireland v France. Football. 5.00 Sports Report. 6.00 Country Greats in Concert. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Rosemary Clooney.† 10.00 A Century of Music.† 11.10 George Ferguson's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Lord Miles: Desert Island Discs (Radio 4, 6.15pm)

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Wake Up to the Weekend. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Paul Burnett. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00 *am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio* 1. 7.30-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz(463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 News About Britain 7.15 From the Weeklies 7.30 Music for the Harpsichord 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Peebles' Choice 8.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Science in Action 10.15 About Britain 10.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 New Ideas 11.25 The Week in Wales 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Anything Goes 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Commentary 1.15 Network UK 1.30 Opera Gallery 1.45 Strictly Instrumental 2.15 The Instrument Makers 2.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Saturday Special 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Saturday Special 5.00 News Summary 5.02 Saturday Special 8.00 World News 8.09 Commentary 8.15 Good Books 9.15 Twentieth Century Folk 9.30 People and Politics 10.00 World News 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent 10.30 New Ideas 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Letterbox 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Play of the Week 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Good Books 2.30 Sports Review 3.00 World News 3.09 News About *Britain 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent* 3.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 Letter from America

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

BBC Cymru/Wales 5.35-5.40 pm Sports News. SCOTLAND 9.05-9.30 *am Mag is Mog 5.35-5.40 pm* Scoreboard 10.15-11.15 Sportscene 12.15 am News. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.15-4.55 pm Grandstand 4.55-5.05 Scoreboard 5.35-5.40 News 12.15 am News. ENGLAND 5.35-5.40 pm South-West (Plymouth): Spotlight Sport-All other English regions: Sport.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.15 pm World of Sport. 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 5.40-5.45 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 7.45-8.45 The Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.45 Video Sounds: Teardrop Explodes. 12.15 am Closedown.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Adventures of Black Beauty. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13 pm-12.15 News. 5.14 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.45 Mannix. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.15 am-9.40 Razzamatazz 5.15-5.45 Sión a Siân

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10 *Space 1999. 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Merlin.* 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.50 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13 pm-12.15 *News. 5.15 News. 5.17-5.45 Mr* Merlin. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.45 House Calls. 12.15 pm Three's Company. 12.25 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Wheelie and the Chopper Bunch. 9.30 Saturday Show with Ian Calvert, Jon Miller and guest, B. A. Robertson: 10.30 Incredible Hulk. 11.20 Survival. 11.45 University Challenge. 12.12 pm-12.15 News. 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 5.40-5.45 Newsport. 7.45-8.45 The Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.50 Video Sounds: Teardrop Explodes. 12.20 am Postscript. 12.26 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Sport Billy. 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Merlin. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 19-03 Barney Miller. 12.15 am At the End of the Day.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.15m Vicky the Viking. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Merlin. 11.50 Late *Call. 11.55 That's Hollywood: Sherlock* Holmes. 12.20 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. *5.15 pm Bugs Bunny. 5.20-6.15* Chips. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.50 Mannix. 12.45 am Living Legends of the Blues: Blind John Davies. 1.25 Closedown.


Charles Bronson: he stars in *The Valdez Horses* (ITN, 9.00pm)

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 9.00 am-10.30 Film: Sunstruck (Harry Secombe, *Maggie Fitzgibbon) 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr* Merlin 7.45-8.45 Magnum 11.45 That's Hollywood: Clowns 12.15 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Sesame Street. 10.05-10.30 Joe 90. *5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Merlin.* 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.50 Reflections. 11.55 Dolly: with guest Kenny Rogers. 12.25 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 9.05 am Paint along with Nancy 9.30-10.30 Sesame Street 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Merlin (Bernard Hughes) 7.45-8.45 Magnum 11.50 Manhattan Transfer 12.50am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Brief. 9.05 Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Here's Boomer. 5.15 pm News. 5.20-5.45 Mr Merlin. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.50 Barney Miller. 12.20 am Company, followed by Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

SUNDAY

BBC 1

6.25 Open University. Frank Lloyd Wright; 6.50 Hindu village; 7.15 Systems Modelling; 7.40 Historical legacy; 8.30 Intervention in Market; 9.00 Heads and Tails; 9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan; 9.45 Supervisors: Industry and commerce film (r); 10.10 The Computer Programme; 10.35 The Engineers: John Fisher (r); 11.00 The Skill of Lip Reading: classroom sketch (r); 11.25 Ensemble: French course, lesson 21(r); 11.50 Maths Help: factors; 12.00 Feeling Great: dietary fibre (r); 12.15 Sunday Worship: from St Peter's, Harold Wood, Essex; 1.00 Farming; 1.25 Paint: Wash techniques (r); 1.50 News. 1.55 Film: The Bulldog Breed* (1961) Norman Wisdom in the Royal Navy. With Ian Hunter, Edward Chapman; 3.30 International Darts: Scotland v England. See 4.45.

4.15 Motor Racing: First round of the European Formula Two Championship. From Silverstone. The Marlboro International Trophy.
4.45 International Darts:
5.00 The Onedin Line: Nautical drama serial, set in the days of the big ships. With Peter Gilmore as James Onedin (r); 5.50 News.
6.00 Holiday: John Carter in out-of-season Cyprus; Tom Savage goes skiing in Austria; and Paul Hughes goes painting in Constable country.
6.35 Richard Baker: *an appeal on behalf of* Television for the Deaf Fund.
6.40 Songs of Praise: form Tenby, Dyfed.
7.15 Open All Hours: The return of the comedy series starring Ronnie Barker as the avaricious shopkeeper.
7.45 Film: Logan's Run (1976) Science fiction drama about a future society in which everyone over 30 is doomed. With Michael York, Jenny Agutter.

9.40 Omnibus: Interview with John Mortimer, barrister and playwright, who has just written his autobiography. He tells Bary *Norman about his days with the Crown Film* Unit, his work at the Bar, and his television and theatre work. We shall also hear him on the topic of his father, depicted by Laurence Olivier in the recent ITV play. Also: a profile of the Indian dancer Alarmel Valli, fascinating exponent of a 4,000-year-old Indian temple dance.
10.30 News: with Jan Leeming.
10.40 Choices: Members of a studio audience discuss crucial decisions of conscience they made. The panel: Polly Toynbee, Lord Soper, and Norman St. John-Stevas. The chairman: Libby Purves.
11.15 Never Too Late: Mature students at colleges, universities and polytechnics talk *about grants and family life.*
11.40 International Darts: Highlights from today's final of the Arrow chemicals British International Championship, between England and Scotland.
12.30 Weather forecast and closedown.

BBC 2

Open University until 1.55, includes the Nature of Chemistry (7.40), *Computing at the Royal Bank of Scotland* (11.25), Deep Sea Drilling (11.50) and Energy to Go Round (1.30). At 2.10: Horizon: The Future — Made in Japan? Why the Japanese, flushed with success in the technological field, are worried about the prospect of having to undertake fundamental research for the first time (r); 3.00 Live from the Barbican: Lecture/concert — the second in a new series. John Amis discusses Beethoven's Eroica Symphony with Yehudi Menuhin who rehearses, then conducts, the London Symphony Orchestra in a performance of the work.

4.30 How Death Came to Earth: Indian cartoon.
4.45 International Rugby Special: Highlights from yesterday's France v Ireland and Wales v Scotland matches.
6.00 News Review: with sub-titles.
6.30 The Money Programme: The parlous plight of British football.
7.15 The World About Us: Big Business in Bees. The story of two species — the "Solitary" bee and the Californian honey bee — which are very highly prized in the United States. But there is a threat in the shape of a bee from South America.
8.05 Nancy Astor: Part six. A political door opens for Nancy (Liza Harrow) when her husband Waldorf (James Fox) inherits his father's title in the House of Lords.
8.55 News; with Jan Leeming.

9.05 The Much Loved Music Show. Owain Arvel Hughes conducts the Royal Philharmonic *Orcestra and the Royal Choral* Society in works by Rossini, Elgar, Holst, Berlioz, Borodin and Saint-Saens. The soloist is Bernadette Greevy.
9.55 Grand Prix: Highlights of the Brazilian Gran Prix, run earlier in the day in Rio de Janeiro. The reining world champion Nelson Piquet is among the contestants, as is three-times winner Carlos Reutemann.
10.30 Winter Kills (1974) Political drama, set in the United States. It's the story of a conspiracy to assassinate a President. It stars *Jeff Bridges and John Huston* as son and father. There's also a guest appearance by Elazabeth Taylor. Ends at 12.00 midnight.

ITV/LONDON

9.05 Me and My Camera: useful hints for the tyro (r); 9.30 Cartoons; 9.45 God's Story: Moses and Joshua; 10.00 God Help Me: An analysis of The Lord's Prayer; 10.30 But What Do You Really Believe? Interview with The Venerable Sangharakshita, founder of the Western Buddist Order; 11.00 Getting On: extended-care hospitals; 11.30 Stingray: puppet adventure story; 12.00 Weekend World, El Salvador: pre-election report; 1.00 Skin: First in a new series about black Londoners. Muggings: statistics and the media; 1.30 The Great Depression: Final film in Godfrey Hodgsons's series about the repercussions of the 1929 Stock Market crash. It asks: could it happen again?; 2.30 News headlines. Then, The Big Match: Action from three of yesterday's top League games; 3.30 The Adventures of Black Beauty: A meeting with a kindly tramp (Derek Smith). Starring *Judi Bowker (r).*

4.00 Cartoons. From the United States.
4.15 Film: Decoy* (1963) British-made wartime drama about a British crew who capture a German submarine and embark on a dangerous mission. Starring Edward Judd, James Robertson Justice, Laurence Payne.
6.00 Love: First of four films presented by consultant psychiatrist Jack Dominion. Today: Love form birth to puberty. The establishment of loving relationships with parents and family. Next week: adolenscence to marriage.
6.30 News from ITN.
6.40 Sunday Best: Religious entertainment. The star guest is Harry Secombe.
7.15 The Fall Guy: Drama series about a Hollywood stuntman and bounty hunter (Lee Majors).
8.15 Father Charlie: Lionel Jeffries as a cockney chaplain in a convent. Tonight: a case of lumbago that is misinterpreted as something much more serious. Anna Quayle plays the Mother Superior.
8.45 News.

9.00 Around Whickers World in 25 Years: Another compilation of filmed reports by seasoned globe-trotter Alan Whicker. The *wife of a cosmetic surgeon, tells how her* husband gave her a new lease of life. There is also Hollywood's most powerful woman, studio chief Sherry Lansing; Butch Cassidy's sister, Lula Parker Betenson and, the San Francisco policewoman who turns herself into a little old lady.
10.00 Whoops Acocalypse: Part two of this political satire which shows how the world could plunge headlong into the final war. Tonight: more about that plot to put a Shah back on the throne.
10.30 The South Bank Show: A film about the British composer Peter Maxwell-Davies whose work divides both critics and public. Extracts from some of his works are *performed.*
11.30 London News. Then another in the Vet series.
12.30 Close. Dr Anthony Storr on inspiration.

Radio 4

6.30 Morning Has Broken.
6.55 Weather and Travel.
7.00 News.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 Smash of the Day. I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again.
12.30 The Food Programme.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners Question Time.
2.30 Play. Rift Valley Blues by Robin Chapman.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking About Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down Your Way visits Marlow.
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News.
6.15 Kidneys — the Case for Treatment.
7.00 Travel and Programme News.
7.02 It Makes Me Laugh. Jilly Cooper presents her taste in humour.
7.30 Bookshelf.
8.00 John of Winchester. The Bishop of Winchester talks to Sir Roy Strong.†
8.30 Music to Remember. Chopin, Debussy, piano recital.†
9.00 News.
9.02 Bleak House by Charles Dickens (part 7).†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 We Can Take It! How the townsfolk of Derby faced up to World War II.†
11.00 Epilogue.
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF with It above except as follows: 6.55-7.55am Open University.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Schanbel's Schubert. Records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice.† Record requests: Saint-Saens, Stravinsky.
10.30 Music Weekly.
11.20 From the Proms.† Concert given last September in the Royal Albert Hall, London. Part 1: Strauss, Barber, Beethoven.
12.20 Words. Talk by Gerald Long (3).
12.25 From the Proms.† Part 2: Mussorgsky orch. Ravel.
1.05 Alfred Brendel Plays Schubert.† Recital.
2.00 Penelope.† Opera in three acts by Faure (sung in French; records) Act 1.
3.05 Exceptions. Poetry readings.
3.20 Penelpe.† Acts 2 and 3.
4.30 Mozart.† Concert, part 1.
5.35 The Lyttelton Hart-Davis Letters. Extracts from Volume 1 of the correspondence between George Lyttelton and Rupert Hart-Davis in 195556.
5.55 Mozart.† Concert, part 2.
6.30 Faust.† by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Adapted from the translation by Louis MacNeice and E. L. Stahl. Part 1 (part 2 next Sunday at 6.45).
9.00 Two British Symphonies.† Concert: Graham Whettam, George Lloyd.
9.55 The Man with Extraordinary Hands by Peter Barnes, adapted from Maxim Gorki's Reminiscences of Tolstoy.
10.25 Lassus.† Penitential Psalm No. 5.
11.00 News.
11.05 Musica Antiqua Cologne.† Marini; record.

Radio 2

5.00am Peter Marshall.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs.† 11.00 Desmond Carrington.† 12.00 Paul Daniels.† 1.30pm Listen to Les.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Two's Best.† 4.00 Sing Something Simple.† 4.30 String Sound.† 5.00 Comedy Classics: "The Navy Lark". 6.30 Acker's 'Alf 'Our. 7.00 Sports Forum. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Europe 82. 11.05 George Ferguson's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00am You and the night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 The Record Producers.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am with Radio 2. 5 00pm with Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: — 6 00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 News About Britain 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent 7.30 Classical Record Review 7.45 News of the Engagement 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 People and Politics 9.45 Sports Review 10.1 5Twentieth Century Folk 10.3 0Sunday Service 11.0 0World News 11.0 9News About Britain 11.1 5Letter from America 11.3 0Play of the Week 1.00 World News 1.09 Commentary 1.15 Good Books 1.30 Short Story 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 2.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Concert *Hall 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15* From Our Own Correspondent 4.35 Financial 4.45 Letter from America 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Commentary 8.15 Letterbox 9.15 The Pleasure's 10.00 World News 10.09 Science in Action 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sportscall 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Letter from America 11.30 Strictly Instrumental 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Religious Service 1.00 Capricorn Club 1.45 Short Story 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Twentieth Century Flok 2.30 A Man of Pleasure 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The Instrument Makers 3.30 Anything Goes 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 A Pattern of Faith

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.55-9.50 am Yr awr fawr. 9.50-10.05 Bys a bawd. 10.05-1035 Nai zindaci naya jeevan. 1.55-2.20 pm The computer programme (1) 2.20-2.50 Stalky and Co. 2.50-4.15 Sports line-up. 11.15-11.45 Trol's dall. 11.45-12.12.10 am Never too late. Scotland: 1.00-1.25 pm Landward. 1.25-1.50 Agenda. 6.40-6.50 In praise of life. 6.50-7.15 A *bridge of hymns.* 9.40-10.10 Spectrum. 10.10-10.30 Young musician of year. 10.40-11.15 Voyager. 12.30am News. Northern Ireland 1.00-1.25 pm Farm-view 12.30 am News.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 8.50 am Farming '82. 9.20 Me and My Camera. 9.50-10.00 God's Story. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Here and Now. 2.00 Benson. 2.30 Star Soccer, 3.30 Film: Assassination Bureau. (Oliver Reed, Diana Rigg) Journalist decides that an outbreak of killings must be the work of a single organization. 5.30-600 Black Beauty. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Great Depression: America. 12.30 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.15am Seachd Laithean. 9.30 Me and My Camera. 10.00 Morning Worship. 10.15 God's Story. 10.30-11.00 History Makers: Bismark. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Unaccustomed as I am . . . 3.00 Black Beauty. 3.30 Rosslyn Sport Scottish Open Squash Championship. 4.30 Scotsport. 5.30-6.00 Golfing Greats: Jack Nicklaus. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.05 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting on. 9.30-10.00 Me and my camera. 11.00 Lookaround. 11.02 Beechcombers. 11.30 Cartoon. 11.45 God's story. 11.58-12.00 News. 1.00pm University challenge. 1:30 Farming outlook. 2.00 Parents and teenagers. 2.30 Shoot! 3.30 Incredible hulk. 4.30 Little house on the prairie. 5.30-6.00 Johnny's animal operas. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Great depression: America. 12.30 am Sunderland singers.

HTV

As London except: Starts 8.45 am-845 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Me and My Camera. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00-2.30 Vicky the Viking. 3.30 Film: Tiger Bay* (Hayley Mills) Girl witnesses a murder and ends up protecting the killer. 5.30-6.00 Mork and Mindy. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Bizare. 12.00 Closedown. HTV Cymru (Wales). As HTV West except: 2.00 pm-2.30 Muppet Show with Gladys Knight. 5.30 Trwy Lygaid Ifanc. 6.00-6.30 Mork and Mindy.

ULSTER

11.00 am Me and My Camera. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Bygones. 2.15-2.30 Cartoon. 4.00-6.00 Film: "GIGI" The enchanting musical film about a teenage girl who suddenly blossoms forth into a beautifol and very independent young woman. Starring Leslie Caron, Maurice Chevalier and Louis Jourdan. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11,30 Sports Results. 11.35 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 11.30-12.00 Me and My Camera. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 European Folk Tales. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farmng Diary. 2.05 Cartoon. 2.30 Match of the Week. 3.30 Mork and Mindy. 4.00 Mr and Mrs. 4.30 Incredible Hulk. 5.30-6.00 Country People. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Great Depression. 12.30 am Bible for Today.

TVS

9.20 am Me and my camera. 9.50-10.00 God's story. 1.00 pm Mr and Mrs. 1.30 Farm focus. 2.00 University challenge. 2.30 Sunday sportshow. 3.30 Chips. 4.25 Radio. 5.25 Adventures of Black Beauty. 5.55-6.00 News. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 News. 11.35 Nero Wolfe. 12.30 am Company. Closedown.

TSW

As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 Getting on. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30-12.00 South West Week. 1.00pm History of the Car. 1.30 Farming News. 2.00 Golf Doctor. 2.05-2.30 Gardens for all. 4.00 Radio. 5.00 Mr and Mrs. 5.30-6.00 Different Strokes. 7.15-8.15 Hawaiian Five-O. 11.30 Bizarre. 12.00 Postscript. 12.06am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-9.45 Poetry of Landscape. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Down to Earth. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 240 Robert. 2.25-3.30 Match Time. 4.00-6.00 Film: Operation Amsterdam (Peter Finch). English major leads a daring mission to Amsterdam to prevent industrial diamonds falling into German hands. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Parents and Teenagers. 12.00 Benson. 12.30 am *Closedown.*

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.20am Me and My Camera. 9.50-10.00 God's Story. 11.30-12.00 Farming Outlook. 1.30-2.30 Great Depression. 3.30 Here's Boomer. 4.00 Border Diary. 4.05-6.00 Film: Picture of Dorian Gray (George Sanders) Oscar Wilde's tale of Victorian gentleman who keeps in the attic a picture of himself, which grows hideous with age while he stays eternally young. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On. 9.25 Our Incredible World. 9.55-10.00 Bubbles. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Calendar. 2.10 New Fred and Barney Show. 2.30 Big Game. 3.30 Stingray. 4.00-6.00 Film: Battle of Austerlitz (Pierre Mondy). 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Great Depression: America. 12.30 am Five Minutes. 12.35 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 2.08-2.30 pm Gardens for all. 4.00 Radio. 5.00 *Mr and Mrs. 5.30-6.00 Different* strokes. 7.15-8.15 Hawaii five-O. 11.30 Bizarre. 12.00 Epilogue followed by closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts: 9.05 am Me and My Camera. 9.30 Love. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 About Gaelic. 1.00 pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 God's Story. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 3.30 Incredible Hulk. 4.30 Scotsport. 5.30 Family Fortunes. 6.00-6.30 Into the Eighties. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 New Avengers. 12.30 am *Closedown.*

Memsahib mini, this is your life . . .



This mini is the motor of life. It saw the light at Longbridge in 1958. It spent its first three years bustling about in the gentle green hills of Suffolk. Then it was sold to an American fashion model living near the King's Road (Philip Howard writes).

Eventually the model decided that she had had enough of swinging London and that California was where the action was. She sold the car to an accountant from Harrow who gave it to his wife to ferry their children to school.

The accountant prospered and his wife got a new Fiesta hatchback. The mini was bought by a student in Sussex who used it to get to London for parties and demonstrations, usually with three large supporters in the back and banners in the front seat. The student qualified and got a comfortable job in advertising. He sold it to a window-cleaner, who sold it to a bus conductor, who sold it to a milkman, who had it stolen from the front of his house in Kentish Town.

The joyriders abandoned the old mini on Hampstead Heath, a carcass for car-vultures, until it was sold to Messrs Khan and Khan (Shippers), who whisked it off to their agents in Dacca. Tom Learmonth photographed it leaving their yard to be carried across town from workshop to workshop, until it is reborn as good as new.

An exhibition of Learmonth's work called Under-developing Bangladesh opens at Camerawork Gallery, 131 Roman Road, London, on Tuesday.

Investment failure of London Transport

Continued from page 1

set as the high rate of subsidy is reduced and higher fares are set, while some staff are re-introduced on trains and platforms in the face of increased crime.

But while productivity in Paris improved with an improving system, LT's fell as the system was not cut back to match falling demand. Passenger miles per employee fell by 14 per cent in London between 1970 and 1980 to 87,443, against around 170,000 in Paris.

Even within Britain, LT did not perform well. Figures prepared by GLC officials show that while British Rail and the bus industry significantly improved vehicle miles per employee in the 1970s, LT did not, although recently there has been some improvement.

In 1980, the GLC calculated, LT's operating costs would have been £40m lower if the productivity levels of 1970 had been achieved, and £60m lower if the 1960 levels had still held; before the introduction of one-man buses and the automation of signalling and some other Underground operations.

The reasons seem to lie in part in London's particular problems, in government failure to invest, in management failure to push through change, and in a failure to adopt lessons learnt by other undertakings in fares policy and structure.

During the 1970s, one-man operation of buses became almost universal, but not in London. Eighty per cent of all buses run by large operators are now one-men operated, but in London the figure is only 47 per cent. About 7,200 conductors are still employed.

LT also employs a similar number of bus engineering staff, when critics say other operators have saved costs by contracting out more work, and that LT's approach to engineering on both buses and Underground, where 12,000 engineering staff are employed, is a hangover from the days of profit.

As a result, London employs more staff for every bus than any other large operator in Britain. Figures prepared by Mr Martin Higginson and Mr Peter White, of the transport studies group at the Central London Polytechnic, show that in 1980 West Midlands buses, which are all one-man operated, employed 3.47 staff per bus, against 5.26 in London.

LT can point to the different size of its undertaking. Large bus operations appear to be inherently more inefficient than small ones. Mr Higginson, however, says: "One of LT's failings is that it is not very receptive to ideas from outside. It has convinced itself it needs conductors on the busy central London routes but West Midlands, for example, has already proved that things can be done which LT is convinced are impossible. A quarter of its passengers use season tickets, which means that at peak times when commuters are travelling, about half the passengers use them. That means faster fare collection".

Zonal fares also speed fare collection and encourage the use of season tickets. Their introduction with Fare's Fair is one benefit that will survive the fares increase. The zones, however, have yet to be fully matched to the Underground zones.

On the Underground, the issue of one-man operation is even more fraught, athough the potential savings are smaller.

A combination of half-hearted investment and the inability of management to get the unions to agree to its operation, has meant that London has lagged behind international levels. In a recent survey by LT staff, 15 out of 27 underground train operators ran on single manning, while five others mixed single and double manning. LT is one of those five, running single-manned trains only on the Victoria line. The other four operators expected to move over shortly to complete one-man operation, but not London.

Despite ensuring that every train ordered since 1969 is equipped for one-man operation, no progress has been made. There is no agreement with the unions to run them.

The outline agreement of three years ago provides for a 7.5 per cent increase for all staff who could be promoted to driver, as soon as the system comes in. As a result, it would cost London Transport about £2m to bring in one-man operation on those lines that have been equipped, but the saving would be only about £500,000.

Leading article, page 7

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

Picasso Prints, Edinburgh Printmakers' Workshop, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30; (from today until April 17).

Inner Worlds—works selected by Paul Overy, E. M. Flint Gallery, Walsall; Mon to Fri, 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45; (from today until April 24).

Paul Krauze's Poland — political cartoons, Midland Group, 24-32 Carlton Street, Nottingham; Tues to Fri 11 to 7.30, Sat 10 to 5.30; (from today until April 17).

Scottish Paintings from Stirling and Victorian Paintings from City Collection, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (from today until April 24).

Paintings by Carel Weight and Ernest Sargieson, City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (from today until April 17).

An Artist In Greece—batik paintings by Mary Potter, All Saints Centre, Lewes, Sussex; Mon to Sun 11 to 4.30, and slide show tonight at 7.30.

Last chance to see

Mosley Collection of Birds, Derby Museums and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Paintings of Ingleborough, Whernside, Pen-y-ghent and area by P. T. Phizackerley, Lancaster City Council Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Marcel Duchamp's Travelling Box—miniatures of his major works, Central Museum and Art Gallery, Dudley; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Music

Hitchingbrooke Baroque Choir and Orchestra, Free Church Centre, St Ives, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Evans, Holy Trinity Church, Oxford Road, Reading, 6.

Verdi Requiem by Atherstone Chorus Society, Hinkley Leisure Centre, Leics, 7.30.

Concert by London Mozart Players, Wells Cathedral, 8.

Concert by recorder players from local schools. College Theatre, Avon Street, Bath.

Concert by Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Queens Hall, Clerk Street, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Choral and orchestral concert by Plymouth Philharmonic Society, St Andrew's Church, Plymouth, 7.30.

Concert by Chapter House Choir, Chapter House, York Minster, 8.

Choral concert, Gippeswyk Singers and Sweffling Ensemble, St Margaret's Church, Ipswich, 7.30.

General

Young Theatre, by Albany School of Speech and Drama, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 7.

Tomorrow

Last chance to see

Poussin: Sacraments and Bacchanals, paintings and drawings on sacred and profane themes, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh; 2 to 5; (ends today).

Nuclear Energy, Bedford Museum, Castle Lane, Bedford; 2 to 5; (ends today).

Metalwork, book illustrations, paintings and drawings by Arthur and Georgie Gaskin, Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham; 2 to 5.30; (ends today).

Music

King David Schools: civic concert, St George's Hall, Liverpool, 2.45.

Concert by Liverpool Mozart Orchestra, Bluecoat Hall, School Lane, Liverpool, 8.

Piano music by Polish composers in aid of RNCM's Polish Appeal Fund, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert, King's School Choir, Rochester Cathedral, 8.

Mozart concert by London Mozart Players, Wells Cathedral, 8.

Concert, Scottish Early Music Consort, Park House, Dunfermline, 7.30.

Concert, Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow, 7.30.

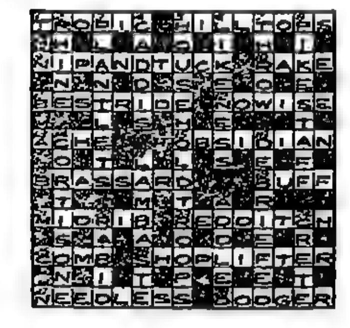
Concert, Perth Choral Society, City Hall, Perth, 7.30.

Music for Lent, with Thomas Wess (harpsichord), The Lady Chapel, Liverpool Cathedral, 8.

Walks

Discovering Witton Country Park — guided walk with Trevor Smith, Witton Park, Blackburn, 1.30.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,779



Solution of Puzzle No 15,784



The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,785

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World *(comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to:* The Times, *Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday*

The winner of The Times *Crossword Competition No 15,779 on Saturday, March 13 was Mr M. J. McStay, 9 Oakenbrow, Brighton Road, Sway, Hants.*

Name ....

Address ....

ACROSS

1 Containers for fires (5)
4 Goings-on in trains have broken promise (9)
9 Bird in barber's charge (5-4)
10 One who walks back to cover the same ground (5)
11 X wrong in return game (6)
12 Henry's holding revolting flower (8)
14 Centaur's mate seen in Banbury? (10)
16 Objections rejected in the end (4)
19 Swindle — police are after an artist (4)
20 Indeed noble, an auditor (10)
22 Order — I alter about 50 orders (8)
23 Write quickly and sketchily at first; then go slowly (6)
26 Arterial road leads to Downing Street — the centre (5)
27 Forged letters from Marian to a lover (9)
28 Flier crashed in motor-car after I left (9)
29 Money back for instance gives a bit of colour (5)

DOWN

1 One who spreads out litter (9)
2 Do listen to one of the family (5)
3 Aren't its forms narrow? (8)
4 In a word, see the swelling (4)
5 Row out of port — a mentor for Mowgli (10)
6 Servant holding king and knave (6)
7 Has rector arranged for some entertainers? (9)
8 Cloth the Spanish reject (5)
13 Arrange in a fold (10)
15 Souvenir article included — so what's left? (9)
17 Virago's weapon (6-3)
18 A big hit shortly to be seen in Hong Kong (5-3)
21 Military display also includes a race (6)
22 Firm note to a Tory paper (5)
24 First of all, go faster and further (5)
25 Shy players (4)

Gardens open

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Oxfordshire: Blenheim Palace, Woodstock; gardens designed by Henry Wise and "Capability" Brown, fountains, Italian gardens, French terraces; Churchill Museum; garden centre (11.30 to 5 daily until October 31).

Shropshire: The Old Parsonage, Munslow, Craven Arms, 10m from Ludlow, 12m from Bridgnorth, 2 acre garden, fine shrubs. (Visitors welcome at any time.)

Sussex: Denmans, Denmans Lane, Fontwell, 5m from Bognor, Chichester and Arundel; walled gardens planned for all year round interest, glass areas, plants for sale. (Every Saturday and Sunday until October 31, 2 to 6.)

TOMORROW

Gloucestershire: Ryelands House, Taynton, 8m W of Gloucester, halfway between Huntley and Newent; many rare plants, wild garden, woodland, plants for sale (2 to 6.)

Lincolnshire: Wheelabout Wood, 3m W of Spilsby; 42 acres of trees, many rare trees and shrubs, map and tree key available, plants for sale. (1 to 6.)

Somerset: Broadleigh Gardens, Barr House, Bishops Hull, 3m SW of Taunton; 4 acre nursery specialising in dwarf bulbs and unusual herbaceous plants, plants for sale. (2 to 6.)

In the garden

Prune winter flowering jasmine as soon as it has finished flowering, also *buddleia davidii*, which should have last year's growth cut back to within about six inches of base to avoid it becoming gaunt and leggy. Cut back raspberry canes by about a foot; if affected by frost, cut back into sound healthy wood. Prune gooseberry and red currant bushes may also be pruned now.

Plant fruit bushes and strawberries in next two or three weeks; perpetual or "remontant" strawberries planted soon will crop this year. Autumn fruiting raspberries such as Zeva will also give a small crop this year.

Plant early and second early potatoes in mild southern areas—wait until mid-April in Midlands and North.

R.H.

Mothers' Day

Tomorrow is mid-Lent Sunday, in the Church's terms Mothering Sunday, and now commercially known as Mothers' Day. Its origins may be found in the Epistle for the day (Galatians 4:21) "... Jerusalem ... the mother of us all", or even further back in time to the cult of the Earth-Mother. For centuries the custom has been for young people on this day to bring home small gifts for the mother; a simnel cake, a round plum cake, "knodden up with saffron and currans", was at one time a favourite. Herrick addressed Dianeme saying "I'll to thee a simnel bring, 'gainst thou go a-mothering".

Anniversaries

Ovid was born at Sulmona, 43 BC and Henrick Ibsen at Skien, Norway, 1828. Henry IV died in London, 1413 (succeeded by his son, Henry V). Sir Isaac Newton died in London, 1727. Tunisia gained independence, 1956.

TOMORROW

Johann Sebastian Bach was born at Eisenach, 1685, and Jean Baptiste Fourier, French mathematician, at Auxerre, 1768. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was burned at the stake, Oxford, 1556. Robert Southey died at Keswick, 1843.

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Roads

London and South-east: A20: Roadworks tomorrow near Maidstone. A259: Roadworks at Saltdean, Sussex. Earls Court area likely to become congested due to Ideal Home Exhibition.

Midlands: M6: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry). Birmingham city centre likely to be congested due to football match; congestion also on A41, West Bromwich, and on M5, junction 1. Avoid Leicester town centre from 2 to 5 this afternoon — Demonstration.

North: A59: Temporary signals at Skipton, Yorkshire. A684: Delays at Leeming Bar, N Yorkshire. A56: Roadworks at Hoole roundabout, Chester.

Wales and West: A420: Width reductions at Lawrence Hill, Bristol. A30/A303: Horse trials at Alden Park, Yeovil; congestion likely. A55: Roadworks on Colwyn Bay by-pass.

Scotland: A726: Stop / go boards on Carmunnock Road, Busby, Strathclyde. North Street, Glasgow closed tomorrow; diversion. A83: Temporary diversion and single line traffic with lights SW of Inverary.

Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

Sealink, Holyhead/Dun Laoghaire services suspended.

The papers

The Daily Mail says "the economy seems at last to be moving into a virtuous circle—a prospect which should put a spring into the step of Mrs Thatcher, and give a boost to the rest of us as well".

La Stampa foresees "hot days ahead" for Western European currencies on foreign exchange markets until the end of March, blaming the Bundesbank because it blocked EEC proposals for phase two of the European Monetary System, which would have made greater use of the European unit of account.

Stamp duty

New help for house buyers comes into effect on Monday with the introduction of a new scale of stamp duty on house purchases. The exemption threshold is raised by £5,000 to £25,000; on purchases between £25,001 and £30,000 duty is 0.5%; £30,001 to £35,000, 1%; £35,001 to £40,000, 1.5%; and over £40,000, 2%. Over the £25,000 threshold, it becomes payable on the whole purchase price, not just on the excess over the £25,000 threshold.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	31.75	29.75
Belgium Fr	92.00	87.50
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	15.16	14.36
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.65	11.05
Germany DM	4.49	4.24
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yn	464.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	4.94	4.68
Norway Kr	11.38	10.78
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.22	2.02
Spain Pta	192.75	183.75
Sweden Kr	11.02	10.44
Switzerland Fr	3.59	3.37
USA $	1.86	1.79
Yugoslavia Dnr	98.00	92.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index rose 5.9 to 562.7.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather

A weakening frontal trough will clear slowly S from S Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, E Anglia, E Midlands: Rather cloudy, occasional rain dying out, sunny intervals developing but also scattered showers; wind variable, light becoming NE, moderate; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

E England, Central N England: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals developing, scattered showers, some wintry; wind NE, backing N, light or moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals developing, scattered showers; wind mainly W, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

N Wales, NW England, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Sunny periods developing, mainly dry; wind variable light, becoming NE, moderate; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

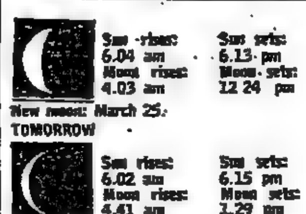
Lake District, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Mainly dry, sunny periods; wind E, light or moderate; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Scattered wintry showers, sunny intervals; wind E, backing NE, light or moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, wintry showers; wind E, backing NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Mainly dry with sunny intervals in East, cloudy in W with rain in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel E: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate or fresh, becoming variable light; sea moderate, becoming smooth.



Sun rises: 6.04 am Sun sets: 6.13 pm
Moon rises: 4.03 am Moon sets: 12 24 pm
New moon: March 25.

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 6.02 am Sun sets: 6.15 pm
Moon rises: 4.41 am Moon sets: 1.29 pm

Lighting up time

London 6.43 pm to 5.32 am
Bristol 6.53 pm to 5.42 am
Edinburgh 6.56 pm to 5.44 am
Manchester 6.52 pm to 5.40 am
Penzance 7.05 pm to 5.54 am

TOMORROW

London 6.45 pm to 5.30 am
Bristol 6.54 pm to 5.39 am
Edinburgh 6.58 pm to 5.41 am
Manchester 6.54 pm to 5.38 am
Penzance 7.06 pm to 5.52 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	4	39	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	r	7	45	Inverness	c	5	41
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	r	6	43	London	c	8	46
Cardiff	d	6	43	Manchester	f	7	45
Edinburgh	c	6	43	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	6	43	Ronaldsway	r	6	43

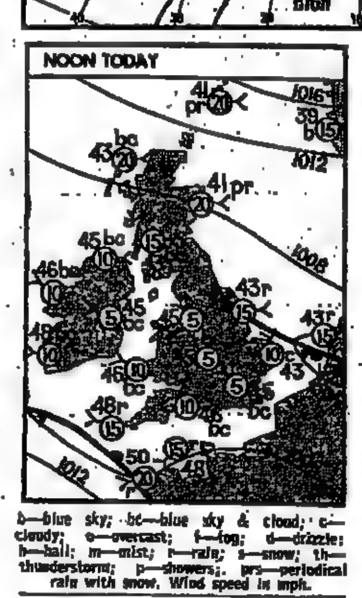
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

[illegible]

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



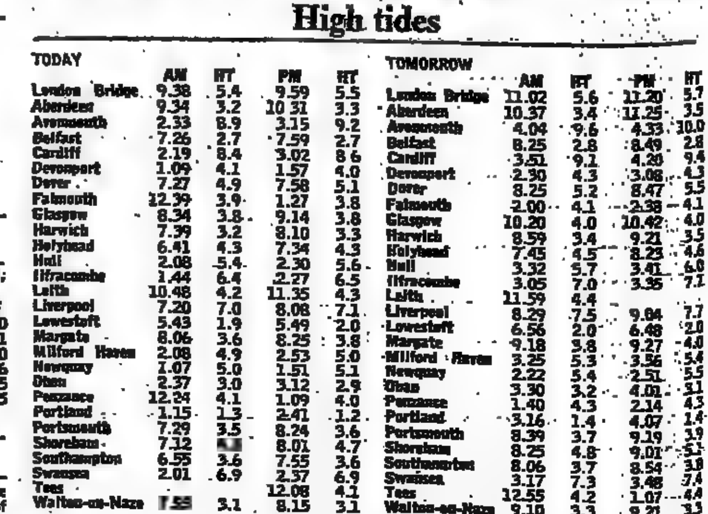
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	3.2	.09	8	46	Rain pm
Bridlington	3.6	.08	7	45	Shwr pm
Cromer	5.9	.01	11	52	Shwr pm
Lowestoft	5.8	.03	8	46	Rain pm
Hastings	2.2	—	9	48	Cloudy
Eastbourne	0.3	—	9	48	Cloudy
Worthing	0.3	—	8	46	Cloudy
Littlehampton	0.2	—	8	46	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	0.1	—	7	45	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	.01	6	43	Showers
Bournemouth	—	.04	7	45	Rain
Poole	—	.05	7	45	Drizzle
Swanage	—	.06	7	45	Rain
Weymouth	—	.06	8	46	Dull
Exmouth	1.3	.39	10	50	Drizzle
Teignmouth	1.1	.29	10	50	Shwr am
Torquay	0.9	.22	11	52	Rain am
Falmouth	5.5	.39	12	54	Sun ints
Penzance	7.5	.48	13	55	Sun pds
Jersey	0.2	.40	11	52	Rain am
Tenby	1.3	.14	10	50	Showers
Anglesey	0.3	.09	8	46	Hail pm
Colwyn Bay	0.3	.11	7	45	Rain pm
Southport	0.4	.10	8	46	Rain pm
Blackpool	0.9	.12	9	48	Rain pm
Morecambe	0.1	.16	8	46	Rain pm
Douglas	—	.20	6	43	Rain
Aldergrove	0.6	.28	[illegible]	45	Hail pm
Eskdalemuir	—	.08	5	41	Sleet pm
Prestwick	0.5	.12	[illegible]	45	Rain pm
Abbotsinch	—	.01	[illegible]	43	Rain pm
Tiree	—	.12	5	41	Sleet pm
Stornoway	7.7	—	[illegible]	45	Sun pds
Lerwick	3.2	.08	7	45	Showers
Wick	2.6	.02	[illegible]	45	Showers
Kinloss	0.1	.01	[illegible]	45	Shwr pm
Dyce	1.3	.08	[illegible]	45	Shwr pm
Leuchars	3.2	—	[illegible]	45	Sun ints

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Penzance, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Tiree, Mull of Galloway, Eskdalemuir, Machrihanish, Lyneham, 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Penzance, 0.48in; highest sunshine, Stornoway, 7.7hr.



High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.38	5.4	9.59	5.5
Aberdeen	9.34	3.2	10 31	3.3
Avonmouth	2.33	8.9	3.15	9.2
Belfast	7.26	2.7	7.59	2.7
Cardiff	2.19	8.4	3.02	8 6
Devonport	1.09	4.1	1.57	4.0
Dover	7.27	4.9	7.58	5.1
Falmouth	12.39	3.9	1.27	3.8
Glasgow	8.34	3.8	9.14	3.8
Harwich	7.39	3.2	8.10	3.3
Holyhead	6.41	4.3	7.34	4.3
Hull	2.08	5.4	2.30	5.6
Ilfracombe	1.44	6.4	2.27	6.5
Leith	10.48	4.2	11.35	4.3
Liverpool	7.20	7.0	8.08	7.1
Lowestoft	5.43	1.9	5.49	2.0
Margate	8.06	3.6	8.25	3.8
Milford Haven	2.08	4.9	2.53	5.0
Newquay	1.07	5.0	1.51	5.1
Oban	2.37	3.0	3.12	2.9
Penzance	12.24	4.1	1.09	4.0
Portland	1.15	1.3	2.41	1.2
Portsmouth	7.29	3.5	8.24	3.6
Shoreham	7.12	[illegible]	8.01	4.7
Southampton	6.55	3.6	7.55	3.6
Swansea	2.01	6.9	2.37	6.9
Tees			12.08	4.1
Walton-on-Naze	[illegible]	3.1	8.15	3.1

TOMORROW

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	11.02	5.6	11.20	5.7
Aberdeen	10.37	3.4	11.25	3.5
Avonmouth	4.04	9.6	4.33	10.0
Belfast	8.25	2.8	8.49	2.8
Cardiff	3.51	9.1	4.20	9.4
Devonport	2.30	4.3	3.08	4.3
Dover	8.25	5.2	8.47	5.5
Falmouth	2.00	4.1	2.38	4.1
Glasgow	10.20	4.0	10.42	4.0
Harwich	8.59	3.4	9.21	3.5
Holyhead	7.45	4.5	8.23	4.6
Hull	3.32	5.7	3.41	6.0
Ilfracombe	3.05	7.0	3.35	7.1
Leith	11.59	4.4		
Liverpool	8.29	7.5	9.04	7.7
Lowestoft	6.56	2.0	6.48	2.0
Margate	9.18	3.8	9.27	4.0
Milford Haven	3.25	5.3	3.56	5.4
Newquay	2.22	5.4	2.51	5.5
Oban	3.30	3.2	4.01	3.1
Penzance	1.40	4.3	2.14	4.3
Portland	3.16	1.4	4.07	1.4
Portsmouth	8.39	3.7	9.19	3.9
Shoreham	8.25	4.8	9.01	5.1
Southampton	8.06	3.7	8.54	3.8
Swansea	3.17	7.3	3.48	7.4
Tees	12.55	4.2	1.07	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	9.10	3.3	9.21	3.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.



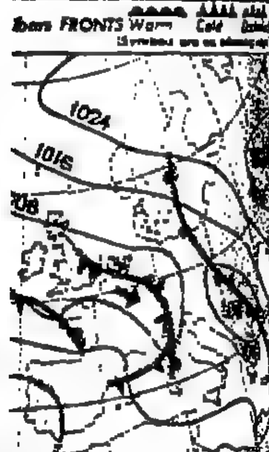
Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55	Cologne	c	7	45	Luxembourg	c	4	39	Riyadh	s	25	77
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Copenhagen	c	3	37	Madrid	s	17	63	Rio de Jan*	s	28	82
Alexandria	f	19	66	Corfu	r	12	54	[illegible]				[illegible]			

[illegible]

*denotes last night's figures are latest available.



TUC seeks to block Howe's jobless scheme

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The TUC is to use its infulence on the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) in an attempt to resist the government's plan for a community works scheme for the long-term unemployed.

The three TUC members of the commission have been briefed to argue at a meeting tomorrow that the scheme, announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Budget speech, has a number of serious implications adverse to the interests of trade unions and unemployed people.

A Congress House report on the plan suggests that despite the government's declaration that participation will be voluntary, ministers may be intending eventually to withold benefit from unemployed people who do not take part.

The TUC paper also claims that the project, which is seen as providing 100, 000 places at a cost of £150m, could be developed to "depress terms and conditions determined by collective bargaining" and to provide "a cheap adult labour force for employers to exploit".

The discussion of the plan comes as the MSC, employers and trade unions are talking about a replacement for the much criticized Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP), which will swallow up the lion's share of government expenditure on employment measures.

An MSC task group held a confernce on Saturday at the Civil Service College at Sunningdale, Berkshire, to dicuss the Government's plans for a compulsory scheme for jobless school-leavers, aged 16, who would be paid £15 a week.

MSC officials have made clear that they favour a more comprehensive programme, covering those aged 17 as well, which would incorporate a total training package, including further education, apprenticeships, skills training and work experience.

The Government wants to see a new programme ready for next year to replace YOP, and further meetings of the task group, comprising MSC officials and both sides of industry, are to be held shortly to solve problems in the total training package, which is preferred to the Government's plan.

The MSC will have to convince the Government that the scheme is good value for the approximate £1,000m annual cost, and there are also legal difficulties in creating a new status of "trainee" for young people.

The Congress House report on the long-term unemployed scheme was approved last week by the TUC's employment policy and organization committee, chaired by Mr William Keys, one of the three TUC commissioners, all of whom will make their apposition clear when the commission debates the government proposals tomorrow. The other two are Mr Kennth Baker and Mr Kenneth Graham.

The TUC argues that the community works project will create a divisive two-tier level of special provision for unemployed adults by paying them about £30 a week, including expenses, compared with wages of up to £89 a week in the Community Enterprise programme.

Payments would be unattractive, the TUC officials claim, because the Government would be inviting the adult unemployed to work on a community project for their unemployment benefit and a refund of expenses they incurred.

The confidential TUC paper also expresses concern that the Government is expecting local councils, as well as voluntary organizations and churches, to run community projects with volunteers from the adult unemployed. That is said to raise the question of possible "substitution of voluntary workers for properly recruited and paid staff in public and communtiy services".

The TUC complains that the Government has refused to double the number of Community Enterprise programme places to 60,000, and urges the MSC to formulate proposals for improving provisions to the long-term unemployed.

In a letter to Sir Richard O'Brien, MSC chairman, on March 9, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said that the Government fully shared concern about the plight of the long-term unemployed.

Explaining the Chancellor's announcement, Mr Tebbit added: "Many people have pointed to the absurdity of the situation in which many people registered as unemployed would be willing to do something useful

Brian Harris



Warm hands join to defend the peace

Wood fires were essential to keep warm and dry last night as women anti-nuclear demonstrators began a 24-hour blockade of the Royal Air Force base at Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, in protest against the proposed siting of American cruise missiles. Groups of women took it in turn to sit down in the roadway, blocking the six entrance gates to the base (Peter Waymark writes).

Ms Lesley Boulton, one of the organizers, said the action was intended to be peaceful and the women had been instructed not to resist arrest. She added that they would not try to stop children attending the American school at the base or to prevent emergency services getting through.

The protest was organized by members of a women's peace camp which was established outside the main entrance at Greenham Common last September. Some 15 women have been living there in tents and caravans. The blockade was the climax to a festival of life at the base attended by nuclear disarmament supporters from as far afield as Scotland, Yorkshire and South Wales. Thames Valley police estimated the attendance at 5,000. Many arrived in coaches and brought babies and young children.

Throughout the day the six entrances to the base were the focus of activities including religious worship, music and dancing and poetry readings.

Climbers reject prospect of riches

By Ronald Faux

British mountaineers remain firmly opposed to having their sport turned into a competition where the fastest man wins a prize. That was made clear at a weekend conference at Buxton organized by the British Mountaineering Council, at which Mr John Disley, vice-chairman of the Sports Council, was booed for suggesting that competitive climbing could shower riches on the sport. Mr Disley said: "Take competitive climbing and get it into the Olympic Games and there is a whole new world that would open up. Athletics takes £250,000 a year off the Government for competitors to go to far-flung places."

The idea of competitive rock-climbing has always been anathema in Britain, although in Russia, Japan, East and West Germany and some other European countries the sport is popular.

In Russia climbers with numbers on their backs swarm up a prescribed section of cliff as quickly and stylishly as they can. If they fall off they are held by a 300-foot steel cable which winds on to a drum as they climb.

Mr Naoe Sakashita, a Japanese speed-climbing champion, told the conference that competitive climbing was supported by the Japanese Mountaineering Association. Japanese reserved their sporting ethics for the martial arts and did not hesitste to hurl themselves as fast as they could up cliff faces for the honour of being a champion, Mr Sakashita said. "On a big mountain speed means safety, so the training for competitions does have a spin-off for improving technique

Mr Dennis Gray, sectretary of the British Mountaineering Council, said the idea of people racing up rocks was ludicrous. More serious was the prospect of traditional climbers being barred from crags that had been taken over as competitive race tracks. The Council's policy was to oppose "sport" climbing because it was contrary to the traditions of British mountaineering.

But although the present establishment is united in opposition, many doubt that the next generation of rock climbers will prove so resistant to the kudos and the cash attached to being the British or European "speed-climbing champion"

NEWS IN SUMMARY

BR to run Coniston service

The National Trust's 1895 steam yacht, Gondola, which it restored in 1980 for more than £100,000, is to be operated on Coniston Water this year by British rail Sealink.

Mr Laurence Harwood, the trust's regional director, said yesterday that because of heavy losses incurred by the trust in running the service for two seasons, it either had to get another organization to run it or shut down.

Sealink will manage it for a year, during which time a five-year agreement will be worked out. British Rail will carry any losses, but will share half of any profits with the trust. "We shall still own the vessel" Mr Harwood said.

Mr Glyn Morgan, Windermere's Sealink manager, said an hourly service would start in April 28.

Plea for prison library funds

The Isle of Wight County Council has told the Home Office Prison Department that unless it increases the funds for library services in the three island prisons, the present facilities may be withdrawn.

A council report says the services at Parkhurst, Albany and Camp Hill prisons cost the island four times as much as its Home Office allowance.

Raiders set fire to mansion

Burglars who stole thousands of pounds of antiques early yesterday from a seventeenth-century mansion, Rudd Hall, near Catterick, North Yorkshire, set fire to the house as they left (our York Correspondent writes).

The house was the home of the late Lt-Col. Charles Tyson and his widow, Mrs Connie Tyson, who is aged 88 and lives in a private nursing home. Two rooms were badly damaged and paintings and furniture destroyed.

Crane victim named

A man who died when he was trapped in the cab of a crane which fell into the Manchester Ship Canal on Saturday was named yesterday as Mr Leon Clowes, aged 36, of Northern Rise, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. He was married.

I did it for Britain, Mrs Whitehouse says

By Richard Evans

Protecting Britain's image abroad was one of the main reasons for Mrs Mary Whitehouse's private prosecution against the director of The Romans in Britain, she said yesterday. She reaffirmed that she does not know where she will obtain the money to pay her legal costs, which are said to run to thousands of pounds.

The trial of Mr Michael Bogdanov, the play's director, on charges of procuring and being party to a simulated act of homosexual rape between actors in the play, ended on Thursday after the Attorney General had intervened.

"The key point to what I did is that this was the National Theatre . . . the theatre that belongs to all of us, which gives an image of Britain to the whole world.

"I love Britain I care for what the world thinks about Britain. I do not want the world to look at what happens on the National Theatre stage and say 'Good Heavens, the British really now are in a state where they can do that on the National stage, and nobody cares'. I do care. That is why I did what I did," she said.

Mrs Whitehouse, who was interviewed on the BBC radio programme, Sunday, said she was not worried about the money that would be needed to pay the legal costs of her prosecution.

The hidden dangers of high blood pressure

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Between 15 and 20 per cent of adults in Britain may have high blood pressure, but because it is symptomless they are often unaware of it, a book published today says.

Adults should be encouraged to have regular blood pressure checks, and machines to register blood pressure could usefully be installed in stores, airports and railway stations, it suggests.

Doctors and patients should work closely together on treatment because some drugs which control blood pressure have unpleasant side-effects, so it may be necessary to experiment with several until a suitable one is found.

The book's authors, Dr Eoin O'Brien and Professor Kevin O'Malley, codirectors of the blood pressure clinic at the Charitable Infirmary, Dublin, suggest that finding the right drug may take four or five visits. But it is worth persevering because proper and continuous treatment greatly reduces the risk of strokes and heart attacks.

Changes in life-style are also recommended. Giving up smoking is the most important, followed by weight watching and avoiding excess salt in the diet.

High Blood Pressure: What It Means For You And How To Control It (Martin Dunitz, £2.50).

Laker plan 'would have failed'

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Sir Freddie Laker would not have got the licences for a People's airline for which he suddenly withdrew his application on Friday, airline experts believe. They had already written off the venture, though not the man, for the foreseeable future.

It was not just that the application by Brentage, Laker's shell company, was short of essential financial information; it lacked the necessary assets to be taken seriously at this stage.

One official commented yesterday: "In order to grant an air operator's certificate, the Civil Aviation Authority needs to satisfy itself that the applicant's staff and equipment meet the necessary standards. Brentage have neither aircraft nor staff, nor an operating base." Laker's maintenance hangars at Gatwick were taken over by British Caledonian recently.

But the CAA's hearing on May 4 will go ahead despite the withdrawal of Brentage's application for Laker's former scheduled licences to New York, Los Angeles, Florida, Zurich and Hongkong, and its charter licences to Canada and Europe.

The purpose is to hear British Calendonian's application for Laker licences to Los Angeles and Zurich, with an objection from British Airways to the former and a rival application from Dan-Air for the latter.

British Caledonian confirmed yesterday that it would not apply for a New York or Florida licence for the time-being, but it remained an option for the future. The main reason is that Los Angeles can be operated with existing equipment whereas New York and Florida would require additional capacity.

Mr Alastair Pugh, British Caledonian's managing director, said that despite plans by British Airways to increase capacity across the Atlantic, Britain could well lose out in the short term from Laker's withdrawal.

Laker and British Airways divided Britain's half share of traffic about equally and it was perhaps too much to expect British Airways to pick up all Laker's traffic. But British Caledonian had its hands too

☐ An angry attack on Sir Freddie Laker and Britain's attitudes towards him was made by Switzerland's national airline at its annual meeting in Berne.

Far from being a folk hero, Sir Freddie was a "cavalier capitalist" lacking a sense of responsibility, Swissair said.

Affiliation goes to Nalgo poll

By David Felton Labour Reporter

The Electoral Reform Society today starts the ballot process that will decide whether the 800,000-strong National and Local Government Officers Association, the country's fourth largest union, affiliates to the Labour Party.

Union members will probably not receive their ballot papers until early next week, when they are distributed at branch level. Each member of the "town hall" union has a secret postal vote.

Campaigning on the affiliation issue has been going on in the union since last year's annual conference sanctioned the ballot, but supporters and opponents both agree about a lack of interest among traditionally moderate Nalgo members.

In spite of the apparent apathy, both groups agree that it is virtually certain the union members will decide against affiliation. Mr James White, Nalgo executive member and secretary of Fight for Labour Affiliation Group (Flag), said last night: "Anyone who imagines that on the first ballot we are going to succeed would have to be a raging optimist".

Mr White, who is one of more than 20 executive members supporting affiliation, said the aim was to keep the issue alive among the membership in the hope that a future ballot would produce an affirmative vote.

Meetings of branches in traditional militant Scottish regions, called to discuss affiliation, have been well attended, while other meetings of large branches such as Kent county have attracted only a handful of members.

The ballot will cost the union about £70,000 and Mr Michael Blick, an opponent of affiliation, last night described it as "one of the biggest and most expensive non-events in the history of the union".

Mr Blick, who is chairman of the union's national local government committee covering about 500,000 town hall staff, left the Labour Party last year to join the SDP, but claims he has been mainly campaigning against the principle of affiliation rather than against forging links with the Labour Party.

Supporters of affiliation claim there is a greater awareness that jobs are disappearing from local government because of central government policies they are not able to influence.

Voting is due to be completed on April 23 and the results will be announced on May 8.

SMOKERS OBJECT TO BR BAN

By a Staff Reporter

British Rail is banning smoking in almost all its restaurant and buffet cars after a successful six-month experiment in the Western Region. Passengers who break the rule will be liable to be fined £50 and stewards are being asked to report people who ignore the ban. Some reserved seats will be exempt.

The decision was criticized yesterday by the Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco, (FOREST), which accused Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, of acting in an intolerant and patronizing manner.

Mr Stephen Eyres, director of (Forest) said: "This is part of British Rail's step by step approach to eliminate all smoking on the railways.

A British Rail spokesman said yesterday: "We are following a trend. Sixty per cent of our customers are non-smokers

CHILDREN HAVE LESS TO SPEND

By a Staff Reporter

The recession is affecting children's pocket money, according to a survey produced by Gallup for T. Wall and Sons, the ice cream company.

The average weekly pocket money for Britain's 10 million children has fallen by 16 per cent from £1.13 last year to less than 95p. Children in the north and Scotland have been most affected, seeing their average pocket money drop by 34 per cent from £1.18 to less than 78p.

Wall's has produced a pocket money monitor for the last eight years, and says that the 1982 survey is the first to show a fall.

Children in the south, like their parents, seem to be more affluent than those in the rest of Britain. Their weekly allowance has fallen by only 4 per cent, from £1.14 to £1.09½ overall, the survey says, boys receive less than their sisters or girl friends.

An earlier origin for stone tools

By Norman Hammond
Archaeology Correspondent

The world's earliest stone tools are now known to be between two and a half and three million years old, on the evidence of recent work in Ethiopia. They may well have been made by an early species of hominid called *Australopithecus africanus*, but they could also have been the work of an early type of man, *Homo habilis*.

No man-made tools have been found at hominid sites dating to before three million years ago, but after 2.5 million years ago stone and bone tools are "permanent and numerous", according to Dr Yves Coppens, of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris.

In a review of "Who Made What", presented at the Prehistoric Society yesterday, he said that on present evidence *Australopithecus africanus* existed between 2.7 and one million years ago, and had modern legs but archaic upper limbs: they could walk upright, but not manipulate objects as well as later humans.

Homo habilis could now be placed even earlier, however, on the basis of recent work by Dr Coppens and his colleagues in the Hadar region of north-east Ethiopia, and the fragmentry remains from Kanapoi in Kenya.

With an apparent beginning four million years ago, *Homo habilis*, originally dubbed "handy man" because of the fully human grip that he possessed, is an even better candidate for the first toolmaker.

The coeval hominid defined by Dr Coppens, Dr Donald Johanson and Dr Tim White in 1978 as *Australopithecus afarensis*, of which the partial skeleton known as "Lucy" is the best known specimen, should be assigned to a "pre-australopithecine" status because of its archaic limb structure, Dr Coppens now feels.

The early tools from the Shungura Formation, on the Omo River in southern Ethiopia, first found in 1969, can be placed firmly between Member B of the formation, dated to three million years ago, and to a level higher than Member E at 2.2 million years. These are the tools that Dr Coppens feels "may have been made by *Australopithecus africanus*" or by *Homo habilis*.

Other tools have also been pushed back in time by recent work: the more developed Oldowan industry has been dated to 2.6 million years at Hadar, a million years earlier than its initial placement.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

No damages in tampon case win

Denver, Colorado. — An 18-year old girl who suffered toxic shock syndrome through tampons has won her case against the manufacturer but failed to receive the $25m (£14m) she claimed as compensation and punitive damages.

A federaljury ruled that the Procter and Gamble company was negligent in its manufacture and sale of a defective product but it awarded no money or medical expenses to Miss Deletha Dawn Lampshire.

The jury said the company had not breached its warranty on its Rely brand tampons which were withdrawn from the market in September 1980, and could not be held for damages.

Malta and Libya improve links

Valletta. — Malta and Libya have ratified their 1976 agreement to take their offshore oil exploration dispute to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

The agreement was a result of the unexpected meeting between Colonel Gaddafi and Mr Dom Mintoff ten days ago, which eased the strained relations between the two governments which have existed since 1980. Trade and diplomatic relations are now expected to return to normal.

New bones find in Antarctica

Washington. — Scientists have discovered the first bones of a land mammal in Antarctica, the National Science Foundation said, strenthening the evidence that South America and Antarctica were linked in prehistoric times.

The foundation, whi finances and manages American scientific activities in Antarctica, said that the bones of a rat-like mammal were found in a graveyard of strange prehistoric skeletons, which included those of 6ft penguins, a 40ft plesiosaur, (a marine reptile), and a mosasaur, a lizard with paddle-like limbs.

Seven killed in south Lebanon

Sidon. — At least seven people have been killed and 10 injured in clashes between rival militias in the Southern Village of Ayn Qana, travellers said. Security sources said the hostilities were between the Amad Shiite muslim paramilitary organziation and supporters of the pro-Iraq Baath Party.

Schmidt's party Loses heavily in Saxony poll

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 21

Herr Helmut Schmidt's strife-ridden Social Democrats (SPD) suffered severe losses in today's lower Saxony *Land* elections, seen here as an important test of West Germany's political mood.

The first results showed that the Christian Democrats, who hope to take over from the chancellor's frayed 12-year-old coalition as soon as possible, were heading for an absolute majority.

The Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) who fell below the 5 per cent minimum needed for representation last time, seemed assured of seats in the new parliament while the ecological Green Party also looks likely to be represented.

The first computer forcasts, based on about one third of the voting districts, forcast a loss of around 6 per cent for the Chancellor's party, from 42 per cent to somewhere around 36.3 per cent. The Christian Democrats, who last time polled 48.7 per cent, won around 51 per cent, so that they will be able to rule without a coalition partner. The Free Democrats were said to have gained more than 2 per cent to achieve 6.7 per cent and the Greens were also up by nearly 2 per cent to 5.7 per cent.

The result could well encourage the Free Democrats to think even harder about leaving the Social Democrats and moving over to form a coalition with the Christian Democrats in Bonn. Political observers have predicted that they could even take the step this year rather than wait for the next Bundestag elections in 1984.

The Lower Saxony poll is the first of four *Land* elections this year whose results could affect the future of Herr Schmidt's Government.

Apart from the severe psychological blow to the Social Democrats, it could also mean serious trouble for the SPD-FDDP coalition in Bonn. The Lower Saxony Christian Democrats could use their vote in the Bundesrat, the upper house in Bonn, to block an early increase in value added tax needed to finance the Government's job creation scheme.

The VAT increase was agreed on with great difficulty by the coalition parties and it will be extremely hard for them to find another solution acceptable to both.

The results also amount to a huge personal victory for Herr Ernst Albrecht, the popular and successful Lower Saxony Prime Minister, and will strengthen his position as a rival to Jerr Helmut Kö, the Christian Democrat Party chairman, as a future Chancellor.

The results appear to confirm the trend that the SPD are losing the votes of younger people to the Greens and other alternative groups



Mount St Helens erupts twice in six hours

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, March 21

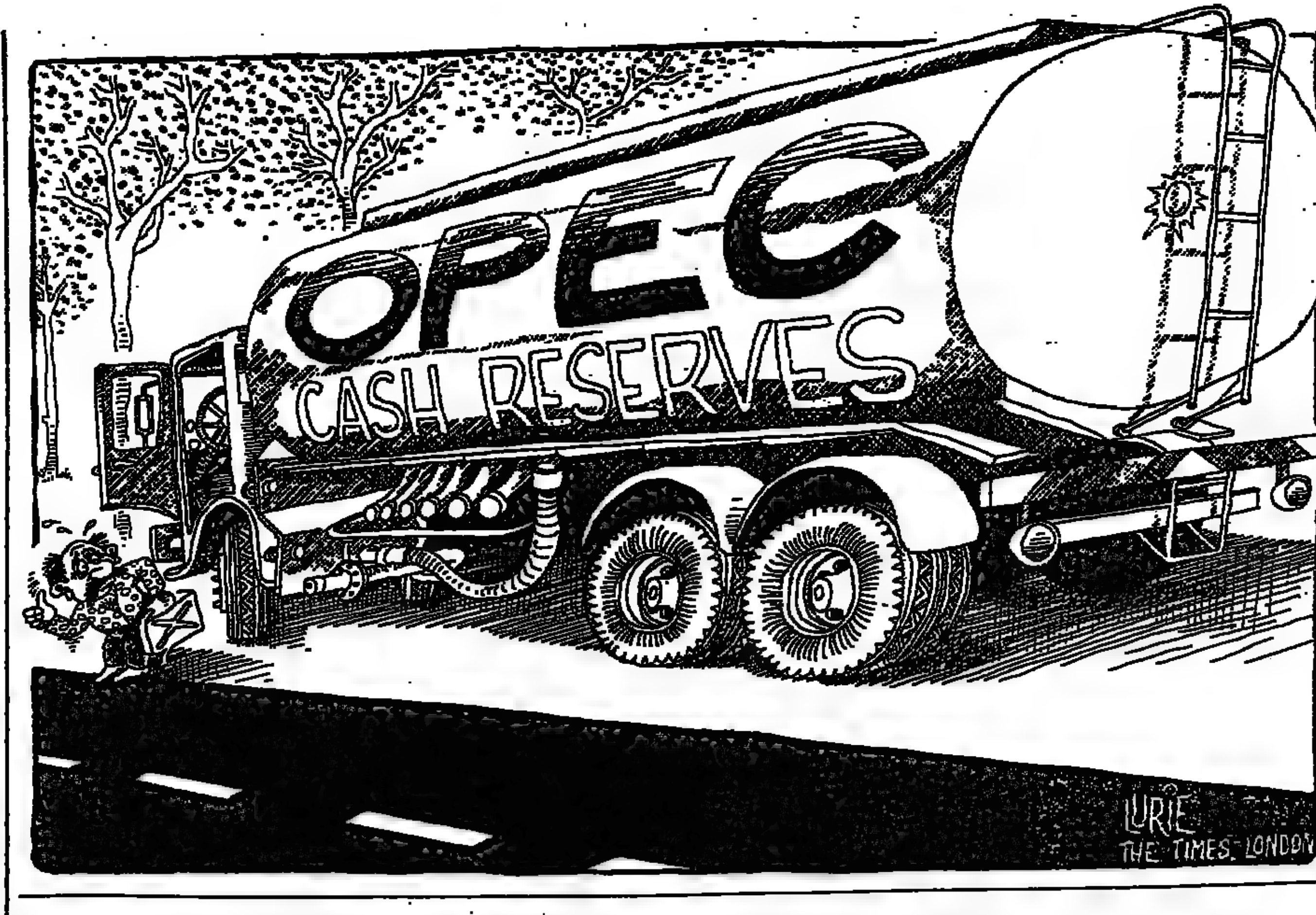
After two eruptions of Mount St Helens within six hours scientists today planned to take a helicopter into the simmering crater in Vancouver, Washington, to try to estimate how much longer the volcano will continue to throw out ashes.

After the volcano exploded with its second blast of gas and ash yesterday morning, the scientists made an inspection of the crater but dense steam, rising to about 2,500ft, made it impossible to confirm reports of new growth on the crater's lava dome.

Mr Bill Chadwick, of the United States geological survey team said after a visit to the site: "I think, overall this is somewhat in between the explosive eruptions in 1980 and the non-explosive eruptions in 1981,"

He said scientists were "in the dark" until they got a look at the dome and saw what happened. It could take until Tuesday before they could answer with confidence, he added.

Mount St Helens erupted in May, 1980, claiming 61 lives. After the last two eruptions, officials fearing that heat from the volcano might cause a raped melting of snow and serious flooding, ordered the evacuation of more than 70 families living along the Toutle river, north of the volcano.



Central America flashpoint

Duarte pledge on murdered news team

San Salvador, March 21. — President José Napoleón Duarte has promised to investigate personally the killing of four Dutch journalists on March 17.

He said that he believed an Army report that they died in a clash between left-wing guerrillas and security forces, but he would go to the scene of the killing to conduct his own inquiries. He invited journalists to accompany him.

President Duarte said it was difficult to guarantee the safety of anyone in a country at war — especially journalist who constantly crossed sides. He said that reporters were as much in danger with guerrillas as with the security forces because no one was safe when the two sides shot at each other.

Three Brazilian journalists who said they were shot at by soldiers on Friday left the country yesterday, saying they were frightened to stay.

The President also said that intelligence reports indicated that the guerrillas planned to intensify their activities from Wednesday in an attempt to disrupt the eletions next Sunday.

Guerrillas yesterday attacked the town of Triunfo in Usulutan, 75 miles east of San Salvador. They killed two civil defence guards and set fire to the town hall, several houses and buses before fleeing, according to military sources.

Guerrillas also cut the important coastal road 50 miles from San Salvador, delaying traffic for several hours. The coastal road and the Pan-American Highway are the only roads running the length of El Salvador.—Reuter.

☐Washington: the State Department, continuing its campaign to prove that left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador are under outside control, this weekend produced an 11-page report showing the extent of Cuba's and Nicaragua's role in the Salvadorean insurgency (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The paper did not, however include any of the sensitive intelligence material that has been made available to certain congressional committees. A a result, the report contained little new information, and was instead intended "to describe the general pattern of outside support for El Salvador's guerrillas, including arms supply, training, command and control".

Presenting the document during anusual Saturday press briefing Mr DeanFischer, the State Department's spokesman, defended the decision not to make intellilgence information available to the public. "Were it to be released", he said "the United States Governemt would lose access to critical information, and might well risk the lives of some brave people who believe it is important that the Government of the United States know what is going on".

☐Two Dutch jounalists who returned to the Netherlands on Sunday from El Salvador emphatically denied that their four colleagues were killed in an exchange of fire between government troops and guerrillas (Robert Scuil writes.

Mr Hans van Gerven, a radio reporter, and Mr Rene de Bok of *Elsevier Magazine* farmers living in the area where the four men were killed said that they had not heard the 40-minute exchage of gunfire said to have taken place by the government.

Mr van Gerven, who indetified the bodies of the four men when they were brought to San Savador on Thursday, said that they seemed to have been atar closd range. As far as he was concerned, his four colleagues were "simply murdered.

Mr William Vergeer, the Dutch deputy leader of the Christian Democrat group in the European Parliament, said on Sunday that he would not be going to El Salvador as an observer for the elections on March 28.

Mr Vergeer, who would have been the only Dutch observer, said that, after the killing of the four journalists, he had grave doubts about whether he would be able to operate freely as an observer.

Despite these constraints, the report reveals that the United States had received information that President Fidel Castro of Cuba ordered an increase three months ago in arms shipments to the Salvadorean insurgents, in an effort to disrupt next weekend's elections there. Extreme left—wing groups throughout Central America were mobilized to support the effort.

The arms flow to the rebels had been by both land and sea routes, the paper said. in addition to vitally needed ammunition, recent guerrilla supply operations had included greater quantities of more sophisticated, heavier weapons. These included M60 machine guns, 57-mm recoiless rifles ans M72 anti tank weapons. Three Nicaraguan ships — the Monimbo, Aracely and Nicarao — were identified as transporters of weapons.

The document revealed for the first time that the Administration believed that the Papalonal airfield, northwest of Managua, had been used for airlifting and storing arms. The Airfield has been extended from a small agricultural dirt strip to a runway 3,600 ft long, with three parking aprons and six storage hangars.

The paper also describes what is identified as the Salvordorean guerrilla command and control centre, near Managua. It said the headquarters were extremely sophisticated, and cocrdinated logistical support for the guerrillas throughout El Salvador.

☐ Managua: Government forces arrested and expelled at least 19 Jehovah's Witnesses on Saturday. Relatives in the United States were told by American consular officials that they had been flown to either Panama or Costa Rica (AP reports).

The American Embassy in Managua said it was investigating, and had asked the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry for an explanation.

☐ Guatemala City: Twenty-nine bodies, almost all with bullet wounds and signs of torture, were found in various parts of Guatemala in the last 24 hours (Reuter reports).

Police said that villagers discovered the bullet-riddled bodies of 11 Indians in a common grave in a deep ravine near the western Guatemalan town of Chimaltenango.

Another 12 corpses, some with slit throats and showing sign of torture as well as gunshot wounds, were found by local authorities in San Antonio in the south-eastern province of Suchitepéquez. Police said that the dead were identified as peasants from the Pacific coast.

☐ Rome: The Pope today recalled the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador two years ago, and prayed for a peaceful solution to that country's problems (AP reports).

"March 24 will be the second anniversary of the death of Romero a defenceless victim The Pope said.



Tricky question: President Duarte of El Salvador facing a press conference on Saturday. He promised protection for journalists, but refused to guarantee their safety if they travel with the guerrillas.

Shuttle off today on big venture for science

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The third flight of Columbia, the reusable American spacecraft, is due to start from Cape Canaveral at 3pm British time today. Although, strictly speaking, it is another test flight for the new vehicle, the crew of Colonel Jack Lousma, the mission commander, and his pilot, Colonel Charles Fullerton, have on board a £15m cargo of scientific equipment.

It consists of none instrument packages designed to yield important data for astronomers, biologists, medical scientists and plasma physicists and for engineers paving the way for future scientific journeys in orbit.

The plan is for a seven-day flight, the longest so far, with a landing at White Sands, New Mexico. The original landing site in California cannot be used because of flooding in the heavy rains.

Another innovation is the first use of the mechanical arm, built in Canada, for lifting a package of experimental apparatus out of the orbiter and into space. The long-term usefulness of the shuttle depends to a large extent on the success of this manipulator arm. So aut 44 hours of work is planned, beginning with seven hours of tsts with the arm unloaded to give the crew experience in controlling its robot-like movements.

The practical application, lasting about 14 hours, will involve manoeuvring the group of instruments called the plasma diagnostic package. What that apparatus will do is measure how the orbiter spacecraft interacts with its surroundings in space. Measurements will be made of electric and magnetic fields within 45ft of the vehicle, the characteristics of electromagnetic waves will be recorded over a broad range of frequencies, and so will the characteristics of an electron beam produced by a special electron gun called a fast pulse generator.

The timetable for operating the robot arm allows 23 hours for thermal testing. On this mission the spacecraft will be exposed to extremes of temperature which have been avoided on previous journeys.

The spacecraft will be subjected to temperatures ranging from 93 degrees centigrade to minus 66 degrees. Under these conditions the hull of Columbia is expected to bend, like a banana, about two degrees along its entire length. This is because the vehicle will be extremely hot on one side facing the sun, and bitterly cold on the side in shadow.

In addition to the large scientific payload planned by the Office of Space Science, and hence called OSS-1, Columbia has a cylindrical canister, created by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for a new scheme dubbed the "getaway special programme". It is intended to attract more customers to acquire space for their cargo on future flights.

The canister will allow anyone to fly an experiment on the shuttle orbiter, provided the experiment is of a scientific research and development nature.

Launch on TV

Independent Television News plans to show a recording of the shuttle launch at 4.14 pm today, 74 minutes after the planned take-off time. In the event of an emergency, however, the ITN pictures may be shown earlier. The BBC has no plans to interrupt its normal programmes for the launch.

Extremists climb aboard theTreurnicht wagon

From Michael Hornsby, Pretoria, March 21

The extreme right wing secured a strategic beachead in South African politis with the launching here at the weekend of the Conservative Party of South Africa under the leadership of Dr Andries Treurnicht, who was expelled from the ruling National Party (NP) along with 15 other rebel MPs earlier this month.

Speaking to some 7,000 fervent supporters packed into a hall in the agricultural showground here, Dr Treurnicht denounced the government's plans for limited power-sharing between whites, coloureds (those of mixed race) and Indians, and called for a return to the racial rigidities of the Verwoerd era.

His audience, mainly middle and lower-middle class whites, frequently burst into thunderous applause, rising to their feet and waving South African flags. It was one of the biggest political rallies seen in South Africa for many years.

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister can draw some consolation from Dr Treurnicht's failure so far to win the support of Mr Jaap Mariais's Herstgte Nasionale party (HNP), which broke away from the NP in 1969 (in part over the issue of racially mixed sport).

The most important right-wing figure to pledge support for Dr Treurnicht at yesterday's rally was Dr Connie Mulder, the disgraced former Information Minister and one-time contender for the premiership. He came to the platform to announce to cheers that his small National Conservative Party, which like the HNP has no parliamentary seats, would be merging with Dr Treurnicht's new party.

Two other small far-right groups also allied themselves with Dr Treurnicht: the Aksie Eie Toekoms (Action Own Future), led by Professor Alkmaar Swart, which advocates the creation of a white "homeland" from the economically most viable parts of South Africa from which all blacks would be banished, and the little-known South Africa First Campaign, an English-speaking group led by Mr Brendan Wilmer.

Scattered among the audience were also members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, an openly fascist, paramilitary organization, consciously modelled on the Nazi party, which advocates seizure of power by military force failing success by the ballot box.

EEC silver jubilee

Why the champagne is flat

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 21

On March 25, 1957 the European Economic Communities were created with the signing of the Treaty of Rome. This is the first of three articles from Ian Murray in Brussels to mark their first quarter century.

The European Communities celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary this week with about as much enthusiasm as a beefeater in a vegetarian restaurant. A minor poster campaign, a few seminars and a jubilee dinner for a couple of hundred celebrities are all there are to mark a quarter of a centuy of joint European endeavour.

It is embarrassing that the anniversary comes at a time when Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, has just felt himself obliged to warn Europe that is is in danger and when politicians in most member states have been facing p to what they call the worst crisis the EEC has ever known.

Embarrassing though it may be, it is nevertheless appropriate and typical that Europe should be in crisis as it marks up its silver jubilee. To judge by its newspaper image the EEc stumbles from one crisis to the next.

It is, however, true that crisis has, so far, often been creative. Many of the main political initiatives have been taken with the crisis-gun pointed at members heads. As Lord Carrington sadly pointed out last year when he was President of the Council: "Europe only ever takes decisions at the last possible moment."

That has been thproblem which has dogged the Community from its inception: it is not something which arrived ten years ago with Britain. As the 1968 general report complained: "It is unnacceptable that important problems should remain unsolved for years on end. There is nothing to be gained by retarding or blocking decisions which will eventually have to be adopted anyway . .

All this loss of time has been to no purpose and has profited nobody, and it would have been better to to realize that at the start rather than at the end. Can it be hoped that the lesson of these experiences will not be completely wasted in the years ahead?"

If Europe is in crisis today, it is precisely because member states have not learnt the lesson of those experiences and continue to refuse to face the facts. It is because the only way Europe can usually solve a major problem is to have a crisis first to concentrate minds. That crisis is always one of identity, with one or more of the members unwilling to subordinate tangible national interest to the ethereal Community spirit.

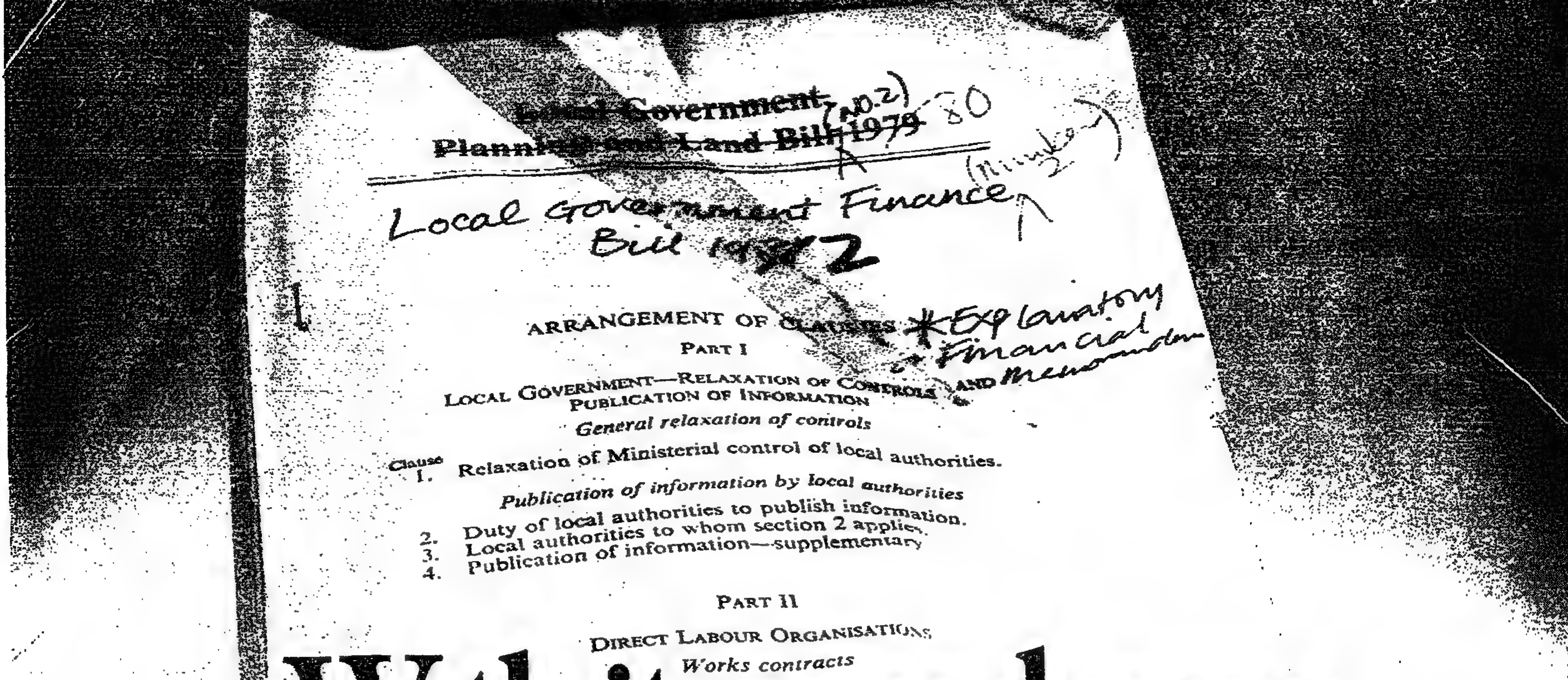
Britain is at the centre of the current crisis — and in a way has been at the centre of many of the most difficult crises which Europe has created for itself. The history of the first 25 years of the EEC can be viewed as the battle for the body and soul of Britain. The body was won ten years ago when Britain Joined. The battle for the soul is continuing, with British reluctance to pay up and shut up the biggest irritant.

The economic arguments for Britain staying in are well known. Statistics show that United Kingdom trade with EEC partners now accounts for 43 per cent of total exports and provides work for 2 million people. Negotiating replacement trade agreements would be difficult if not impossible.

There are rival statistics and arguments, but they are essentially irrelevant. Even orthodox Labour Party stalwarts admit privately that it would take a three-figure majority at the next election to kake Britain out, and there is no other party in Parliament with any intention of leaving.

uttle off
day on
g venture
r science

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor



With its usual care Whitehall has put together some new legislation.

The legislat[illegible] busy. Particularly when it comes to imposing centralised control on local affairs.

In 1979 they put the Local Government Planning and Land Bill before Parliament.

Parliament didn't care for it. And the Bill was withdrawn.

Swiftly Whitehall put together some new proposals, imaginatively entitled the Local Government Planning and Land (No.2) Bill. It became law, transforming the financial framework within which Local Authorities work.

Within a year Whitehall was back with the punitive Local Government Finance Bill.

So many M.Ps doubted the constitutional wisdom of the referendum clause, the Bill was withdrawn within a month.

Now, for the fourth time in two years, the legislators are back. With (wait for it) the Local Government Finance (No.2) Bill.

And even as this Bill is about to become fixed in law, there is already in existence a Government Green Paper outlining radical changes to the financing of Local Government.

The conclusion is that Whitehall is in too much of a hurry.

We believe this latest Bill should at least have a time limit imposed on it.

So that it can be replaced or abandoned once all parties are agreed on the proper relationship between Central and Local Government. And upon a new rating system.

To quote G.W. Jones and J.D. Stewart (Professors of Government, and Local Government respectively),

Whitehall's "record is amazing: four bills in two years; two bills withdrawn; three major changes in intention; and a grant system that is not merely complex beyond belief but contradictory in purposes."

Is this the right way to legislate?

If you think not, write to your M.P. Ask him to voice the demand for a time limit on the Bill.



THE ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES, 36 OLD QUEEN STREET LONDON SW1H 9JE. THIS ADVERTISEMENT HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES, REPRESENTING A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGLISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES, IN THE BELIEF THAT YOU SHOULD BE KEPT INFORMED

Polish journalist braves arrest to attack ban

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 21

Mr Stefan Bratkowski, one of Poland's leading journalists and a prominent Marxist reformer, emerged from hiding this weekend and promptly attacked the decision of the martial law authorities to dissolve the Polish journalists' association.

Mrj Bratkowski's appearance after over three months of moving from flat to flat to avoid detention (though it is still not clear whether there is a warrant for his internment) comes at a time of intense controversy over the role of journalists in Poland. As president of the association during the Solidarity era in 1980-1981, Mr Bratkowski helped to shape it into one of the most radically reformist organizations, constantly urging the authorities to ease censorship and democratize society.

However, the martial law authorities announced on Saturday that they had dissolved the association because some of its leaders "openly sided with undertakings of extremist anti-socialist groupings, going so far as to publish tendentious accusations levelled against state authority".

This is partly a reference to articles that Mr Bratkowski has managed to smuggle out to the West since martial law was imposed. The dissolution came after an obviously orchestrated two-week campaign, during which Communist Party journalists on a Poznan newspaper, on *Trybuna Ludu*, the party daily, and from television sought the scrapping of the association.

Mr Bratkowski, in a statement made available to *The Times* and another Western reporter, described the dissolution of the union as "the crowning blow in the series of unjustified and illegal repressive actions directed at our profession over the past few months".

Journalists were being subjected to a humiliating process of political vetting, Mr Bratkowski said. The association had, he said, fought against "the brutal exploitation of the mass media as a crude instrument of propaganda".

"Today, those in power have again made propaganda into a crisis-generating element in our society. They are trying to do it through us journalists and thus destroy the credibility that we managed to build up for the mass media over the past year". The statement was signed by other leading journalists, including Mr Machiej Szumowski, ousted editor of the Cracow party daily.

The decision to dissolve the association has bitterly divided the Polish journalistic community which, along with judges and university teachers, has been one of the most vulnerable under martial law. But Mr Bratkowski has been able to do little more than appeal to his colleagues not to cooperate with any new, neutered journalists' union.

Not to join the new union may well mean journalists being denied jobs and livelihoods, — something likely to undermine resistance.

Both sides of the journalistic community — those who support martial law and those who want to continue criticizing it — are due to meet on Tuesday. Mr Bratkowski, though he still evidently fears the possibility of being detained, is expected to attend and argue the case for a press that is relatively independent of Communist Party control.

Mr Braktkowski originally supported the polices of Mr Stanislaw Kania, the former party chief and General Wojchiech Jaruzelski, the current leader. Hewever, after a clash between militia and Solidarity in Bydgoszcz a year ago, he and other journalist grew more critical. Eventually, some weeks before martial law was declred, he was thrown out of the Communist Party and the authorities tried briefly to crerate an alternative journalist union. Both bodies were suspended after December 13.

Sitar and science for Gandhi

By David Cross

Mrs Indira Gandhi,the Indian Prime Minister, arrived in London last night for a five-day visit which she hopes will help to foster a better relationship with her country's former colonial masters.

Certainly the occasion for her visit, the opening of a seven-month celebration of India's cultural heritage, should help to focus attention on the positive rather than the negative aspects of the long ties between the two countries. Mrs Gandhi hopes that the many exhibitions showing the arts, sciences and other disciplines will help to make India better understood by the British.

The visit begins with several hours of talks between Mrs Gandhi and Mrs Thatcher. The Festival of India is to be launched with a concert at the Festival Hall to be attended by both Prime Ministers.

The programme will include the European premiére of Ravi Shankar's second concerto for the sitar played by the composer. The concert will be followed by a British Government reception.

Tomorrow after talks with Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, Mrs Gandhi will visit a number of exhibitions, including a permanent biographical exhibition of Nehru and a show mainly of sculptures and paintings from the third century BC to the nineteenth century at the Hayward Gallery.

On Wednesday, after a press conference, Mrs Gandhi will lunch with the Queen and open a Science in India exhibition at the Science Museum in Kensington.

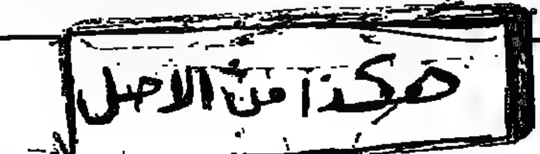
Thursday and most of Friday will be spent in private.

□ Delhi: A powerful Soviet military delegation has completed a week's visit here, leaving the impression that Moscow is keen to continue as the leading arms supplier to a less-than-eager India.

The picture emerged from official statements, local news reports and comments of Indian officials and foreign diplomats as Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, three deputy ministers and 30 Generals left for Moscow.

An Indian Government statement said that Marshal Ustinov had assured India about the Soviet desire to continue and strengthen cooperation — "in the field of supply of defence equipment by the Soviet Union and in the development of defence production industry in India."

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Leading article, page 11
Export contracts, page 13





Afghanistan two years later



French at the front: Dr Jean-Louis Hermann, a French doctor working for Aide Medicale Internationale, examining a guerrilla fighter in the Loghar region of Afghanistan.

Soviet 'atrocities' condemned by doctors

From Edward Girardet, Paris

For the past year and a half, three French medical organizations have been discreetly operating clandestine relief missions in the mountains and valleys of resistance-held Afghanistan. In recent weeks, they have become increasingly outspoken against what they consider to be atrocities against the civilian population by the Soviet occupation forces.

At present, the Paris-based Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), Aide Médicale Internationale (AMI) and Medecins du Monde (MDM), whose medical teams are active in war zones elsewhere in the world including Cambodia, Kurdistan and El Salvador, are the only Western humanitarian groups to work inside Afghanistan on a permanent basis.

About 25 volunteer men and women, mainly French but with a sprinkling of Belgians and Swiss, are now running clinics, dispensaries and itinerant aid programmes in eight different provinces at any one time for periods of up to six months.

Originally, the French organizations had hoped that by keeping their activities low key — and consisting primarily of providing basic health care in the insurgent-controlled areas — the Russians would leave them alone. But the presence of foreign doctors among the Afghans is known to irk the Kabul regime. Not only do they serve as morale boosters for the resistance but also as constant witnesses to conditions inside the country.

Three French-run hospitals in the Panjshir valley north of Kabul, the Haxarajat and Paktya province were suddenly attacked by Soviet MiGs and helicopters over a two-day period last November. Medical staff and patients narrowly escaped.

Regarding this as a deliberate intimidation tactic, the doctors of MSF and AMI *decided to publicly upbraid* the Russians by explaining their position to the media. They said that they were also deeply concerned by an upsurge in recent months of communist attacks against towns and villages intended to demoralize the local population and deny support to the guerrillas.

The French doctors have not come across any direct *evidence of chemical* warfare by the Russians but have heard numerous reports from Afghans that point to its use. Some victims, they said, bore traces such as blackened skin, blisters and other symptoms that seemed to sugggest chemical attacks.

In one case, the doctors examined a male victim with body burns which they said could have come from napalm or a similar chemical.

"The Russians have been conducting a reign of terror," said Dr Claude Malhuret, executive director of MSF. "We feel it is now up to world public opinion to pressure the Russians into stopping such atrocities." Western military analysts have also recently drawn attention to what they feel to be a more brutal attempt by the Russians to crush resistance.

Returning French teams in some cases have been able to provide first-hand evidence of communist bombardments and military incursions.

One AMI team, which returned earlier this month after spending the winter in the Panjshir valley, north of Kabul, said that they had seen 13 aerial attacks since December. French doctors were also present when an estimated 15,000 Soviet and Afghan troops launched an offensive against the valley in early autumn.

More recently, the team said, they had retreated severely injured Afghans during an 11-day sweep in early February by mainly Soviet troops in Kohistan at the mouth of the Panjshir valley. According to Marie-Paul Soleiler, an AMI nurse, local resistance leaders and refugees had told them that more than 1,000 civilians and guerrillas had been killed including at least 400 Afghans executed by the Russians. She said that according to the report they had recovered "most of them were machine-gunned by they also took 18 white-bearded old men form a village called Bulareh, doused them with petrol and burned them".

With most Afghan doctors having fled the country or living in the communist-occupied towns, perhaps as many as eight million Afghans in the resistance-held regions are forced to rely on this small, scattered handful of foreign doctors for medical care.

Relying primarily on public donations for support, the organizations are trying to *send more missions to Afghanistan*. At the moment there are no British doctors working inside Afghanistan but the French are keen to combine efforts with other countries.

Western pressure failed to shift Russia

By Our Foreign Staff

The West must never allow the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan to be forgotten, Lord Carrington said yesterday.

After the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the rest of the world had gradually come to accept the situation in these countries as normal, he told a radio interviewer. But with Afghanistan, the world must continually bear in mind that the situation was unacceptable and do what it could to turn it round.

During the interview on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, Lord Carrington conceded that Western diplomatic pressure on the Soviet Union in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had not had the desired effect of forcing a withdrawal of its armed forces. Some 90,000 Soviet troops remained in the country.

But he was confident that the sharp reaction in the United Nations, where 116 countries had condemned the Soviet intervention, had acted as a brake on the Soviet Union in Poland. The Western proposal to ask for a Soviet withdrawal and designate Afghanistan as neutral territory remained on the table, he said.

He said he hoped that a combination of continuing diplomatic pressures on the Soviet Union and the unflagging guerrilla war in Afghanistan would eventually force Moscow to change its mind. He pointed out that the Afghan insurgents were continuing to receive arms supplies although he declined to say which countries were providing them.

In Brussels, the need for political support for the people of Afghanistan was emphasized by Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, in a statement to mark the first "Afghanistan Day." He said that all countries who subscribe to the principles on freedom and self-determination for the Afghan people should use their influence to end the Soviet interference in the country.

Afghanistan Day, an idea suggested by the European Parliament, won support from President Reagan earlier this month.

In Delhi, about 500 Afghan refugees held a two-hour demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy. Some refugees later joined an anti-soviet rally organized by the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party. A declaration by the organization to mark Afghanistan Day regretted that the international community was a "silent spectator" of events in Afghanistan

In neighbouring Pakistan, where 2.6 million Afghan refugees have fled, special radio and television programmes were broadcast and Afghan insurgent groups held rallies denouncing the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In Moscow, the Soviet press called the West's observance of Afghanistan Day an "infamous spectacle", and accused the United States and Pakistan of doing all they could to prevent a political settlement in Afghanistan.

Soviet reports from Kabul spoke of 100,000 demonstrators taking part in a protest meeting outside the American Embassy and quoted Afghan politicians and clergy condemning Afghanistan Day as outright support for counter-revolution.

According to Tass President Babrak Karmal told a party conference that Washington expressed continual concern for the Afghan people but this showed itself in the violation of international law, encouragement of terrorism, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the attempt to aggravate tension in the region.

But he asserted that in spite of rebel attacks, important social and economic changes had been carried out since the 1978 revolution which brought the Marxists to power.

Khmers slip away as Vietnamese advance

From David Watts Singapore, March 21

The Vietnamese Army has occupied two of the principle nationalist resistance villages in Cambodia, as its dry season offensive approaches a climax.

Fighers of Mr Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) have melted away into the jungle in the face of the advancing Vietnamese, who had previously concentrated on the Khmer Rouge in their biggest operation since they entered the country in 1979.

The KPNLF claim that casualties from the villages of Sokh Sann One and Two have been minimal since Vietnamese forces moved into the main concentrations of Mr Sann's followers, centred on four villages, in the early hours of Thursday. Confirmation of the attack and occupation came only at the weekend. The area is closd to foreign journalists, and a spokesman for the KPNLF hinted that even Cambodians have been prevented from going to the area by the Thai militaty.

The Viernamese operation has forced about 8,000 Cambodian civilians to flee the two villages. Some 500 are thought to have escaped into Thailand. The KPNLF repoted one dead and more than a dozen wounded.

Since the middle of January, the Vietnamese have been *staging* a large-scale pincer movement, using their 75 and 9 divisions to squeeze Khmer Rouge positions in the region of Phnom Penh. Until the latter half of last week there had been no attacks on KPNLF forces, which are a much less effective military force than the Khmer Rouge.

In contrast to the fighting against the KPNFL, it appears that the fighting against the Khmer Rouge has been costly to both sides. The vietnamese, struggling against the Khmer Rouge's well-fortified mountain strongholds, have suffered as many as 1,500 dead and wounded, and lost seven tanks, while one Western analyst estimates that the Khmer Rouge have lost 600 dead and wounded.

The KPNLF said they had lost little in the way of equipment in the Vietnamese attack, since they had managed to get most of the weapons and ammunitions out.

Infiltrators blamed for riots in Jakarta

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta, March 21

Admiral Sudomo, the Indonesian head of security, today blamed the pro-Government Golkar Party for lack of security at a rally on Thursday which erupted into violence and arson leaving at least 60 people injured and scores of cars burning. But he said, the general election campaign would continue.

Admiral Sudomo, giving his first briefing to the foreign press since the riots, said that the authorities had discovered that a group of about 100 Muslim Party supporters had infiltrated the rally in Banteng Square, Central Jakarta, carrying stones and wearing Golkar tee-shirts. However even after interrogation of the 240 arrested, some of them school children, the people who started the riot had not yet been identified.

"Golkar took no security measures at all", Admiral Sudomo said. "The PPP (Moslim Development Party) rally on Monday was peaceful". Thursday's riots were a *small wave in a big ocean* and what happened in Jakarta was not a reflection of the situation throughout Indonesia.

The situation in the provinces outside Jakarta was generally quiet with a "Predictable" number of Golkar Party posters being torn down and mutilated. The campaign would continue and mass rallies would not be banned, he said. "If we did so, the opposition would accuse us of using the incident, of being non-democratic".

However, future rallies in Jakarta would be held in a sports stadium — not in public squares — and if was possible that the Government would consider the advisability of mass rallies during future general election campaigns.

He continued to deny reports of deaths during the rioting, claiming that such reports were "rumours spread for political purposes".

Admiral Sudomo said the infiltrators were from Jakarta, not outside the city, that they were Muslim Party supporters but not members *of the Muslim Party* which last year carried Jakarta in the elections. The intent he said was to "destablize the Government".

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Tremors hit Japan and Italy

An earthquake in Japan has injured at least 80 people and in southern Italy thousands panicked after strong tremors struck the region.

Six of the Japanese casualties were seriously hurt when a severe earthquake shook Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

The tremor, measuring 7.3 on the Richter scale, caused a landslip which disrupted rail services for three hours.

In southern Italy the strong tremors sent thousands of people fleeing panic-striken into the streets throughout the region. The area was devastated by earthquakes in 1980.

Kirilenko beats Kremlinologists

Moscow.—Mr Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Politburo, was named among Kremlin officials who signed an obituary for a wartime hero, thereby ending speculation in the West that he may have been dropped from the party leadership.

Mr Kirilenko has appeared in public only once in the past six weeks, and has been conspicuously absent from important state occasions. Some Soviet sources say that the 75-year-old politician, who was long considered a likely successor to Mr Leonid Brezhnev as party leader, has been unwell for the past few weeks.

Military crash victims found

Wonder Lake, Illinois — search crews, crossing snowy fields on foot and horseback have recovered the bodies of all 27 people killed when a United States military jet exploded durig a thunderstorm on Friday night.

Those killed were the four crew and all 23 air force reserve passengers.

Mugabe's wife leaves hospital

Salisbury — Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, who returned home after spending more than two *months in a London Hospital* being treated for a kidney condition.

Mrs Mugabe was met at the Salisbury International Airport by her husband and members of the family. Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Information Minister said she had recovered sufficiently to make the return journey.

Disease slows Danish exports

Copenhagen. — The United States joined Japan, Norway, Sweden and Finland in banning all fresh and frozen meat imports from Denmark after a single case of foot and mouth disease reported on the Danish island of Funen (Christopher Follett writes). About 17 per cent of Denmark's total meat exports — largely pork — are affected.

There were no difficulties over meat exports to EEC countries, in particular Britain, Denmark's biggest customer.

Khomeini takes a 10-day rest

Tehran. — Ayatollah Khomeini has announced that he is to take a 10-day rest from all official duties, Iran state radio reported.

The ayotollah, who is 82 and has a heart condition, tried to take a break last month. He returned to public life after 10 days when there was speculation in the West that he might be seriously ill.

Bandaranaike party rift healed

Colombo.—With the prospect of general elections or a presidential election this year, Mrs Sirimaro Bandaranaike and her son, Mr Anura Bandaranaike, resolved their differences and Mrs Bandaranaike said: "Henceforth the Sri Lanka Freedom Party will be one and indivisible under my leadership."

Liberia's security chief dismissed

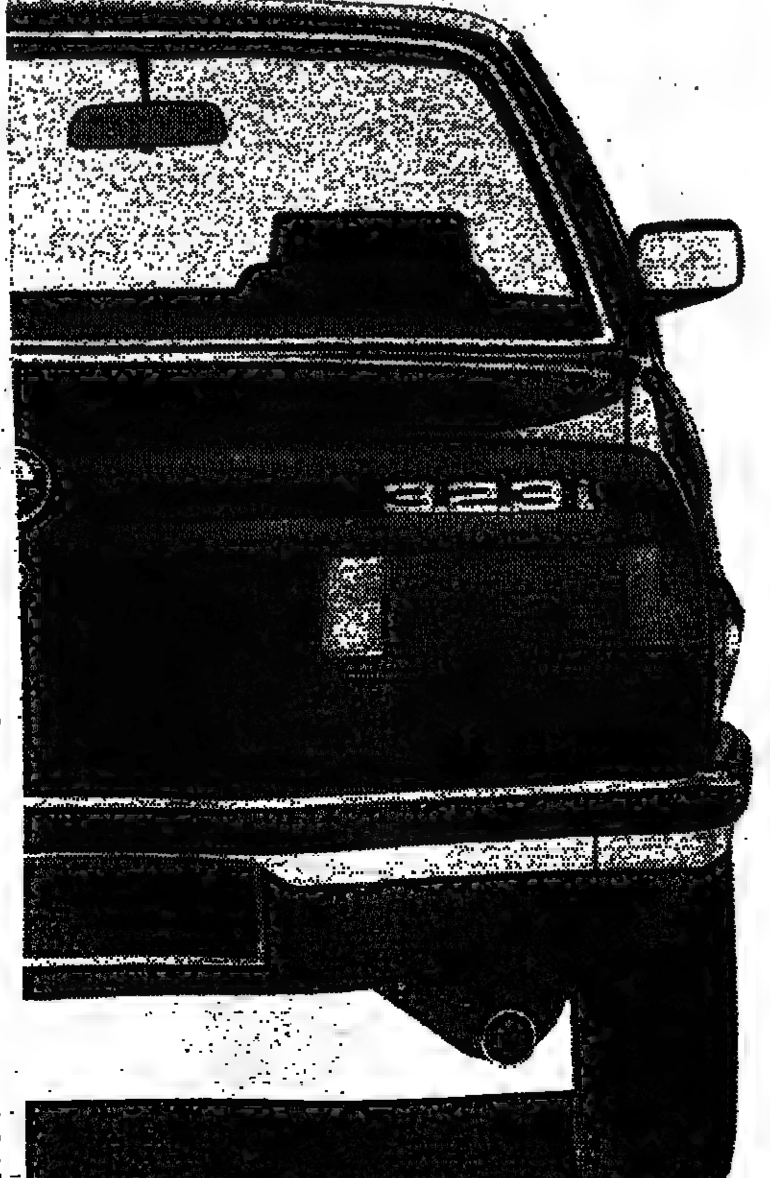
Monrovia. — Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe, the Liberian head of state, has dismissed the director of the Special Security Service and a senior government accountant for the alleged embezzlement of public funds. The Liberian leader, who is also the army commander, will supervise security service.



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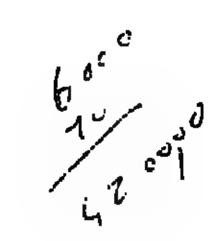
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George Brock interviews Peter Walker, 21 years an MP

The wet who stayed out of the cold

Mr Peter Walker pondered how Benjamin Disraeli, the mascot ghost of the Tory wets, would have judged the present government: "I don't think it would have appealed to his *spirit* of romanticism." This was accompanied first by a brisk, beaming Walker laugh and then by the qualification that he thought Disraeli would have approved of the general trend of the Conservative Party since the war.

The distinction is an intriguing clue to the thinking of the Tory left. Mr Walker, 21 years in the Commons this month, exudes the assurance of the heretic who is going to turn out to be right. If his state of mind is any guide to damp thinking — and he was recently engaged in fortifying a few radicals who were thought ripe for defection to the Social Democrats — then the apparent quiet of senior wets is deceptive. The election date is beginning to work its magic; time and patience will help the process. Mr Walker's cheerfulness in hard times was always of a kind which positively depressed his subordinates, but it now appears to be reinforced by the long view.

I also asked him if monetarism was a small blip in Conservative history which would pass. Having said "yes", he went on to pronounce an early and conciliatory epitaph: "There's no longer the rhetoric of 12, 18 months ago, no longer the passionate look at M3 figures or any of those things.

"It's a perfectly honourable phase in Tory history. It's quite reasonable as a reaction to events that took place, that you should try out an idea and a concept and learn from it. I've got no hatred or hostility for monetarists, providing they don't take it too seriously." This was also rounded off by a huge smile.

He clearly believes that election realism and the competition from the Liberal/SDP Alliance will increase the pressure for more effective presentation of the Government - process eased by an adroit Budget.

The Walker view holds that problems caused by unemployment spread into other areas, like law and order

He used to be known as a high-spending Trade and Industry minister; but what he handed out, he says, was minute compared to the bills in the 1980s for the motor industry, steel modernization, shipbuilding and pump-priming in the electronics world. "In the totality, this Government may well be judged to be rather more interventionist perhaps than has been described. And the last two years of that are still to be completed."

Walker's approach to the uncertain power of the Alliance appears to be a combination of using its pressure to extend and strengthen the wet lobby while keeping up an attack on the SDP's origins. The formal answer to questions about future coalition bargaining is an emphasis on points of difference, but his reflexions isolate several issues on which policy differences could be seen only with difficulty.

The rise of the SDP has brought about a recognition of the rivalry for the middle ground, "and if you hold the sort of views I do, that must be a plus in terms of its impact on the Conservative Party. If you read David Owen's book — which is almost as bad to read as mine — chapter after chapter contains within it the old egalitarian phrases of Labour Party Politics. And Shirley Williams' book is the same". He picked two "strong, straight Labour hang-ups from the past" to quarrel with: education and the quick SDP compromise position on Trident.

Walker is equally clear that this Government's priority from now on should be unemployment. Did the Prime Minister believe in the connexion between record rates of crime and unemployment under this Government, asked Mr Foot in Parliament on Tuesday. "No, not a direct relationship in any way," said Mrs Thatcher, "if one looks at the way the crime figures rose through periods of increasing prosperity and decreasing unemployment. They steadily rose".

That is not quite the Walker view, which holds that the problems caused by unemployment spread into other social problems, including law and order. "There's a very considerable linkage between that and unemployment, as one sees in the figures in areas of high unemployment".

He appeared to be prescribing two remedies for the Conservative future: a softening of the austere rhetoric of market freedom by some simple frankness about the inevitable scale of government activity and — a characteristically mobile Walker touch — a drive towards issues not on the present two-party agenda. The latter may also owe something to the mould-breaking mood which has helped the SDP.

Walker's political career began precociously early. He fought his first seat at Dartford in 1955, after forming his first political group from among his school friends at the end of the war. At every party conference since the war, he has heard appeals for the government's hands to be prised loose from industry.

"You have this clash between Labour theory in favour of nationalization and telling the private sector what to do and the Tory party reacting to that with the cry of 'we will let industry get on with the job'. But in practice in the modern world you have to establish a relationship where government works with industry to see that it succeeds against the foreign competition". Variants on this theme had been successfully tried by France, West Germany and Japan.

If the rate at which new technology strips jobs outpaces the creation of new ones, any political party must be seen to have a range of ideas. He has talked about a future society like "Athens without slaves." He was vague about exactly what these ideas could be, but definite that they should be a combination, not a single idea, and that only government can act to forestall the long-term prospect of a substantial proportion of the workforce being unemployed.

De Gaulle had identified the great failure of his period in France as the lack of progress towards new relations between employers and the employed; the same could be said of Britain. He agreed that the subject had fallen off the public agenda. "At this moment there is no great political momentum anywhere to get a range of things happening in this particular sphere. The Labour Party aren't pressing for it, neither are the Social Democrats. I do think it will be seen to be one of the big developing spheres in western politics, not just British politics."

In spite of Walker's obvious enjoyment of executive, ministerial functions he has become reconciled to enjoying the role of the voice from the wilderness. He has written his own gloss on Harold Macmillan's *The Middle Way* called *The Middle Way Forty Years On*. The dovetailing of Walker's long-held views with their current relevance to the shaping of the election run-up is well caught by a sentence from a lecture which used the title of the new book and which was delivered just before the last election.

Walker entered the Commons during the complacent sunset of the Macmillan age. "No wonder we look back on those days as something of a golden age. And it is as well to appreciate the fundamental characteristics of the policies which brought it about: an absence of dogma; a creative relationship between government and industry; efficiency harnessed to the cause of compassion; and an appreciation of Britain's role in the post-war world. As practising politicians we should also note that this approach produced the biggest Tory majority in post-war history."

Reading Walker's 1977 book, *The Ascent of Britain* (a chatty mix of wet prescriptions and self-justifying anecdotes), and listening to his conversation, one can almost imagine his Conservative Party as an energetic, patriotic Good Neighbour Corporation, dashing around injecting common purpose. He claims that Disraeli's novel *Sybil* had more impact than any other book on his thinking; he is fond of reproducing the famous conversation which defines the two nations, the rich and the poor, but it also contains this passage:

"It is a community of purpose that constitutes society," continued the young stranger; "without that, men may be drawn into contiguity, but they *still* continue virtually isolated,

"And that is their condition in cities?"

"It is their condition everywhere; but in cities that condition is aggravated ... In great cities men are brought together by the desire of gain. They are not in a state of cooperation, but of isolation ... Christianity teaches us to love our neighbour as ourself; modern society acknowledges no neighbour."

As the problems of cities grow remorselessly worse, Walker's strain of self-made, urban Toryism operating under the slogan of "compassionate efficiency", improves its chances of returning to the front line. In his second floor office at the Ministry of Agriculture he keeps a cartoon souvenir of his time in the early 1970s as the first ruler of the giant Environment Ministry. Two elderly Tory figures are sitting at what might be horse trials or a flower show, one saying to the other: "In my day we wouldn't have needed a Ministry of the Environment — we *owned* the Environment". The young Walker arrived in the Conservative Party without any particular commitment to conserving anything and a concern to adapt: he believed in what worked.

He was an active Environment Minister; in retrospect it may not add up to community of purpose in action but it did found his interest in the inner city and ethnic minorities. The money is still not reaching the right people, he says, although enterprise zones are making some headway. Central government has to move in and take the responsibilities. "There was never the great political feeling, never the great urge, never the desire for local and central government to dismantle current positions, and therefore it never happened".

I asked him if it was not the case that the Conservative Party would forgive mistakes, but would not forgive someone who was right; he would be the senior figure who had been complaining about government apathy towards the inner cities and their ethnic minorities the longest.

"I think over the years if you hold a view there will be moments in your political life when you're very unpopular for holding that view ... If you look back in the history of the Tory Party I think there are many people who held strong views which then became accepted as the Tory viewpoint. If you read any good history of the Tory Party the sort of heroes of the party are my sort of heroes, but they all had very bad periods."

Macmillan wrote *The Middle Way* in 1938, endured the criticism, and proceeded successfully to carry some of it out 20 years later. "A good example of someone remaining consistent in their concept of what the balance of politics is about."

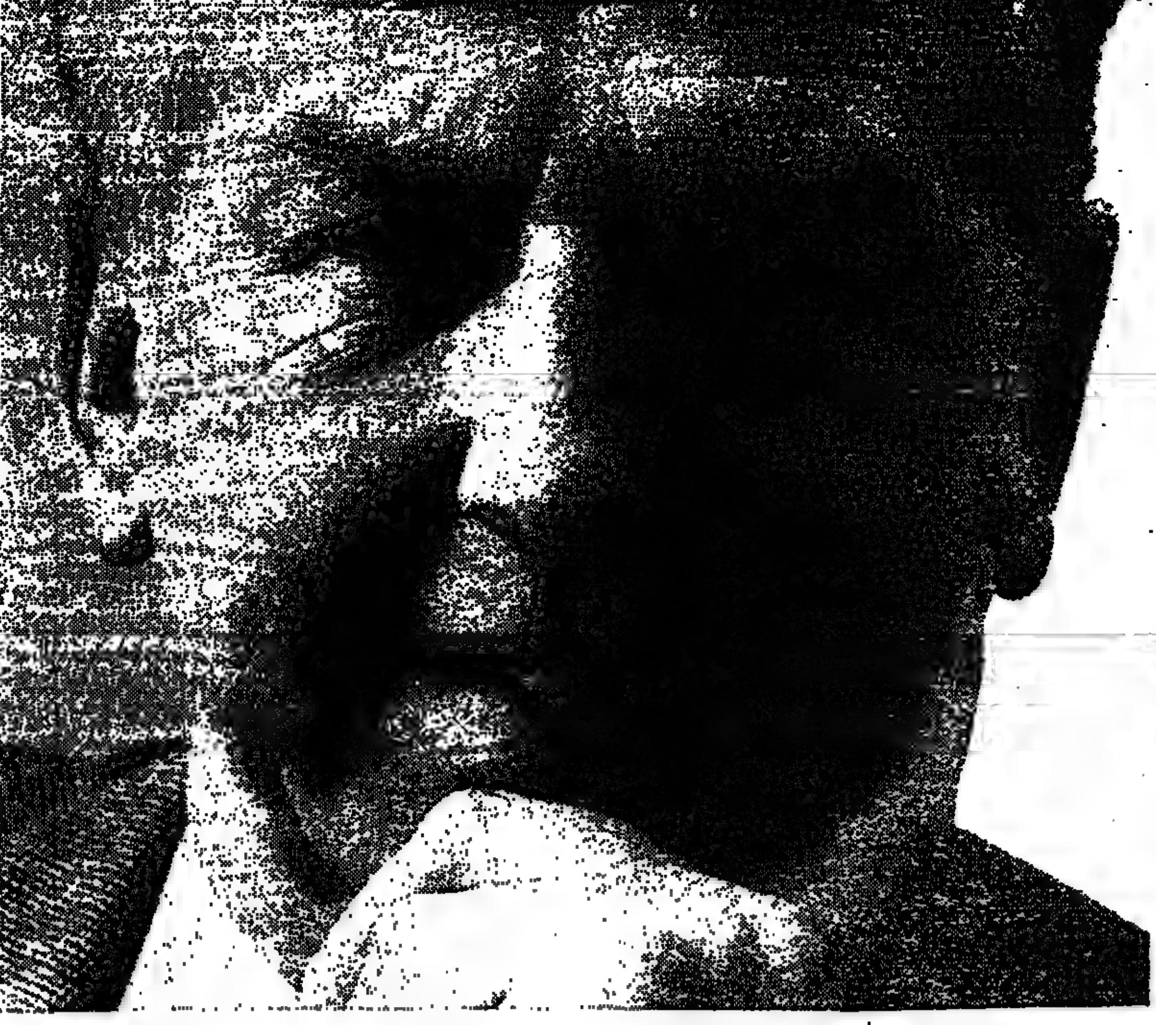
Of the wet triumvirate, Walker might emerge as the most influential now that Prior is in Ulster and Gilmour sacked

The Walker of the "meteoric whiz-kid" rise of the 1960s and '70s has given way to a more patient politician who acknowledges there may be things that governments cannot fix and that the rate of change to which parties have to adapt is speeding up. In the 1960s and '70s the changes in the leadership of the major unions and Opec decisions demonstrated that things can happen in major areas of the economy which are not under direct political control.

Of the now dispersed wet triumvirate which made such waves earlier in this government, Walker might emerge as the most influential now that James Prior is occupied in Northern Ireland and Sir Ian Gilmour is outside the Cabinet. He has been lucky to have landed a department which, as he says, has a wet policy and which he is left alone to run.

Agriculture has not been the scene of battles between the department, and No 10, of the kind that took place over Prior's union legislation. Walker's personal relations with the Prime Minister remain good and he is valued for his capacity to make hugely successful speeches to the party conference.

One ex-employee of Walker's thought some of the distinctions between Mrs Thatcher and him a little over-sophisticated: "Just as she is not really a radical but an old-fashioned reactionary, he is not really a radical either. He is just an old-fashioned pragmatist".


Robin Laurance

Garland, Daily Telegraph 1979

P. Walker

WALKER'S 21 YEARS

1961 Elected MP for Worcester at a by-election in March.

1963 Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Leader of the House, Selwyn Lloyd.

1964 Youngest member of the shadow front bench

1966 Shadow spokesman on transport under new opposition leader Edward Heath.

1968 Shadow spokesman on housing, local government and land.

1970 Minister of Housing and Local Government, shortly afterwards becoming Secretary of State for the Environment.

1972 Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

1974 Shadow spokesman on trade, industry and consumer affairs and then on defence.

1975 Sacked by new leader Margaret Thatcher.

1979 Recalled to the front bench as Minister of Agriculture.

Opera

Lyrical graces

Adriano in Siria

Logan Hall/Radio 3

The only operatically inclined member of the Bach family was Johann Christain, J. S. Bach's youngest son, who studied in Italy and settled in England, where he died just 200 years ago. Camden Festival and the BBC commemorated his bicentenary by putting on a concert performance of his *Adriano in Siria*, given in London in 1764 and until lately — when a copy turned up in Lisbon — assumed to survive only in incomplete form. Barring some obscure Lisbon revival, it seems safe to reckon Saturday's performance its first since 1765.

It ought not to be its last. *Adriano in Siria* is an uncommonly attractive work, not because of any special dramatic power but simply because the music is so beautifully written, so warm-hearted, so beguilingly lyrical and graceful. It is exquisitely scored, and in some original ways: there are a couple of arias, for example, with strings and two prominent bassoons, and several with clarinets (Mozart did not use the clarinet until nine years later). The whole score is more elaborate, orchestrally and harmonically, than the generality of Italian operas of the time, which explains both why Bach's were not particularly successful with the public and intensely influential on Mozart.

Dramatic, however, they are not, or not often. *Adriano*, a setting of a long-popular Metastasio libretto, simplified for English audiences, flares up briefly near the end of the second act, where the Emperor Hadrian has a tremendous outburst of rage and his three enemies respond in a superb trio. Otherwise one sometimes feels that big situations are too urbanely handled: the heroine, Emirena, hardly even reaches for our heartstrings when she sings of suffering a cruel fate, and her song about constancy, hope and kindness is virtuoso coloratura piece.

But it should be said that Saturday's performance did the music's emotion poor justice. Sir Charles Mackerras seemed bent on imparting a certain jauntiness, whether appropriate or not; apart from Emirena's minuet, which he dragged, he was inclined to push the opera along too quickly and too gaily to let it speak in its true voice. And much attention was lavished on the luxury of ornamentation when necessities like style, expression, words and even notes could have merited more care.

Plenty of praise, however, for Margaret Cable's assured, purposeful Hadrian. Marie Slorach was a careful, musical, slightly pale Emirena; Ryland Davies made a sturdy, lyrical, mostly stylish Parthian king. Mureen Lehane, a late substitute in the *primo uomo* Role, struggled for notes and pitch, with mixed success, but tried a lot of ornamentation. Eiddwen Harrby and Marilyn Hill-Smith did well in smaller roles. The BBC Concert Orchestra were not always quite equal to the score's felicities.

Stanley Sadie

Problems, prospects, promises . . .
John Percival investigates
the state of British dance

Cinderella — the ballet

Settling the dispute over contracts for the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet Orchestra has solved the most immediate of the problems facing British ballet, but it would be a mistake to imagine that all is now for the best in the best of all worlds.

There is, for instance, the little problem that, since January 1, the Arts Council's dance advisory panel has been without a chairman and, consequently, without a voice either on the council itself or on other vital committees. Noël Goodwin, the former chairman, was one of the less publicized victims of Mr Paul Channon's decision, as Minister for the Arts, not to renew the membership of office-holders as had been done in the past.

Some cynics thought that Goodwin had been sacked merely to make the simultaneous departure of Richard Hoggart more easily defensible. Others wondered whether it might foreshadow an intention to cut back the dance department after its success this year in maintaining its allocation, in real terms, while other spheres of activity received ostensible increases which, thanks to inflation, were really reductions.

Last week it was announced that the television director Colin Nears has been appointed to succeed Goodwin. The dance panel is lucky to find another chairman who is dedicated and knowledgeable.

The best that can be hoped for is that dance will hold its present share of available funds, which (as the dance panel pointed out recently in a discussion document — one of the first fruits of an Arts Council move towards greater public accountability) will still leave dancers and choreographers underpaid by comparison with musicians and composers, although their skill is as great and their training as arduous, and their careers are often shorter. Putting the poor dancers on short commons has been one of the traditional, although usually unmentioned, ways of paying for the arts in this country.

That is unlikely to change while present economic problems remain. But there are things that could be done to improve matters for them and their audiences simply by making better use of what resources are available. It is absurd and intolerable, for instance, that English dance companies can tour freely in Scotland, supported by public funds, while the Scottish Ballet's subvention must not be spent on travelling south of the border. That makes the Scottish dancers understandably resentful.

It is the more absurd at a time when refurbishing old theatres has much improved facilities for touring in England. Birmingham, Manchester and Nottingham have all benefited in that way, and there are plans to give Wales another good theatre by rebuilding the Grand at Swansea.

Where there is a serious need for a better home for dance is, surprisingly, London. Sadler's Wells is doing a fine job within its physical limitations, but it desperately needs a larger stage, to enable it to provide comfortably for the medium-sized companies. Really big companies have to compete for the few weeks a year when Covent Garden, the Coliseum, the Dominion or the far from ideal Festival Hall are available.

Providing a dance theatre in London, where ballet companies would no longer take second place to opera, films or concerts, would not only bring more overseas companies to Britain (benefiting our own choreographers and dancers, as well as audiences, by the stimulus they provide), but would allow local companies to dance more frequently, thus making better use of the dancers and the available repertory.

One company which could gain a lot from a more regular London home is Festival Ballet, but in their case greater exposure might draw attention to an underlying problem which may best be defined as a severe identity crisis. Their main new production this year is another *Swan Lake*; other works being given during the next few months are *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Giselle*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *Coppelia*; all are being given also by the Royal Ballet.

True, they have different productions, and in some instances Festival offer the better version, but it cannot be healthy to have quite so large an overlap. The trouble is that, over the years, Festival have not been very lucky with their creations, nor very sensible in the choice of works they have bought in from the international repertory.

It is a problem the present director, John Field, inherited, and he has at least made conscientious efforts, so far with limited success, to build up new choreographers. But there is a long way to go before Festival Ballet can offer a really strong roster of works exclusive to themselves, at least so far as this country is concerned. Why not, as a first step, take up again some of the ballets by Fokine and Massine, once so popular, which have been neglected lately?

The Royal Ballet has no such problem; on the contrary, there is an embarrassment of riches in the form of a back-list comprising many good works for which there is no time in the Covent Garden schedules. However, the Covent Garden branch does suffer from another embarrassment, namely a top-heavy quota of principal dancers whose average age is creeping steadily up. Already it has reached 40: no great age for most professions, but retirement age (with pension rights) for dancers on contract in many European opera houses.

There are advantages in the greater flexibility possible here, and in being able to keep on some dancers to take older roles. But that needs a degree of selectivity in who is kept, and for how long, if the progress of young talent is not to be impeded. A glance at the Covent Garden schedules for the next couple of months shows many performances where the leading roles are, rightly, being given to very young dancers, Bryony Brind and Alessandra Ferri among several others.

Among them are the stars of the next decade, but they are ranked only as soloists or below. They can see their opposite numbers in Paris or New York getting not only the roles but the billing too. Covent Garden's civil service attitudes to promotion simply do not work in a ballet company.

Finding and adapting another large theatre for dance in London would help the Royal and Festival companies to overcome their problems through extra performances. Redeveloping Sadler's Wells would make life easier for the medium-sized companies, Ballet Rambert and London Contemporary as well as SWRB. When money becomes available, those projects deserve priority. But, until that time, companies could do something to help themselves by different choices over repertory and hierarchy. While money is short, spending it wisely is essential.

Theatre

Ulrike

Cumbernauld

The Screens

Glasgow Citizens

By dint of minor theatrical scandals presented to the community of Cumbernauld, the new town outside Glasgow, John Baraldi has established the newly professional Cumbernauld Theatre as an aggressive presence in Scottish arts. There is something spurious about controversy that arises from an injection of nudity into Joe Orton, an event which provoked the last round of headlines, but there is more substantial and significant risk-taking in the new production, an investigation of the terrorist Ulrike Meinhof by Edward Boyd.

Mr Boyd is the respected writer whose earlier work included *Hennessey*, the Rod Steiger film about an attempted assassination of the Queen. In *Ulrike* his material is as hot and dangerous as that earlier fantasy about the IRA, with the difference being the reality of his subject. His attempt to compact Meinhof's radical career with Germany's Red Army Faction into two short acts topples through the abundance of detail, and he creates instead a collage of biographical images.

At the core of this play is the image of Meinhof in her solitary cell, phychologically tormented by constant light, day and night, in a stark white room with television cameras transmitting her every move, that makes a powerful and suggestive centre for the jumble of voices and figures which surround her, reeling off libels, accusations and family history, and indulging in white-faced mime acts and slapstick.

Mr Baraldi's directorial pyrotechnics are frenetic and diversionary and the use of white-face for all the company except Meinhof is a conceit too fey to be as funny, or as ominous, as be intends. He also encourages Mary Duddy, as Meinhof, to act from her hips and project hysteria, thus devaluing the madness supposed suicide that four years of harsh isolation provoked.

Yet there is no agitational simplification in the text and Meinhof's fear of inherited madness is eerily suggested by a figure, representing her mad ancestor, the poet Hölderin, silently dancing through the theatre. Unfortunately, the production fails to open up her character as it busily moves through the styles.

At the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre, Robert David MacDonald and Philip Prowse complete their reconsideration of Jean Genet's three major plays with a remarkable production of *The Screens*. Mr MacDonald has cut the bulky text down to a single strand of Genet's oblique parable about human freedom, challengingly set in apparent support of the Algerian war of independence. The splendid lyricism of the translation brings the war to Britain by the simple and inspired device of making the Arabs speak Irish-English.

It is a device which awakens much dormant humour and connects viscerally to the politics; it makes the religious faith, fatalism and conviction comprehensible and it allows the language to sing. The focus of Mr MacDonald's fragment is on the thief, Said, on his wife, Leila, and on the thief's mother, powerfully portrayed by Jane Bertish.

Remarkably where acting used to be a contentious part of Citizens' productions, it now shows a depth of invention and assurance that fills the typically inspired stage pictures produced by Mr Prowse's design and direction. From a scuttling mass of Arabs, soldiers and chairs on the sandy stage floor there suddenly arise individuals who give chilling and comical life to Genet's fierce ideas. None is more dominant than Miss Bertish, or Johanna Kirby's Leila — a performance of great force projected entirely from the eyes in her otherwise hidden face

Ned Chaillet

Opera

All for passion

Madam Butterfly

Coliseum

Madam Butterfly, most familiar of operas, is fast becoming unfamiliar. The trend towards restoring the cuts Puccini made during the early history of the piece was started by Welsh National Opera. The edition prepared for them by Julian Smith has now become the staple version at the Coliseum, first used in full last year and now again in the revival that opened last week. The effect is to point up Pinkerton's lack of understanding of an alien culture, although, unless the production is a great deal more studied than this one, the new material also points up Puccini's trivialization of everything Japanese.

However, there is something faintly ridiculous about quibbles of taste and ideology when the subject matter is *Madam Butterfly*. Perhaps only a hypocritical work can speak to us about hypocrisy, and in any event the only reasonable measure for a performance of this opera is the tear quotient. On that standard, this revival was for me powerfully effective throughout large spans of the long second act.

No doubt that had something to do with the spanking pace of Howard Williams's conducting, and his unashamed driving for passion, not always with the able-bodied support of the orchestra. But also Elizabeth Vaughan makes a desperately moving Butterfly. Her voice is not often particularly beautiful, and she is not at her best when trying for girlish glee in the first act, but from "One Fine Day" onwards she throws caution to the winds and simply belts it out. I recommend extra *Kleenex*.

Nobody else makes much of a showing, except Neil Howlett as Sharpless, the soul of discretion and warm compassion. Kenneth Collins's Pinkerton sounds as buttoned-up as his uniform, and anyway has little opportunity to come out of this version with credit. Anne-Marie Owens as Suzuki is rich and maternal, and Lynn Barber makes the most of her few phrases as Kate Pinkerton. Also down there somewhere is Denis Dowling, celebrating as Imperial Commissioner a singing career of 43 years with this company.

Paul Griffiths

Television

An irresistible enthusiasm

It is a kind of emancipation to see someone on television without awe for the medium, for the studio has an awe-laden dynamic. Most people entrapped there find it contagious and are not quite themselves. Perhaps Brendan Behan put it best when asked in an interview whether he was ashamed of having been seen drunk in a previous one: "I'm not at Mass when I'm on this thing," he replied.

This reassuring perspective was very much a part of Peter Maxwell Davies's uninhibited appearance with Melvyn Bragg in *The Musical House that Max Built* on The South Bank Show (LWT) last night. Mr Bragg himself appeared to enjoy it.

Maxwell Davies, who has been hailed as a major force in modern music and condemned as incomprehensible, has not been inflated by the first experience or deflated by the second. A stringy, bright-eyed man or electrec energy, he is firm in his convictions, articulate in their support and manifestly delighted by his lot. "I like," he said, "living dangerously at the dege of my musical proficiency." I found his enthusiasm irresistible. It must surely contribute to his reputation as a teacher.

The programme was more enjoyable because the producer-director, Brian Izzard, belongs to the "major force" school of opinion so that nothing was spared to put the composer's case. We saw a series of specially prepared performances of excerpts from his work, including his second symphony, his opera *Taverner* and *Eight Songs for a Mad King*. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, the chamber ensemble The Fires of London, a choir of Benedictine monks from Douai and Ealing, and an Orkneys infants' school supported as appropriate.

Between these excellently-staged performances, Maxwell Davies made his points. Considering his music, it seemed incongruous that his decision at the age of eight to compose was made after hearing a performance of *The Gondoliers*. Having made it, he was unstoppable, his ambition rising above an early put-down from the headmaster of his grammar school in Leigh. When Maxwell Davies asked if he might take a music O-level, the gentleman replied: "This is not a girls' school."

So he took his music examinations extra-murally, went on to Manchester University and what is now the Royal Northern College, and study abroad. A prolific as well as controversial composer, he lives in isolation in a cottage on an Orkney cliff which prohibits the delivery of a piano but where he managed to introduce a clavichord, to aid the resolution of the music he hears. Electricity was installed no more than two years ago.


Jonathan Player

Maxwell Davies: articulate delight

He descends to be Pied Piper to the local children and pursues his work as a music educationist. He was good-humoured with Mr Bragg, who remarked that a lot of his pieces stretched people's tolerance in many ways, but sharp with a music critic who said that Maxell Davies's transformations required intense concentration and that to lose one's place was to be all at sea. His transformations, said Maxwell Davies, were less complex than any of Beethoven's. Turning to Mr Bragg he added: "He's just not hearing anything of my music." He sounded more incredulous than disappointed.

It was hard to watch Saturday's Open Door programme on BBC 2: hard because it was presented by Chris Davies, who is disabled by cerebral palsy. The painfulness of watching brought home the truth of his case: that we isolate the disabled by separate education, imprecise laws and social deprivations, and that we as well as they lose humanity by this.

Attitudes — The Second Handicap was the title and Mr Davies made the enormity of the attitudes of the able abundantly plain, so much so that the programme, which used a split screen for captions and sign language, hardly needed the extension of a discussion panel. It was made in the interests of ending discrimination with the assistance of the Community Programme Unit who, come to think of it, also show a worthy lack of awe.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

ECO/Leppard

Barbican Hall

Although in line with the Barbican Centre's apparently conservative programming policies, the English Chamber Orchestra's concert on Friday, being entirely of Bach, was inevitably interesting. For charm, there was a beautifully simple performance from Felicity Lott of the *Wedding Cantata*, BWV202, with Raymond Leppard presiding from the harpsichord with his customary regal yet vivacious command. Bach's resourcefulness manifested itself with Neil Black's oboe coyly characterizing domestic intimacy in one aria, Graham Sheen's bassoon representing Pheobus in a fervent semiquaver chase of love in another. Elsewhere, love's tenderness just had to be Jose-Luis Garcia's sweetly singing violin.

An acute problem of balance in this acoustic marred the quirky Concerto for flute, violin and harpsichord, BWV1044, where Mr Leppard's instrument was unable to capitalize on the chances offered by a pared-down, almost whispering orchestra. Some judicious pizzicatos added a light zest to the accompaniment, the players poking with properly hesitant courage at the angular lines of the fugue-derived finale. But even in the central Adagio, lifted from an organ sonata and scored for soloists alone, the penetration of flute and violin and the muffled sound of the harpischord made the music seem lop-sided.

With harpsichord now supported precariously by a pile of telephone directories, the intimate music of the fourth *Brandenburg Concerto* seemed altogether too physically distant to reveal whether the players had discovered the secrets of Bach's perfectly balanced spider's web of counterpoint. Despite a stiff and stately Adagio, the playing of the flautests Richard Adeney and Christopher Nicolls, and Mr Garcia's easy athleticism in the violin part, ensured crisp fast movements, the rising fourths of the finale's strettos signalled like a reveille.

Stephen Pettitt

Melos Quartet

Wigmore Hall

As a reminder that they were appearing in Wigmore Hall's current Russian series, the Melos Quartet of Stuttgart chose Shostakovich's eighth quartet (1960) as centrepiece on Saturday night, giving a fine enough performance to explain why the hall was sold out.

It is music of protest and despair, as tell-tale as Shostakovich's own ravaged face. Quotations from earlier works abound, with the personal significance of the statement underlined by obsessive use of the four-note motto derived from the musical letters of his own name. For the grave, interlinked flanking movements the team found the right intensity without allowing the tempo to drag; in the first they most sensitively conveyed the suggestion of smiling through tears. Their weight of tone was as valuable as their bite and drive in the violent Allegro molto. The sinister innuendoes of the waltz were caught in piquant accentuation and variety of colour. The penultimate Largo, where in quotations the composer most patently bares his heart, was exquisitely balanced.

In Mozart's G major Quartet, K387, the group seemed less poised. Too much elegance was sacrificed in emphasizing the work's virility and dynamic vagaries. Even their tone (not least the leader's in the slow movement) sounded insufficiently silken.

After the interval they were joined by Peter Frankl in Schumann's E flat Major Piano Quintet. Not for a long time can this hall have enjoyed a more scintillatingly brilliant account of the Scherzo; even the players themselves were pleased enough to repeat it as their encore. Never at any time in the work was the keyboard allowed to dominate. It was good, too to hear the first movement's beguiling tunes given plenty of time to breathe without loss of the exuberant urgency characterizing the reading as a whole.

Joan Chissell

Empress Indira, secure but suspicious

Last night Mrs Gandhi arrived in London to open the Festival of India. Trevor Fishlock profiles the woman who rules a fifth of the world's population.

Mrs Gandhi likes Britain. There are scars but no residue of bitterness from the independence struggle whose turmoil filled half her life and helped stoke tensions in the extraordinary family that shaped her.

When she first went to Britain as a young woman she was already committed to the struggle, and to the sari, her largely westernized family having burnt their western clothes on a nationalist pyre years before. She herself had cremated a doll, beloved but British.

She studied at Oxford and was courted in London by her future husband, Feroze Gandhi, before returning to India in 1941. The following year, to her relief, she was arrested at gunpoint by a British police sergeant and jailed, thereby earning freedom fighter colours. Her flower-like fragility led the prison doctor to prescribe her Ovaltine, but the spiteful prison superintendent ensured she did not get it.

The frail shy girl of the 1940s is now a resilient flyweight of 64, 5ft 3in and 7st 7lb, Prime Minister, mother figure and empress to 700 millions, a fifth of the world.

Like Mrs Thatcher, Mrs Gandhi has immense stamina. She works to the small hours and rises with the dawn chorus at No. 1 Safdarjang Road in Delhi. She is a sparing but not vegetarian eater, with a liking for Italian cooking, a teetotaller with no objection to others drinking, her trimness aided by daily yoga and her calm by flower arranging.

By nature she is restrained, introspective in the way of many Kashmiri Brahmins. Her large eyes have a melancholic quality. She is never wordy, never suffused with adrenalin, and rarely shows ire.

Her weapon is the snub, a regal chilling silence. Her silences, as could be testified by ex-President Nixon, whom she disliked, can be disconcerting. More than one political or press interviewer has found his questions withering under her monosyllabic answers. She is careful with words, as if words, like people, may betray her.

Her personality is marked by suspicion and insecurity, which stem from her experience in politics and an expectation that people will disappoint or try to use her. More deeply, they are the product of an anxious childhood with an adored mother, who died young, and an emotionally buttoned and often absent father. Her marriage did not bloom. She became her father's hostess and was apart from her husband, a journalist and MP, who died in 1960.

Her experience has made her a loner. She is reticent, watchful, mistrustful, resentful of criticism, passionately determined to be independent and always in command, finding difficulty in making friends.

She has seen to it that her collaborators do not grow powerful. She does not quarry the seam of Indian ability she rightly boasts of. The Congress, no longer a movement, barely a party, offers no avenues for challengers. In foreign policy, too, she holds the cards. She could say with some truth, in a language she speaks well, "L'Inde, c'est moi".

She travelled widely with her father and was privy to his talks with other leaders. But she does not possess his dreamy idealism, being more hard headed. "She has few peers," Henry Kissinger wrote, "In the coldblooded calculation of the elements of power".

India has for years been a staunch non-critic of the Russians, but Mrs Gandhi wants to disabuse the world of the notion that Russia's arm is round her shoulder. The relationship is strong, and Russia is India's biggest arms supplier.

But Mrs Gandhi was made anxious by the occupation of Afganistan, a catalyst of regional tensions, and she seems to want to establish a certain distance.

In search of balance she wants better relations with European countries. She needs the West more because she needs the money. The complex relationship with Britain is good and she feels an affinity with France's prickly independence.

She would like a better relationship with the United States. Relations at present are still soured by early mistakes and perceptions, the ego-clash of two huge countries, Indian belief that the US wanted India as a neatly labelled client, Indian self-righteousness and American ignorance.

At home her independence is complete. No one challenges. No one says she must go. The only opposition, as she says, is the press; and that is small, although ministers tut about its "failure to give the correct picture". Political opposition is disarrayed.

Her relationship with the multitudes is secure, and she works at it. Like her father she is good with crowds and derives sustenance from encounters with them.

Caricaturists show her scowl, but many Indians, and visitors who meet her, are enchanted by her presence and radiant smile. She travels widely, keeping in touch, and must be the most photographed woman in the world. Every morning she sets aside time to meet hundreds of ordinary people at her home.

She has presided over the years in which India moved from the euphoric freedom era into a more complex age. There are many Indians who feel disappointed that so much hope and promise seems to have stumbled on poverty, violence and corruption.

The middle classes grow restless with rising costs; civil servants are corrupt because they do not earn enough; there is a chronic power shortage; people eat no more than they did at independence. There is no shortage of criticism in India, and disappointment is reposed at the feet of Mrs Gandhi, along with the tributes of the sycophant legions.

Advances in agriculture, irrigation, and industry only go so far, her critics say. Now that she is secure, where is the broader vision, social reform, the pursuit of justice, war on corruption, the strengthening of institutions, population control?

Mrs Gandhi is a tactician and reactive. She does not have a political philosophy, as she has said. She has spent much time on securing her leadership, and less on evaluating problems, ordering priorities and the uses of power. Her lack of framework may account, in part, for her indecision.

Her son Rajiv, her ombudsman and confidant, is now an integral part of her court. Some Indians resent the idea of succession through the house of Nehru. Others are phlegmatic. After all, the people threw his mother out once.

They are unlikely to do it again. In a country where symbols are important she provides a sense of nationalism, of India united, of the past, of present strength and continuity. For many millions it is enough.

The cheap way to teach more students

As the future of the University of Ulster is put in doubt, Robin Marris writes again to Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, asking him to rethink his policy on university spending.

Dear Sir Keith

On February 5 in these columns I wrote you an open letter about the Government's policies towards the universities. On February 10 you graciously published a reasoned reply. In the light of that, I believe it is in the public interest that the debate continue. My fundamental premise is that the enforced decline in student numbers — in contrast to the cuts in cash — is profoundly against the public interest.

We need a new policy to distribute cash among individual universities more or less according to the existing University Grants Commission pattern while allowing student numbers at each institution to find a natural level without artificial increases in entrance standards. One way of doing this is by salary restraint, and I very much hope my colleagues will take advantage of your promise that money saved by salary restraint will not be clawed back by the Treasury (a prospect which has not, unfortunately, been improved by more recent news of inflation in the public sector). Another way is by a decline in the staff:student ratio.

The staff:student ratio in British universities is something of a sacred cow, protected by the UGC in its duty to defend quality, and by the academic scientific establishment, which often argues as if research will grind to a halt if the typical physics or chemistry department has to teach one more student. It must surely be possible to achieve a moderate reduction in the *average* staff:student ratio without such devastating consequences.

I know academic departments around the world which do a lot of good teaching and research. I know others where the situation is somewhat opposite. If individual universities and colleges were left to work out their own salvation I am sure most would adjust to a rational balance between teaching and research that would serve the national interest adequately. Clearly, however, the UGC would need to retain the power to intervene against blatantly irresponsible behaviour by individual institutions.

Another way to reduce the public expenditure cost of higher education is by freezing the total cash available for student maintenance grants. Here is a plan for doing this. I do not like it very much because I like the present system, but it is better than cutting student numbers.

I suggest that a proportion of the existing cash total (how much I cannot estimate because I do not have the necessary data) be reserved for students whose parents are at the bottom end of the income scale; these students would continue to receive full grant. The remaining sum, whatever it turned out to be, would be divided among the remaining students in some reasonably equitable fashion: the total cash being fixed, the more students who gained places, the less on average for each.

The effect would be that no student would know their prospective grant until it had been determined whether or not they fell in the protected group, and that among the non-protected group the actual grant would not be known until it was clear how many had applied.

When a student eventually received a grant less than she, he or the parents felt was needed, they would have to decide whether to look for other sources of finance or not to go to college.

If this all sounds like a horrible process to the British, I can assure my compatriots that it is precisely the process undergone by hundreds of thousands of United States students every year.

There are, however, serious problems in the way of any attempt to plant American methods of student finance on existing British soil. Only a small proportion of US undergraduates are able to find full finance in the form of pure grants or scholarships.

Many have to be entirely supported by their parents or by other means. One of these is paid work during term time. The American scene is so different from Britain in this way that almost a social revolution would be required to adopt it here. I confess, also, that I am not hugely enthusiastic about it. But it is certainly efficient. A large proportion of casual jobs on American campuses — such as canteen workers, office and library assistants and parking police — are traditionally done by students.

American undergraduate education being rather highly programmed and not very contemplative, this system is fairly consistent with a state of affairs in which the subjects combine the roles of worker and student.

The other major American source of supplementary student finance is the Federal Government loan scheme. Billions of dollars of new loans go out under this scheme annually. But the present American scheme has serious economic problems and is not, in fact, much liked by President Reagan, whose Administration has been trying to cut it back.

Under the scheme a student borrows money from a private bank at an interest rate around 10 per cent, while the Government not only guarantees the loan but pays both the interest accumulating before 9 months after the student graduates and the difference between 10 per cent and the current market rate of about 15 per cent over the whole term of the loan.

For the American banks, this is profit for jam. For the Federal Treasury, it is an open-ended commitment which may increase the dreaded money supply.

There is no such thing as a free lunch. If a student loan scheme containing an interest subsidy were by some miracle accepted by the British Treasury it would surely be brought down by the Bank of England. Nevertheless, it remains the case that the Government possesses a potential capacity for collecting student debts and/or for insuring loans that will at least seem greater and cheaper than the same risk would appear to your average high-street bank manager.

One can envisage a scheme in which the central government or local authority provides guarantees for loans at variable interest rates equal to the going rate on medium-term, gilt-edged securities. Provided that there does exist in this country a policy for controlling the money supply — a matter about which there is controversy — the finance for these loans would be diverted from other uses, such as consumer credit, and should not, therefore, be inflationary according to monetarist theories.

It remains a problem that in the present and prospective state of the economy, a responsible counsellor would be hard-put to advise a student to take on a significant burden of debt at current interest rates. Yet for more modest amounts of debt, the scheme could be a useful source of topping-up finance for students or parents who felt their grants, in any, were inadequate.

One suspects that many students and parents would find other solutions. It cannot be pretended that the plan as a whole would be popular. But if frankly presented it should at least be less unpopular than the present policy which, as you know, is proving very unpopular. The plan would also give individual universities themselves an incentive to fight hard against inflationary increases in student residence costs. The more successful they were, the more students they could attract. I know that you and I must be in total agreement that there is a moral there for the whole public sector.

Robin Marris

The author is Professor of Economics at Birkbeck College, University of London.

Missiles: the gap that must be closed

by William Rodgers
Social Democratic MP for Stockton



The history of nuclear defence policy is perhaps the outstanding example of government proceeding in secrecy, despite the very large sums of public money involved, and almost certainly with damaging consequences in terms of public support. Conservative governments have relied on loyalty and strong military instincts to restrain probing from their supporters; Labour governments have believed the-less-said-the-better, given the pacifist leanings of theirs. The result has been a polarization of attitudes — either "in favour of" nuclear weapons or against — and virtually no discussion of technological, strategic and economic matters.

What became known as the Chevaline programme for the improvement of Polaris missiles (eventually costing the taxpayer £1,000m) was not explained to the House of Commons until (in a statement on January 24 1981) it had been completed. The Defence White Paper of 1975 had said of Polaris, "We shall maintain its effectiveness". Subsequently, as Minister of State for Defence, I was instructed to say that the Government was "updating" Polaris, although not going in for "a new generation" of nuclear weapons. There was no question, for example, of "MIRV-ing".

It is impossible to believe that those towards whom secrecy was justified, in particular the Soviet Union, failed to put two and two together or would have been wiser had the costs of the programme been revealed. A Member of Parliament with normal access to Washington defence gossip could also have made a shrewd guess at what was happening. Why, then, was Parliament not told?

But, in defence, the cloak of secrecy is beguiling. The Minister feels that he is sharing in dangerous and brave events. He is loath to suggest that the magic circle should be widened or to take the risk should any breach of security result. It is a tough and exceptional Minister — and then only the head of the department — who says "Yes" when the Chiefs of Staff (who can appeal to the Prime Minister) advise him to say "No". Telling the House of Commons is an additional burden gratefully escaped.

Fear of publicity, rather than any pretence of security, delayed a debate on the case for Nato installing Cruise missiles in Britain until after the decision of December 1979. A substantial literature on sea, air and land-launched Cruise missiles had grown up in the preceding five years. But, quite apart from discussion of technical questions and the choice between systems, there was virtually no reference to the relative importance of parity in theatre nuclear forces within the overall nuclear balance. The British public were hardly aware of the Soviet SS-20 missiles until the decision on Cruise had to be justified.

The story was much the same with the decision to buy Trident to replace Polaris. In this case it was common knowledge that the Navy's Polaris submarines were likely to reach the end of their natural life in the early 1990s and that a long lead time would be required for a successor. The alternatives had been widely canvassed among defence experts and raised political, military and cost considerations which were controversial even among those wholly committed to nuclear strategy.

Ministers had had the matter on their desks at least since 1977 and early in 1980 it became clear that a decision was imminent. There was no reason whatsoever why the Government should not have published the options to enable a debate to take place in the House of Commons *before* a final decision was made. In the event, the announcement was made first and the debate on the options paper — egregiously called Defence Open Government Document 80/23 — merely sought endorsement of the Government's action.

I regret the failure of successive governments to take Parliament into its confidence on nuclear defence policy — and the failure of Parliament to pursue more vigorously its right to be consulted. But the issue goes wider. The majority of the public may be content to leave these matters to those who appear best able to judge them but a significant minority is not.

The campaign against nuclear arms of any kind has been growing with virtually no attempt by governments to encourage informed discussion and lead the public through the choices and the process of decision-making. There is no dispute about the grave risks associated with nuclear weapons on virtually every course. This is an area where a Select Committee has a particular responsibility to provide a vehicle for disclosure, from which it should not be diverted by the pressure of ministers.

There are civil matters about which the public has a right to know but where secrecy — or, at least, an obstructive reluctance to disclose information — has been the rule. This has happened with public inquiries, where the complexity of the issues and the cost of delay have been made the excuse. Civil servants have been defensive about their inability to explain their case in public, especially when it was of a technical nature; and genuinely anxious about the damaging consequences of planning "blight".

The Council on Tribunals, set up in 1958 following the Franks Report, has a broad supervisory role over the constitution and work of certain bodies. But there is a strong case for a select committee to which the public could appeal when questions concerning disclosure by government departments were in dispute. The Parliamentary Commissioner is concerned solely with maladministration. He has no power to instruct departments to remedy the consequences of their acts, although they rarely fail to do so. It should be possible to extend this principle to cover defined areas of dispute between individuals and the executive where access to information is plainly germane to an individual's defence of his rights.

Let me give an example of what I mean that arose when I was Secretary of State for Transport. In 1976, the Government announced a review of highway procedures. This followed increased public concern about the effect of road schemes on communities and their environment which had been reflected in serious difficulties at some inquiries into road proposals. There was disquiet that vital information in the possession of the Department of Transport was being withheld from objectors; and that, together with high costs, this gave an unfair advantage to the promoters of road schemes.

Important motorway proposals were being delayed not on their merits but because one side had no means of judging their justification. Frustration had even led to violence and the system of enquiries was itself coming into disrepute. As Secretary of State, I was mainly responsible for the Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the Council on *Tribunals*. Substantial changes were made towards fuller disclosure in an area where tight-fistedness had been the tradition and this was supplemented by a parallel decision to accept new recommendations for public criteria to determine which roads to build. This virtually put an end to disruption by removing a strong sense of grievance. If at an earlier stage, and without waiting for action by what was in effect the defendant department, the whole matter had been taken to a Select Committee, much of the subsequent trouble would have been avoided. The power to initiate a review should not rest with the Government alone. And the setting-up of an appropriate Select Committee would put these matters in Parliament where they belong rather than in the hands of an independent but appointed outside body.

But I am not persuaded that government would be better if, as a matter of course, official advice to Ministers was disclosed and civil servants came to be held as much responsible for ministerial decisions as ministers themselves. If the confidential internal memorandum were to be automatically disclosed, it would be written in a different way. There would be "black" advice as well as the official record. Certain documents would be deodorized and made available to the public and others would move into a more secure category where they were free from prying eyes. In some cases (which did not really matter) the options open to ministers would be revealed; in others (with much at stake), an issue of great controversy within a department would be presented in terms of unanimity. For these reasons, I remain to be convinced about what some people see as within the scope of a Public Information Act.

This is an extract from William Rodgers's The Politics of Change, *published today by Secker and Warburg, price £7.95.*

The Judge about to become a jailbird

The recently retired Judge Edward Clarke, whose convictions in murder cases were overruled twice in one week earlier this month, has a cameo role in the bar Theatrical Society's forthcoming production of *Measure for Measure*. He plays Barnardine, "a dissolute prisoner."

Clarke has been a regular in the society's performances of Shakespeare and Moliere in recent years, but says that increasing age diminishes the roles he is prepared to tackle. He is 73 and Barnardine is on stage only about five minutes.

There is some excitement in legal circles, though, that Clarke may not yet have bowed out of his judicial role. It is rumoured that he may have applied to return as a relief judge at the Inner London Sessions. Of that Clarke will only say: "You must wait and see what happens."

In one of the murder cases in which Clarke's convictions were recently quashed, he had secretly passed a note to the jury giving them a deadline by which a verdict must be reached. The Appeal Court deplored his action as "a grave material irregularity." In the second case the Appeal Court held that Clarke had not dealt adequately, "if at all", with the accused's defence of provocation.

The first night of *Measure for Measure* is next Monday in the Old Hall, Lincolon's Inn.

THE TIMES DIARY



The Israeli actor, playwright and director Gabriel Dagan has taken many curtain calls, but he declined when invited to take a bow after the contralto Maureen Forrester recently sang something he wrote as a teenager in the Theresienstadt concentration camp.

His narrative documenting camp life was one of five pieces gleaned from a volume of poetry and drawings by Theresienstadt children. They were put to music by the Canadian composer Srul Irving Glick.

Miss Forrester sang Dagan's words for several years in the United States, Canada and Europe believing the writer, whose original name was Peter Fischel, had later died in Auschwitz. Earlier this month a programme editor for the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra established that Fischel had hebraized his name to Gabriel Dagan and was living in Israel.

Dagan and his family were invited to the Israeli premiere. He declined to take a bow, he said, because he did not want to cry before 3,000 people.

Sealed off

For her first novel Marie Herbert, wife of the polar explorer Wally Herbert, has drawn deeply on her personal experience in the Arctic. Yet she denies that she has ever had an intense personal relationship with a white seal, such as is central to her book *Winter of the White Seal*, published today.

Indeed there were no fur seals in north-west Greenland, where she lived for two years with Reindeer Lapps. Her book was conceived when she read Captain Scott of the Antarctic's description of a polar ice cave, and she originally thought of it as a fairy story for her daughter, Kari, then four years old. The polar regions really are like fairyland, she claims.

Wally scorned the idea, and urged her to write a "real" book instead, so she spent five years researching the nineteenth century sealing industry and writing herself into the character of a teenage boy stranded during a hunting expedition. The book finally appears when Kari is 11, and just at an age to appreciate it.

The toast is . . .

Ronald Watkiss, Lord Mayor of Cardiff, will today read to Kerry Binding and her bridegroom Terence the first 11 verses of the second chapter of the Gospel according to St John. The reading is a stipulated part of a dowry of £250 which the couple will receive from a fund established in 1897 by the third Marquis of Bute. To commemorate his Silver wedding he placed £1,000 in a fund whose annual income was to be given to a deserving bride.

Kerry, partially handicapped by a rheumatic condition, works as a waitress at the City Hall. She was recommended for the award by four councillors who knew of her difficulties.

Salesmanship

London is pressing hard to become the EEC trade marks capital with the help of a glossy brochure and a good deal of subtle Community-wide lobbying. A mere glance at the brochure ought to be enough to convince anyone who reads English, French or German that there is no logical other place to site the office.

The brochure has been produced and paid for by the Labour-controlled Greater London council, which has noted how Munich has benefited from being made the site of the Community's patents office. There is no mention anywhere in any of the three languages that the Labour Party is committed to leaving the EEC.

Off target

A political row is brewing over the Welsh Art Council's decision to stop subsidizing Wales's English-language fortnightly, *Arcade*. In the final edition of the magazine, published over the weekend, John Osmond, the editor, alleges that bias among Welsh Arts Council members in favour of the Welsh language helped stop the grant and so kill his magazine.

In December, he says, Meic Stephens, the council's literature director, mentioned further funding for 1982. The council decided otherwise and now Osmond has asked the select committee for Welsh Affairs to investigate the council's "lack of accountability."

Sir Hywel Evans, the council's chairman, says that the magazine's circulation of around 2,500 does not merit any more money and that he would happily fund an English-language magazine which sold better. *Arcade* was launched about 18 months ago with a circulation target of 5,000.

World audience

While the Pope is in Britain in May the BBC World Service will broadcast his play *Outside the Jewellers*, written in the late 1950s when he was auxiliary bishop of Cracow. It has already been heard by BBC listeners at home and the transcription service has sold it to radio stations in 27 countries.

The play is about love and marriage and stars Nigel Hawthorne, Barbara Jefford and Maureen O'Brien. Jeremy Verity of the transcription will be in Rome next weekend and will present the Pope with a copy of the tape at a general audience. He will also give him readings by Richard Pascoe and Hannah Gordon of the Pope's sequence of poems called *Easter Vigil*.

Don't bank on it

The jacket of a new sociological study of life in a kibbutz is causing some embarrassment to its British publisher, Andre Deutsch. The jacket of the book, *Kibbutz Makom*, by Israeli psychologist Amia Lieblich, carries a photograph of two women working in a sun-drenched Jordan Valley cornfield. "Lovely picture", everyone said, until PHS pointed out that the women were Palestinian Arabs wearing traditional costume and not members of a kibbutz at all. "Ouch", said a Deutsch spokesperson, adding, "It's not our fault. We used the same jacket as the book's American edition".

Members of the Industrial Marketing Research Association are being put to the test. A circular inviting them to a meeting entitled Researching for Innovation leaves them to find out for themselves when and where the meeting is to be held.

On their medal

The Chinese National People's Congress has become the second recipient of the Houses of Parliament medallion, a silver-gilt souvenir with a view of the Thames, couched in a green leather case. The first people to be given the medallion were the Prince and Princess of Wales when they dined at the Palace of Westminster.

The medallion was presented to Peng Chong, a member of the Chinese Communist Party politburo and a delegate from Shanghai to the National People's Congress, by a visiting parliamentary delegation led by Edward Du Cann and Arthur Bottomley. They were celebrating the tenth anniversary of normalization of British diplomatic relations with China, at a lakeside restaurant where the Empress dowager used to like to eat.

Broad church

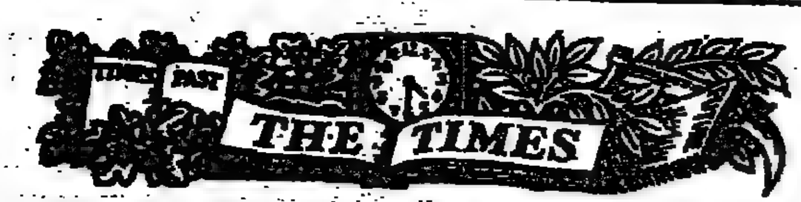
It is not only at St Paul's that Lent lunchtimes are providing lively lectures. At Preston parish church in Lancashire to date the Bishop of Carlisle has vigorously expounded his belief in the sanctity of family life, only to find himself besieged by the divorced and separated demanding to know where they fitted in; Bishop E. R. "Ted" Wickham, doyen of the Church's experts on industry, talked of the creation of wealth and importance of investment, only to be accused of being a politician dressed as a priest; and the Bishop of Lancaster, says the rector, gave "fascinating insights on how to go about making churches redundant and demolishing them". Today's sacrificial victim is the chairman of the North Lancashire Methodist District, the Rev W. Knowles.

Quiz answers

1. Mary Whitehouse, who took *The Romans in Britain* to court. The show closed before the stars booked by the defence had appeared.
2. The Sultan of Oman.
3. At Westminster Bridge, where 69 demonstrators dressed as Lord Denning hijacked a bus.
4. Lord Gnome. The Soho offices of his *Private Eye* are frequently mistaken for a brothel.

PHS





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MR PRIOR'S THROW

Politics for Mr Prior is the art of the impossible, in his Ulster period anyway. For eight years the politicians of the province have demonstrated by word and deed that they cannot meet across the loyalty gap to engage in or sustain institutions of devolved government. All, except for the integrationist school in the Unionist Party, want powers to be restored to the province, but all want the restoration on their own terms and all would prefer not to have it at all than to have it otherwise.

From that experience Mr Charles Haughey among others draws the conclusion that the province is not a "viable" political entity, and that it can be rendered viable only if it is reconstituted on a pan-Irish basis. Successive secretaries of state for Northern Ireland, who actually bear responsibility for the government of the province and the avoidance of civil war, have drawn from the same experience the different conclusion that, undaunted by their predecessors' failures, they must try again.

And so Mr Prior is found six months into his job poised to lay on the table, ingeniously presented and vainly disguised, the very dish that has been so frequently refused. The reason for this perseverance is multiple. It includes the following judgments: that the province is administratively (as distinct from politically) ripe for devolution because of its habits, situation and peculiarities; that Englishmen, however well-intentioned, are not qualified to govern the place in detail; that the politicians there must be given something constructive to do if their influence is to be other than malign; that the events of the past fifteen years (not to say 400 years) dictate that if there are to be devolved institutions they must be such as to allow republican representatives to participate in the exercise of power; that it is needful, for both home and foreign consumption, to be seen to be doing something other than standing still.

The essence of Mr Prior's concoction is that there should first be elected a provincial assembly with consultative and scrutinizing functions. Executive or legislative powers could later be conferred piecemeal when triggered by the combination of a formula and a judgment: the formula being of a weighted majority in the assembly, the judgment being that of the Secretary of State that the precondition of cross-community endorsement is satisfied.

The present state of play is that the small non-confessional Alliance Party is all in favour of what Mr Prior is trying to do; the SDLP, the main vehicle for constitutional republicanism, is dismissive of stage two and dissatisfied with the paucity of signposts pointing south, but it would probably enter the elections though it has not committed itself to do so; Mr Paisley's unionists are keen to get elected but denounce stage two; Mr Molyneaux's unionists have just echoed that denunciation but would not boycott an election.

The reception is discouraging. Both Mr Roy Mason and Mr Humphrey Atkins, having taken similar soundings, desisted. The openness with which Mr Prior has set about his task (it is a gross absurdity for the Unionists to talk of having been "deceived" and "double-crossed" when the whole thing has been taking place in a goldfish bowl) has given his initiative a political momentum that can hardly now simply be cancelled.

The Cabinet has yet to approve the scheme in its final form and Conservative members of Parliament have to make it possible to proceed, but it would be unwise of either to pull out the plug. Of course, an assembly whose members have nothing much to do except berate the administration and insult each other (which must be accounted the most likely outcome) would tend to political mischief. But it cannot be said with certainty that Mr Prior's rolling devolution with its enticements of office will not roll. The benefits to the province would be considerable if it did. The preliminary processes of establishing an assembly afford time for security forces to tighten their squeeze on the Provisional IRA. Expectations on that front are better kept cold, but there is reason to think that information from outside and informers from within are weakening the IRA's structure and morale. Decisive evidence of that would do more than anything else to improve political prospects in the province.

PRESENTING INDIA TODAY

The story has it that in the nineteen fifties, when the French began divesting themselves of their Indo-China territories, Mr Nehru refused to recognize Cambodia: it was not truly independent, he claimed, perceiving French apron-strings still dangling behind. But calling in at Phnom Penh after a visit to Peking he was taken for a drive through the Cambodian countryside. During his tour he noted with growing pleasure in the traces of Cambodia's ancient civilization unmistakable visual evidence of the Hindu cultural tide that had swept across the region in the distant past. That tide had long ago receded but the traditions were still alive. Thus the history that Mr Nehru knew well enough had been brought to life. Returning to New Delhi he promptly reversed his decision and recognized the government in Phnom Penh.

Such occasions of culture directly influencing politics may be rare, either springing from personal impluse or from a scarcely conscious sentiment that has taken shape over decades. There is no evidence, for example, that the nineteenth century fashion for Japanese art and artifacts made Europeans any better aware of the significant changes then in progress following the Meiji restoration. The re-evaluation of Chinese art, particularly Chinese painting, sixty years ago in Britain led to no better understanding or even interest in the revolutionary outlook then stirring in China. Which is to say, perhaps, that past and present occupy separate compartments quite apart from the division between politics and culture.

Nevertheless, sentiment runs more smoothly with culture, once a reputation is acquired. Last year Japan was very much put on the map in Britain with a major art exhibition buttressed by many smaller artistic or informative exhibits. This evening at the Royal Festival Hall two Prime Ministers, Mrs Gandhi and Mrs Thatcher, will attend a concert that inaugurates the Festival of India, a considerable enterprise over several months in which art, music and sculpture of all ages, together with some passages of India seen through western eyes in the early days of British rule, will be presented to the British public. Half of that public has no direct memory of the era of British rule and even those who have such memories or were associated with that rule never had such a conspectus of India as the Festival aims to present.

The aftermath of that era through the fifties and sixties gave to an older generation in both countries the sense of a special relationship. The affairs of the sub-continent were followed closely. The sense of responsibility was such that a problem like Kashmir, for example, was often likely to cause anxiety in Downing Street and even to promote attempts at mediation. It is doubtful if Kashmir has ever worried Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet. With Britain's membership of the European Community and the dying out of a generation that served in India and relished their memories, the special relationship expired in the seventies, though not withouts some distress to many Indians during the period when its vigour was ebbing. Now the politics of India are seen from afar.

The more reason for culture to be put on show. The classical past of Asia is divided between China and India and it is a necessary education for all of us. Moreover in the past India was far too often interpreted by a ruling class of British whose contact with India was confined to an English-speaking ruling class in India. The cultural span goes beyond that. Music, dance, art can speak directly to us, whether past or present. The Festival is a presentation of India by Indians and appreciation can be unconstrained by prejudice.

David Wood

The man with so much to teach

Two facts dictate that my theme this week should be Rab Butler. First, influenza prevented my adding a little lettering to his memorial when he died. Secondly, this is the last but one column I shall write before I formally retire, and there will be no other opportunity to give an account of what used to pass between the two of us, the statesman and the political reporter, with no third party present, at times when Rab held five or six of the most powerful posts of the Conservative government and the Conservative Party. It is now or never.

None of the obituarists seems to me to have made enough of Rab's role as a born teacher of the practical political arts, so that he was never without a kindergarten of younger men chosen for their high promise. When you came under his spell it was natural to become *in statu pupillari*. He had been a figure in Commons politics so long, since my schooldays, and I had so much to learn. Rab made himself my tutor, and we met in his room behind the Chair usually on Wednesdays near midnight.

He would be sitting in a capacious chair behind a large table, looking like a mandarin. He might be writing with a pencil held awkwardly between the index and second finger or, if he were thinking, he had a displeasing habit of pushing the pencil into a nostril. His pervasive calm reduced all crises and frenzies to proportion. On the Wednesday of Cuba week, his matter of fact greeting ran: "My dear Wood, the world man be blown up by Saturday. Poor Harold (Macmillan) — he's on the phone to Washington every hour on the hour".

Over a period of a few years I remember Rab's calm being only once visibly disturbed. On arriving in his room I realized that he was uncharacteristically edgy, and that the mandarin's mask had slipped. He was, at the time, among much else, Home Secretary, or, as he sometimes insisted on adding with historic punctilio, "the First Secretary of State". What unimaginable international crisis could explain his discomfiture? "I shall not sleep tonight", he confessed. "By 9am tomorrow I have to recommed for or against a reprieve for a murderer. I hate it. But how can the judges be asked to apply the law we make if Home Secretaries are to defeat them by advising a royal pardon?" You abolish the death sentence or you use it.

In my years of pupillage Mr Macmillan and Mr Heath were making their first attempt to carry Britain into the EEC. Rab, although chairman of the Cabinet steering committee never concealed his profound scepticism. He was not sceptical like Mr Macmillan, who thought General de Gaulle would in the end say no. He was sceptical out of a sense of Conservative Party history. "It is," he said, "Peel and the Corn Laws all over again, and it can split the Conservative Party". Rab was wrong; it did not.

It may be said of Rab that he could be disloyal to colleagues partly because he could never resist a good encoded joke, but he could never commit any disloyalty to a party that did not hesitate to be disloyal to him. I remember the typically cynical account he gave of Peter Thorneycroft's resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1958: "Peter asked, you know, for cuts of £150 million, and we gave him all but £50 million. We were astonished when he resigned. After all, he has no money and needs the salary". Three cheers for Peter Thorneycroft.

My pupillage to Rab from which I draw continuing benefits, ended on a Friday night in October 1963. That day the Earl of Home had been to Buckingham Palace to be asked by the Queen if he could form a government, and he said he would try. Everything depended on Rab, who had a heavy cold and was staying at St Ermin's Hotel while his Smith Square house was redecorated. Seven ministers, including some of the strongest in the Cabinet, awaited his decision. He had only to stand firm.

At 10pm, with the first edition of *The Times* rolling, I telephoned St Ermin's and was put through to the Butler suite. Geoffrey Lloyd answered, and said ominously that Rab had been insisting to Edward Boyle that he must not refuse to serve under Home. Then Rab came to the telephone, and in a croaky voice answered the question I put to him: "Rab, if you were writing for breakfast time tomorrow what would you say about your intentions?" He replied: "I should write: 'Mr R. A. Butler will arrive at 10 Downing Street tomorrow morning and will tell Lord Home that he is willing to serve'."

Once again Rab had put his party's interests first; and already his ingenius mind was preparing for public consumption that delicious epigram that "I may not have been Pope, but it is something to have been Cardinal". None may doubt that he was one of the biggest and ablest politicians of his generation, and the most formative influence on his party for 20 years, an influence that continues to this day; but we who admired him must say he did not deserve the leadership he would not kill to win.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

New obstacle to citizenship

From Mrs Ann Dummett

Sir, The Home Office has recently announced that the fees for obtaining citizenship are to be raised on April 1 to £200 for naturalisation and discretionary registration, and to £70 for registration by entitlement. Whether the intention be to raise revenue or to slow down applications the effect will undoubtedly be an arbitrary denial of citizenship to thousands of people who wish to apply and who can satisfy all the conditions as to length of residence, good character and future intentions that the Home Office may require.

A fee of £200 is unquestionably beyond the means of anyone unemployed or on low pay. It is a heavy burden even for someone earning an average wage. The father of family, wishing to apply for citizenship for his wife and child at the same time, would have to find over £300 — nearly £500 if his child had just turned 18. Even the £70 fee is impossible for someone living on social security, and the Supplementary Benefits Commission has made clear that it will not pay citizenship fees.

It should be remembered that thousands of aliens and Commonwealth citizens now living here have spent the greater part of their working lives here, paying taxes and National Insurance and have only recently become unemployed in the recession, through no fault of their own.

The £70 fee applies to registration of Commonwealth citizens who have lived here continuously since before 1973 and were legally settled here then, and to wives, or former wives, of British men. The Home Secretary cannot refuse an applicant in these categories who satisfies the statutory requirements. But imposing an impossible charge is, in effect, to deny a statutory entitlement. What is at issue is a legal right.

Yours sincerely,
ANN DUMMETT,
Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants,
44 Theobalds Road, WC1.
March 18.

Stubbs appeal

From Mr Julian Pritchard

Sir, May I be allowed to comment on the appeal just launched by the Fitzwilliam Museum for funds to buy a painting by Stubbs as reported by you (March 16)?

Stubbs, like Canaletto, is a painter so admired in this country that one feels bold to question his reputation as an artist, yet I think it should be questioned. Undoubtedly he was a great celebrator of the horse; his anatomical knowledge of it is well known. But a horse does not make a painting and even in a newspaper reproduction this is sufficiently clear in the case of "Gimcrack with John Pratt up on Newmarket Heath".

Whatever qualities a painting has, it surely stands or falls on its composition, and Stubbs's can be very inept: for example, the horse's rump just touches the line of the wall, the underside of its belly just breaks the top of a distant tree, in neither case for any obvious expressive reason. The horse has the effect of a montage introduced, like the building, into a landscape that exists on separate terms. It needs little of an artist's eye to see that the whole picture needs "pulling together". Anatomist that he was, he knew the parts of things more than he knew how to coordinate them.

According to the state of the market, £750,000 may be a fair price; but with these compositional faults, which I think are demonstrable and serious, can the painting properly be described as a "great masterpiece" and is it worth the sum required to place it in what is not an equestrian museum, but a museum of art? A work whose purchase requires a public appeal must be very good indeed. If art museums are to be temples of excellence is it enough that it fills a gap in the collection by representing a strand of English painting?

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN PRITCHARD,
25 Clarendon Flats,
Balderton Street, W1.
March 16.

Legal precedence

From Mr Michael Scott

Sir, I think the Hon. Sir Charles Marsack, KBE, may claim to hold the record for the Commonwealth since he holds office as a Judge of the Fiji Court of Appeal at the age of 90.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SCOTT,
Chief Registrar,
Supreme Court,
Government Buildings,
Sura, Fiji.
March 10.

Welsh television

From Mr R. W. Wordley

Sir, In his excellent article published on February 22, Tim Jones may have been inadvertently misunderstood by his readers on two matters of importance — first, that viewing figures to Sianel Pedwar Cymru (S4C) in Wales should be a yardstick to judge the success of a television service designed to sustain a cultural heritage. Surely such statistics are inappropriate in this context.

The article also stated that "the new channel will cost an estimated £20m to run . . . ."

If that low figure was a reality, those of us who fought hard for proper funding for S4C would have failed. In these days of high costs, £20m per year would cover some 10 to 12 hours per week of high quality, original television programmes.

S4C has a subvention of about £24m per year from the ITV companies which would otherwise be paid as ITV levy to the Treasury. Of this sum, about £2m pa will be used for the administration of the S4C service and the remaining £22m for purchasing 12 hours per week of programmes from independent producers, HTV and from sources of other material suitable for dubbing into Welsh.

Additionally, BBC Wales will provide 10 hours per week of programmes financed by an undisclosed portion of the broadcasting licence fee. I professionally estimate the inclusive cost of this at about £18-£19m per year.

Finally, the United Kingdom fourth television channel will provide about 2,600 hours per year of programmes in English to S4C free of charge. Using the ITV network regional programme tariff those extra "free" hours are worth at least £6m per year.

Many people worked diligently to ensure that a separate television service for Wales became a reality and even more endeavoured to obtain adequate finance. Now properly funded to £48m per year or more, S4C will be able to provide the new service envisaged for Wales and will be immensely successful. This would have been impossible on the £20m referred to in your article.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. WORDLEY,
Managing Director,
HTV Limited,
The Television Centre,
Cardiff.
March 11.

Britain's role in European defence

From Sir Edward Peck

Sir, In today's issue (March 19), Sir Bernard Burrows correctly draws attention to the inadequacy of Western European Union (WEU) as an institutional framework for strengthening European defence policy. One of his (and my) former Nato colleagues once wittily described the WEU as "an institution without an effort", whereas the Eurogroup of Nato (which draws only on existing staffs) is "an effort without an institution". Indeed since its inception in 1968, the Eurogroup has done good work in harmonizing European logistics, equipment procurement and similar matters within Nato. French institutional reluctance to participate has been largely overcome, at least in the field of arms procurement, by the formation of the Independent European Programme Group.

None the less the Eurogroup has always recognized — and any body concerning itself in future with European defence policy must do likewise — that there can be no sense in having two strategies within one alliance and that for the measurable future Europe is incapable of defending itself against the Soviet Union without the essential and ungrudging assistance of the United States, in particular the nuclear guarantee. It follows that any independent European defence policy is unrealistic until the day when it can be backed by sufficient military strength to justify abandoning the American commitment.

In your same issue Dr Robert McGeehan makes it plain that European lethargy is likely to make this day a remote one. All the same there is nothing like a hint of American withdrawal from Europe to bring the Europeans together.

A balance can and must be struck between American disillusionment with the supposed failure of the Europeans to help themselves and European frustrations with what some see as the domineering leadership of the United States. The value of the North Atlantic alliance lies not in the slavish follow-my-leader attitude demanded by the Soviet Union of members of the Warsaw Pact, but in a frank and sometimes fierce exchange of views across the Atlantic. In this exchange Britain has a unique role to play in interpreting Europe to America and the United States to the Europeans.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD PECK,
13 Blenheim Drive,
Oxford.
March 19.

From Dr Norman Dombey

Sir, Dr Kreider (March 16) rightly rebukes the Secretary of State for Defence for telling the House of Commons on March 11 that "the non-proliferation treaty never sought to refer to existing nuclear powers", and quotes article VI of the treaty on the undertakings of all the parties to the treaty to negotiate in good faith on the "cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date".

That, however, is not the only undertaking made under the treaty by a weapon state. Article I contains the provision that "Each nuclear weapon state party to the treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly." So, for example, if the intended purchase of Trident D5 were to include the nuclear warheads as well as the missiles it would clearly violate the treaty.

It is understood that Britain will provide her own nuclear warheads for the missiles, thus remaining within the letter, if not the spirit, of the treaty. But the matter is even more complicated, for under the May, 1959, amendment to the US-UK mutual defence agreement, the US Government is empowered to transfer to the UK Government "special nuclear material, and other material, for research on, development of, or use in atomic weapons".

According to the well-informed French nuclear scientist, Bertrand Goldschmidt, in his book *Le Complexe Atomique* (Fayard, 1980) this special nuclear material includes highly enriched uranium for use in British nuclear weapons "*en échange de plutonium produit dans les reacteurs britanniques*" (p.159). In addition, it is well known that tritium was supplied by the United States until recently (*The Times*, April 28, 1976) and British supplies of the isotope lithium 6 presumably also come from the United States. Whether such transactions remain within the letter of the treaty is more dubious; according to Goldschmidt, at least, these constitute a special case of vertical proliferation.

That the special relationship between the US and UK on nuclear matters continues and shows that Britain is indeed, to quote Mr Barnett (March 16) the "docile ally which would not step out of line" will probably be demonstrated shortly when the Government is expected to announce that several tonnes of CEGB (Central Electricity Generating Board) plutonium is to be sold to the United States to fuel the Clinch River fast reactor, an ostensibly peaceful use. What the Government is not expected to announce is that this transfer of "peaceful" plutonium to the United States will allow the US Department of Energy to change the use of a reactor at Richland, Washington State, from the production of plutonium destined for Clinch River to weapon-grade plutonium (*New York Herald Tribune*, October 12, 1981).

It is therefore not surprising that the non-weapon states no longer take the provisions of the non-proliferation treaty very seriously.

Yours sincerely
NORMAN DOMBEY
Science Policy Research Unit,
University of Sussex, Brighton.
March 18.

East Timor

From Miss Carmel Budiardjo

Sir, Atauro, the island to which 4,000 Timorese have been banished by Indonesia (*The Times*, March 5), has for some time been described in letters smuggled out of East Timor as a prison island. It is coming to be known as the "Buru of East Timor", a reference to Buru Island, which was used from 1969-79 as a prison camp and forced labour centre for more than 11,000 untried political prisoners.

It is good to know the International Red Cross have been allowed to visit prisoners on Atauro Island. By the very nature of its work, however, it will keep its findings confidential. On past experience of International Red Cross visits to prisons and camps in Indonesia where political prisoners were held, it is more than likely that pre-visit changes will have occurred to make things appear more acceptable and to remove any prisoners who might attempt to talk freely to the visitors. I know personally of many instances when this happened in Jakarta, Buru and elsewhere.

Following on the Red Cross visit, the Indonesian Government last week allowed Mr Gough Whitlam, former Australian Prime Minister, to visit East Timor so as to make an "independent assessment" of conditions in the country. (*Sydney Morning Herald*, March 3). Mr Whitlam is as far from being independent on East Timor as almost any politician the world over. His latest act of "independence" was a tour of African countries last year during which he lobbied African countries to support Indonesia's annexation of East Timor at last year's UN General Assembly.

A real picture of conditions in East Timor, regarding the conditions of the prisoners, the likelihood of famine and more generally the way in which the country is being run by the Indonesian occupation troops, can only be obtained by genuinely independent observers who are given free and unfettered access. This the Indonesians have consistently failed to allow which only suggests that they have a great deal to hide.

Yours faithfully,
CARMEL BUDIARDJO,
TAPOL (British Campaign for the Defence of Political Prisoners and Human Rights in Indonesia),
8a Treport Street, SW18.
March 8.

Arts sponsorship

From Mr Jacob de Vries

Sir, It is naive of Mr David Simpson and others (report, March 12) to assume that in sponsoring the arts tobacco companies seek to avoid the curbs on advertising imposed on sports sponsorship.

Media coverage of sponsored arts events, paricularly on television, is infinitesimal compared with that of tobacco-sponsored sport. I can recall only two musical events connected with cigarette sponsorship screened on television last year and in those overt references to the sponsor were virtually unnoticeable.

Far from trying to curb tobacco sponsorship of the arts Mr Simpson should encourage it, since it provides money where it is most needed. He should adopt the attitude of Benjamin Britten who, when told of the request by Benson and Hedges to stage an annual chamber music festival at Aldeburgh, said: "How can we not accept an offer to bring such great musicians to the Maltings?"

Yours faithfully,
JACOB de VRIES,
5 Dryden Street,
Covent Garden, WC2.
March 13.

Bronze Age finds at Dover

From the Chief Archaeologist of the National Maritime Museum

Sir, Ronald Faux's timely article on the underwater site in Dover harbour (March 15) rightly draws attention to the importance of this Bronze Age excavation. During five seasons' work, 269 bronze objects have been recovered from the site of a possible boat wreck of c1100 BC.

The site is important not only because it contained the largest Middle Bronze Age assemblage known in Britain or in British waters, but also because of the nature of these finds. Most of the bronzes, including tools, weapons and fragments of bracelets, appear to have originated in eastern France and Brittany. Some of the items recovered are waste from bronze casting and others had been deliberately cut or broken. Such an assemblage strongly suggests a cargo of scrap bronze in transit from France to Britain rather than "loot", as stated in Mr Faux's article.

The aims of the forthcoming season of work, will be financed by the National Maritime Museum. Answers to questions about the type and extent of the site should enable the National Maritime Museum and the British Museum to determine what work should be undertaken in subsequent seasons.

Bronze Age plank boats have been excavated from estuary sites in Humberside at Brigg and North Ferriby, but the environmental conditions there were more favourable than at Dover to the preservation of wooden and other organic remains. Further investigation of the Dover site should provide more information crucial to our understanding of cross-Channel trade in the Bronze Age.

Yours faithfully,
SEAN McGRAIL,
National Maritime Museum,
SE10.
March 17.

Up front

From Mr Geoffrey Ashton

Sir, Whilst you are right to draw attention to the delightful Playhouse, Charing Cross (Diary, March 12) and the exciting possibility of its return to the live theatre fold, it is perhaps over hasty to describe its curving curtain wall as the fourth oldest theatre facade in London. Apart from the other, albeit less attractive, frontages of the 1870s and 1880s one great and historic theatre has been omitted: the Lyceum.

The Lyceum portico was built by Samuel Beazley in 1834. However, the auditorium behind, and the stage on which Sir Henry Irving performed for thirty years, were replaced in 1904 by Bertie Crewe's flamboyant interior. It is a large and practical theatre; the seating capacity could be greater even than Drury Lane, and the riotous decoration and magnificently baroque plasterwork make it one of the most attractive and atmospheric in London.

Perhaps, following the example of the Playhouse, the Lyceum, London's fourth most historic theatre, could be shepherded back to its rightful place as a home for live drama.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY ASHTON, Librarian,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.
March 12.

Countryside cooperation

From Mr Malcolm MacEwen

Sir, Mr Hew Watt (March 17) has been misled by your report of the national parks conference (March 9). The brush between myself and a senior official of the Ministry of Agriculture is evidence not, as your correspondent suggested, of a "gulf" between farmers and conservationists but of mounting criticism of the ministry.

The ministry's policies for hill and upland farming, and in particular its refusal to apply the EEC less favoured area directive to the social and environmental purposes for which it was designed, are injuring not only the landscape and the conservation interest in national parks but also the wellbeing of many hill and upland farmers.

The tragedy of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, in which Mr Watt has so much confidence, is that it missed the chance to give agricultural policies the broad social and environmental objectives they so badly need.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MacEWEN,
Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning,
University College London,
Wates House,
22 Gordon Street, WC1.
March 20.

Optical illusion

From Mr John le Carré

Sir, Like others of your readers, apparently, I had always taken it for granted until today that *Private Eye* was edited from a brothel (report, March 18). I am appalled to think what sort of propositions may not have been made to the honest salespersons in the establishment below (described in the report as a sex shop), and I trust that the authorities will take all necessary steps to prevent the corruption of sex shops by an element of society which Soho has until now successfully kept at arm's length.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LE CARRE,
c/o Farquharson's,
Bell House,
Bell Yard, WC2,
March 18.

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Alexandra, as vice-president of the British Red Cross Society, will be present at a meeting of the society's council at 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, on April 6.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Samaritans, will attend a reception at the deanery, Westminster Abbey, on April 27.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir John Pennycuick will be held at the Temple Church at 4.45 pm today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr E. C. S. Macpherson and the Hon L. A. Baring

The engagement is announced between Ewen, eldest son of the late G. P. S. Macpherson, and of Mrs G. P. S. Macpherson of The Old Rectory, Aston Sandford, Buckinghamshire, and Laura, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Northbrook, of East Stratton House, East Stratton, Hampshire.

Mr I. M. C. Brown and Miss S. J. Moore

The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Dr and Mrs K. A. C. Brown, of East Molesey, Surrey, and Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Moore, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

Captain H. A. R. Hancock, R Signals, and Miss S. B. Mc Cann

The engagement is announced between Hugh, only son of Major-General and Mrs M. S. Hancock, and Susie, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs D. G. Mc Cann.

Mr C. O'Brien and Miss V. Rouse

The engagement is announced between Conor, only son of Mr and Mrs Murrough O'Brien, of Connaught Square, London W2, and Vivian, younger daughter of Colonel Adrian Rouse, of Pembroke Square, London W8, and Mrs F. H. Scobie, of Great Shefford, Berkshire.

Dr M. A. Price and Miss S. A. Campbell

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs T. E. Price, of Edwalton, Nottinghamshire, and Shona, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. N. Campbell, of Tallerton, Nottinghamshire.

Mr P. D. Strawbridge and Miss D. A. Beton

The engagement is announced between Peter David, youngest son of Dr and Mrs David J. Strawbridge, of Compton Abbas, Shaftesbury, Dorset, and Deirdre Ann, only daughter or Mr and Mrs Dennis R. Beton, of Chelsea.

Mr D. J. Vincent and Miss C. J. Wass

The engagement is announced between David James, son of Mr and Mrs John Vicent, of Merry Moles, Primrose Hill, East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Wass, of The Old Mill, Halstock, Yeovil, Somerset.

Mr D. J. Butchart and Miss S. E. Smith

The engagement is announced beween David, elder son of Mr J. D. Butchart, of Perth, and Mrs A. M. Butchart of Kinnesswood, and Susie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Smith, of Grimsby.

Marriages

Mr J. H. Judd and Lady Zinnia Pollock

The marriage has taken place in London between Mr Jamie Judd and Lady Zinnia Pollock, widow of Mr John Pollock.

The Hon J. A. Boyd and Miss A. M. Constantine

The marriage took place on Saturday in New York, United States, of the Hon Jonathan Boyd, elder son of Denise Lady Kilmarnock, of 28 Eaton Terrace, London, SW1, and the late Lord Kilmarnock, and Miss Annette Constantine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Joe Constantine, of 3 Cottesmore Gardens, London, W8.

Mr J. J. T. McGaw and Miss A. J. G. Lynch

The marriage took place on March 20 at the Church of St Botolph without Bishopsgate between Mr John McGaw, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs McGaw, of St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, and Miss Amanda Lynch, daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Lynch, of Lansdowne Rise, London, W11. Canon Edwyn Young officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Tanner.

A reception was held at Armoury House.

Mr W. L. Roxburgh and Mrs C. E. Willis

The marriage took place in London on March 19, 1982, between Mr William Roxburgh and Mrs Caroline Willis.

Colonel M. K. Trofaier and Miss M. P. Jones

The marriage took place on Monday, February 22, at St James's Church, Spanish Place, between Colonel Maximilian Karl Trofaier, of the Austrian Embassy, London, and Miss Maria Patricia Jones, of Cambridge Square, London, W2. Mgr Frederick Miles, Mgr George Tomlinson and Pater Felix Leushacker officiated. Father James Pink, Chaplain to Holloway Prison, was in the sanctuary.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk taffeta and a veil of dentelle de Calais held in place by a headdress of diamonds and pearls. She carried an eighteenth-century ivory fan and a bouquet of white roses, orchids and jasmin. Morgan Heaton-Armstrong, Emma, Laura and Sarah Gradey, Charlotte Crozier, Sarah and Sophie Englefield and Alexandra and Roland Trofaier attended her. Captain Taddäus von Gebert was best man.

A reception was held at the Naval and Military Club.

Dinners

Inter-Parliamentary Union

Mr John Page, MP, chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a dinner held at the Athenaeum Hotel yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Algeria, led by Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mrs Stafford Northcote

The High Sheriff of Staffordshire and Mrs Stafford Northcote gave a dinner in honour of the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio at Bishton Hall, Stafford, on Saturday. The Bishop of Lichfield and Mrs Skelton, the Right Rev Francis Thomas, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Birmingham, Lord and Lady Stafford, the Hon Sir Hugh Fraser, MP, and Pamela Lady Wolseley were among others present.

Birthdays today





M Marcel Marceau, the mime, who is 59.

Lord Alport, 70; Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, 63; the Right Rev Dr E. B. Henderson, 72; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, 79; Dr H. Kay, 63; Sir William Lindsay, 75; Mr Andrew Lloyd Webber, 34; Lady (Frederick) Ogilvie, 82; Mr L. O. Pindling, 52; Mr Paul Rogers, 65; Mr Stephen Sondheim, 52; Lord Stokes, 68; Mr Leslie Thomas, 51.

Royal College of Surgeons of England

It was announced at an ordinary Meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England with the president, Sir Alan Parks, in the chair, that the following surgeons have accepted election to the honorary fellowship of the college:

Everett Koop, paediatric surgeon, formerly of Philadelphia, and Surgeon-General, United States,; Constantinos Tountas, professor of surgery, University of Athens.

Hallett Prizes were awarded to Dr C. A. East, of Charing Cross Hospital, Dr J. S. Gani, of Sheffield University, Dr N. J. M. London, of Birmingham University, Dr M. D. Stringer, of Guy's Hospital, and Dr A. O. M. El Naggar, of Ain Shams University, Cairo.

WRAC commissions

The following officers have completed a WRAC officer training course at the Women's Royal Army Corps College, Camberley:

Susan Abbott, Kim Austin, Helen Booth, Sharon Bryan (Trinidad and Tobago), Therese Crook, Penelope Crosse, Lesley Davis, Adlyne Edwards (Trinidad and Tobago), Patricia Fincham, Selina Hatborell, Suzanne Kirkham, Monica Mackeeg, Susan Mawby, Linda Patrick, Gillian Perks, Anne Phillips, Christine Ronan, Julie Simons, Julia Spence, Ruth Watson.

Why Free Church leaders choose obscurity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland are expected to dress in distinctive, old-fashioned garb and are allowed to call themselves the Right Reverend. But as soon as they have served their year in office they are returned to the ranks "because of the Scottish distaste for prelacy", as Professor Thomas Torrance once put it in his own year as Moderator.

The same distaste applies in the English noncomformist tradition, where the Free Churches also elect their head man (or occasionally, woman) for a year at a time. Not surprisingly, very few moderators, presidents, or chairmen ever become household names even in God-fearing households. The best known Free churchmen in Britain, apart from rare cases like Lord Soper, tend to be the ecclesiastical executives, general secretaries or secretary generals.

So when Cardinal Basil Hume addresses the Free Church Federal Council in Newcastle on Wednesday he will be far and away the most famous man in the room, even if the combined strength of nonconformity in England is rather in excess of the Roman Catholic population. In the age of mass communication, prelacy wins hands down.

The more prelatial the prelate, the bigger the story; and it is apt that the cardinal's subject will be the visit of Pope John Paul II, the ultimate prelate, who can command more column inches in a day than the Free Church Federal Council has achieved in its entire 86 years.

Prelacy is not only about fame but also about power, a further reason for the distaste of dissenters, no doubt, but a man whose statements of opinion are likely to be translated into policy and subsequently into action is bound to steal the spotlight of public attention from one who can only exhort, and who will next year be back in the audience, exhorted by his successor.

Such factors as these explain the relative obscurity of a body like the Free Church Federal Council, and may extend to cover the general condition of the English Free Church scene. Prelacy gives a church a high media profile, a sense of participating in the visible flow of public affairs, for well known names get their sayings reported: committees and chairmen do not.

An interesting proposition from the work of the Anglican-Roman International Commission, in connexion with the papacy and also with the ordained ministry in general, is that forms and structures of ministry and of authority in the church have developed in response to historical circumstances, providentially, and were not handed down from on high at the beginning except in the loosest sense.

Canon Law was not dictated by the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, nor is the traditional episcopal pattern of bishop, priest and deacon necessarily inflexible. The Free churches, in rejecting such a pattern at their inception, stated as much.

But in that event one current historical circumstance that it would be legitimate for them to accommodate is the pervasiveness of the mass media as a fundamental determinant of the shape of modern culture. In that environment the medium is at least a basic part of the message, a fact with which Christian philosophers ought not to be too unhappy. "The Word" was medium and message par excellence.

The great preachers of the English dissenting tradition were scrupulous in pursuit of their own holiness of life, lest they be flawed preachers.

It was taken for granted, however, that the preacher was not a stranger, an unknown voice. He knew his flock and they knew him. Even if he was an itinerant revivalist, his reputation would have gone before him. In the age of the mass media the flock is the whole people.

In England they know the names, Hume, Runcie, John Paul II, Graham, even Paisley, and have had time to form a judgment, to allocate an appropriate amount of respect, or lack of it. But the Free churches, for fear of prelacy, have refused that intimacy to the public, and chosen to remain in obscurity.

The philosophy of public relations not being among the chief concerns of theologians, the debate about bishops in the Methodist and United Reformed churches in the context of the covenant for unity has not even touched that dimension

On the contrary, the Free churches sometimes utter jealous, grumpy noises when the Cardinal Humes of this world receive most of the attention, and they almost none. If they had bishops, they would have personalities visible from a distance.

Pope says Mass for China

From John Earle
Rome, March 21

Pope John Paul celebrated in St Peter's yesterday a two-hour Mass for Christians in China, which was seen as part of moves to restore, after 33 years, direct contacts with the Chinese Roman Catholic community.

The Mass, attended by 15 cardinals and about 300 Chinese living abroad, but no representative from the Taiwan Embassy, was transmitted by Vatican Radio to Asia. In an address, the Pope asked the Roman Catholic communities in the world to pray that the faithful in China, tried by their experiences and sufferings, "may live their faith, remaining in the Catholic unity of the holy church".

Chants were sung and prayers were said, in Chinese and other languages, appealing for the church in China to rest in communion with the universal church of Christ. Gifts were borne to the altar of flowers, fruit, incence, a jade peacock and a wooden statuette of a fisherman, representing St Peter. Those symbols according to Vatican officials, were chosen because of a desire for reconciliation and love, avoiding any motive for controversy.

In 1949 Roman Catholics in China numbered 3,274,000. Pope John Paul has made several attempts to reestablish contact, but has always been rebuffed by the so called "patriotic Catholics", who last year rejected his nimination of an archbishop for Canton.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev B Skelton, Curate of St John the Baptist and part-time Chaplain at the Freeman Hospital, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of Cresswell and Lynemouth, Northumberland, same diocese.

The Ven G F Temple, Archdeacon of Bodmin, diocese of Truro, to be also Vicar of Saltash, same diocese.

The Rev G J Travers, Vicar of St Laurence, Barkingside, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Waltham Abbey with Upshire, same diocese.

The Rev G J Williams, Vicar of Dormanstown, diocese of York, to be Priest-in-Charge of the Conventional District of St Mark's, Stockton, diocese of Durham.

The Rev R A Willis, Rector of Tisbury team ministry, diocese of Salisbury, to be also Rural Dean of Chalke, same diocese.

The Rev J Wixon, Vicar of St James, Chorley, Lancashire, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of Emmanuel, Preston, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

The Very Rev H Frankham, Provost of Southwark, diocese of Southwark to retire in October.

Canon C C D Bennett, Vicar of Wellesbourne and Rector of Walton D'Eivile, diocese of Coventry, to retire on July 31.

The Ven G G Finch, Archdeacon of Basingstoke, diocese of Winchester to resign.

The Very Rev R W Pope, Dean of the Cathedral Church, Holy Trinity, Gibraltar, diocese in Europe, to retire at Easter.

The Rev W G E Porter, Vicar of Brinsley with Underwood, diocese of Southwell, to resign on May 31.

Canon K R S Rintoul, Vicar in the Bridport team ministry, Rural Dean of Lyme Bay and non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on July 31.

Other appointments

The Rev W H Thackray, Team Vicar of St Leonard's, Newark, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar Choral of Southwell Minster, same diocese.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr A. O. Russell Vick, QC, to be a circuit judge assigned to the South Eastern Circuit.

John Manning

A pair of flamingos, which are about to find a new home today when Christie'South Kensington put up for auction 32 ornitheological cases from the Hart/Hall collection, which is being sold by Stowe School.

Passion and deceit among the animals

By Tony Samstag

An ingenious scheme to inject a little drama into the worthy cause of conservation has come up trumps. The World Wildlife Fund's play-writing competition, announced late last year, has drawn no fewer than 138 entries, including six musicals, several complete with tape cassettes on which assortments of birds, beasts and human beings whistle, hum and thump through the score.

Winners of prizes for the most imaginative and original plays on conservation and the environment are to be announced towards the end of the month. At least two of the winning plays are to be produced by the Young Vic, and a number may be published.

The plays, submitted under pseudonyms, have come from Hongkong, the United States and Ireland, as well as Britain. The titles alone are evocative. Among the front-runners are *The Last of the Lollops*, *Giant Slurp's Dilemma*, *Sssssnakes*, *Noag's Mountain* and Nice Girls, Dirty Rats.

The latter, a usical in the Rice-Webber mould, tells the story of an inner-city conflict between conservationists (the Nice Girls) and pollutrs (Dirty Rats). The children of the leaders of the two groups fall in love, of course.

The readers' notes observe, among other things, that *Nice Girls* may not be the easiest of productions to stage because ofthe taxis, buses and Underground trains that loom almost as large as the characters.

Sssnakes is described by the readers, intriguingly, as a tale of "passion and deceit among the snake traders" in the American desert;

The judges have been pleasantly surprised at the high quality of the entries —fewer than 50 have been bad enough to reject out of hand—although unimpressed by the predictability of several broad categories of plot devices: animals acting like humans (and vice versa), the aftermath of nuclear Armageddon, nature in the suburban back garden, sermonizing birds.

There has been an unexpected preoccupation with urban problems, however, including one play about rioting in Brixton, which, it is fervently hoped, is not prophetic of the summer.

Latest wills

Mr Kenneth William George Broackes Howell, of Tunbridge Wells, a Lloyd's underwriter, left estate valued at £1,344,499 net. Among many charitable bequests he left £20,000 to the Rusthall Lodge Housing Association, Tunbridge Wells.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid);

Albery, Lady, Stoke Abbott, Dorset, widow of Sir Bronson Albery £42,996
Harman, Mr Leonard Denis, of East Finchley, London .. £202,4950
Harris, Dr Kenneth Edwin, of Worthing £342,590
Hey, Colonel Walter Lancaster, of Wetherby £383,035
Pryor, Mrs Elsie, of Newmarket £348,359

Royal engagements

The following engagements for the end of May have been announced by Buckingham Palace:

22. Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips attend final of Football Association Challenge Cup competition at Wembley Stadium. The Prince of Wales, as president, attends annual reunion of the HMS Kelly Association on board HMS President, Kings Reach.

26. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opens Kielder Reservoir. The Prince of Wales, as president, attends annual general meeting of the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire. The Prince of Wales attends dinner in connexion with "Education for Industrial Society" at Robert Hyde House, Bryanston Square.

27. The Duke of Edinburgh, as honorary life member of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, presents association's Prince Philip Award at Buckingham Palace. The Queen attends Order of the Bath service in Westminster Abbey. The Prince of Wales also attends. The Duke attends British Property Federation's annual luncheon at Hilton hotel. Princess Anne attends livery dinner of Loriners' Company at Mansion House. The Queen attends garden party at Caterham given by 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards. The Duke, as honorary fellow of Institution of Civil Engineers, attends reception of Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress to receive a replica of "Berlin Bell" at Institution of Civil Engineers.

28. The Queen receives Pope John Paul II. The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, presents new colours to 15th (Scottish Volunteer) Battalion at Redford Barracks, Edinburgh.

31. Princess Anne attends open day to celebrate silver jubilee of PHAB at Wilton House, Wiltshire.

British tourists are enticed to London

by Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A £120,000 project to attract British tourists to London instead of to package holidays to the Continent is launched today. Its main aim is to encourage people to come to West End theatres. Visitors are offered special deals, which include rail fare, hotel accommodation and theatre tickets.

The venture is organized by the London Tourist Board (LTB), in conjunction with the Society of West End Theatre (SWET), British Rail, London Transport, Grand Metropolitan Hotels and American Express. To start the promotion an exhibition train will leave Marylebone station today, heading over the next two weeks for 13 cities in Britain, including Glasgow, Edinburgh and Cardiff, promoting the theme, "London is entertainment".

Mrs Mary Baker, chairman of the London Tourist Board, said "We ought to be able to make it as easy to book a holiday in London as for a package to the Costa Brava, and it ought to be as much fun."

A recent survey showed that 45 per cent of foreign visitors to London intend to go to the theatre during their stay, and the board believes there is no reason why that proportion should not apply to British visitors. LTB estimates that last year there were 12.5 million domestic visitors to London, spending £440m, compared with 7.4 million overseas visitors who spent £1,750m.

By coincidence, London's fringe theatres are to open their first combined box office today at the Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly, Circus, reflecting the increase in the fringe.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

The slow lane of the M4 between exits 7 and 9 is temporarily closed to allow practice sessions by the British Olympic long-distance roller-skating team.

Drivers proceeding east on the M2 towards Dover are asked not to use the hard shoulder between Chatham and Sittingbourne, as it is under cultivation by the police for mushrooms.

The roadworks which have been on the M1 near Newport Pagnell since 1973 have now been removed after being purchased by Sir Roy Strong for his new exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, "Up the M1".

Fierce crosswinds may be expected between juggernauts 21 and 22 on the M6 in Cumbria.

A new half-mile stretch of the A12 (M) is to be opened tomorrow by the Under-Secretary of State for Motorways and closed for repairs again on Thursday.

Telephones along the M4 in Wales are temporarily out of action during conversion for Welsh-speaking use only; postboxes will continue to take letters in both languages.

Drivers planning to go to Manchester via the M1 and M56 are advised instead to take the M18 to York and then drive on to Scarborough or, indeed, to go to Edinburgh by train for a few days.

The food poisoning which reduced traffic to a crawl on the M3 on Saturday has now cleared and conditions are bach to normal.

Experts have confirmed the reported discovery of oil along the M8, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, but it should be swept away by next weekend.

Parts of the M1 near Northampton were under water yesterday after a big brewery lorry had shed its load.

The *Old Spoon* motorway service area will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday as it is being hired out for a private function (the national space invaders and pinball machine championships.).

The building of a direct motorway link between Oxford and Cambridge has again been postponed indefinitely.

The National Motorway Gardens of Britain, which are situated on the banks of the M40 in the Chilterns, are now open to the public. They can be reached by leaving the M4 at Maidenhead and travelling cross-country via pretty lanes and muddy tracks (see pretty lanes and muddy tracks news in tomorrow's paper.

Among there activities banned on motorways, with effect from this week, are hang-gliding, powered roller-skating, and the playing of musical instruments for gain, soliciting and canvassing for the Social Democrats. Frisbee-throwing from one side of the motorway to the other is being allowed for a trial period.

The annual reunion of owners of repair garages along British motorways will take place this weekend in Honolulu and end sometime in April.

This year's production by the Motorway Staff Amateur Dramatic Society is a musical version of Jack Kerouac's *On the Road*. It opens on Saturday at Watford Gap, before going on to Newport Pagnell and all other service areas, and then a summer season in France.

The Arts Council is withdrawing its £10,000 grant for the maintenance of historical political graffiti on motorway bridges. "If rude comments on the three-day week have survived until now," an Arts Council spokesman said, "they are going to last a lot longer without our help."

The controversial decision of the Government to hive off motorways to private ownership will be tested on Friday, with the public auctioning of the A41(M). Viewing is on Thursday, unless it is closed for repairs.

Canoes in troubled waters

By John Young

The Sports Council is consulting the Country Landowners Association and recreational interests on how conflict between anglers and canoeists can be prevented. Problems have arisen because of the attraction for canoeists of stretches of river where there are no general navigational rights, and which are often not navigable by other craft.

It is those stretches, fast flowing and rocky, which are likely to provide the most outstanding fishing.

Anglers who have paid large sums for the privilege of fishing there are finding their sport ruined by the passage of canoes, whose disruptive effect on fish can last for more than half an hour.

Suggestions have been made that canoeists should be licensed, although it is not clear how a system would be enforced and by whom. There is also an aversion to introducing rules and regulations where it is possible to rely on courtesy and common sense.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: F A Collins to TAMAR in cmd and as Capt-in-Charge Hongkong and CP Hongkong, June 25; D Penreath to be Director RN Staff Coll, July 29.

COMMANDERS: R J Bradshaw to Neptune for duty with CSST, August 30; D M A Howard to MERCURY as OIC SCU, September 7; O D Somerville-Jones to MERCURY as OIC URTS, September 14; B J Smith to staff of FONAC, December 7; M G Jones to RENOWN (Stbd) in cmd, September 7, P J L Kelly to FAWN in cmd, July 6; M R Nutt to duty with MOD (Central Staffs), March 9; J M Dobson for staff duties in SHAPE, August 9.

SURGEON COMMANDER: R S Hambly to Cochrane as SDS, June 17.

Retirements:

COMMANDER: I E Johnston, May 17.
SURGEON COMMANDER: A C Buck, May 6.

ROYAL MARINES

COLONEL: T Secombe to IMS Brussels, August 16.

MAJORS: E D Watson to RM Deal as Barracks Comdt and Dep Comdt RMSM, January 20, 1983; J D L Holdaway to Hermes as AOO, September 29; G F Smart to CTCRM as OC CTW, August 15.

The Army

BRIGADIER: H G Brown to HQ UKLF as ACOS G1/G4 ...

COLONELS: M B T Hennessy to CMH Aldershot as Matron/ADANS SE & SW Dists, March 22; D J Milton to MOD as AD of (Ops), March 26; J R Robinson to CDE(PE)(AE) as Col(W) SMO, March 26; The Hon NCL Vivian to CS(Army) as Col Project Offr, March 22.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: R J Bennett RAPC to CPO Hongkong as CO, March 26; I Graham R SIGNALS to SHAPE as SO1, March 24; D M P Lowe RA to Staff Coll as SO(DS), March 22; A H Millington REME to Log Exec (Army) as SO1, March 22.

Retirement

BRIGADIER: T W Tilbrook (late QRIH), March 27.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORE (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHAL): L A Jones to RAF Strike Command as Senior Air Staff Officer, March 27.

GROUP CAPTAIN: R F Brown to Princess Mary's RAF Hospital, Halton, as Director of Royal Air Force Surgery.

WING COMMANDER: D C Reader to RAF IAM Farnborough as SMO, March 26; M P Crotty to MOD as SPol 19P(RAF), March 22; A J Bentley to RAF Sealand as OC E&I Wg, March 22; D R West to HQ 38 Gp as Gp Elec Eng, March 22; R J Lockett to MOD as SES(RAF), March 22; B L Wood to HQ AFNORTH as SO Plans, March 22; M A Molloy to Belize as Air Cdr, March 22.

SQUADRON LEADER (ACTING WING COMMANDER): J R Jenkins to HQ 11 Group as Wg Cdr GE, March 25; P T ... C as AMP's Pers ... 22.

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Parliament this week

Commons, Today (2.30): Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Proceedings on Agricultural Training Board Bill and Industrial Training Bill.

Tomorrow (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, completion of remaining stages. Motions on Social Security Class 1 Contributions Order and on State Scheme Premiums Order.

Wednesday (2.30): Civil Jurisdiction and Judgment Bill, second reading. Debate on CAP price proposals for 1982-83. Thursday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on law and order. Friday (9.30): Private member's motion on combating juvenile crime.

Select committees. Today: Public accounts. Subject: Financial control and accountability in the National Health Service. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security; Mr A. L. Rennie, Scottish Home and Health Dept; Mr T. P. Hughes, Welsh Office. (4.45).

Tomorrow: Environment. Subject: Enquiry into methods of financing local government in the context of Government's green paper. Witnesses: Association of County Councils and Professor C. Foster. (4.0).

Social services. Subject: University Grants Committee cuts and medical services. Witnesses: Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science and Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of State for Health. (5.30).

Wednesday: Industry and trade. Subject: The Post Office. Witnesses: Post Office Unions committee; private sectors competitors: (i) Association of International Air Couriers. (ii) Securicor.

Scottish affairs. Subject: Rural road passenger transport and ferries. Witnesses: Mr Malcom Rifkind, Under-Secretary for Scotland and officials of the Scottish Development Dept. (10.30)

Welsh affairs. Subject: Scrutiny of Welsh Office departments. Witnesses: Welsh Office health and social work group. (10.30).

Education, science and arts. Subject: Biotechnology Witnesses: The Royal Society (11).

Public accounts. subject: Working practices in the health service. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security: Mr A L Rennie, Scottish Home and Health Dept: Mr T P Hughes, Welsh Office (4).

Employment. Subject: Commission for Racial Equality's draft code of practice for the elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of equality of opportunity in employment. Witness: Mr David Lane, chairman, Commission for Racial Equality (4.15).

Social services. Subject: Age of retirement. Witnesses: Department of Health and Social Security and Government Actuary (4.15).

Treasury and Civil Service Committee. Subject: The 1982 Budget and the Government's Expenditure Plans 1982-83 to 1984-85. Witnesses: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (4.30).

Lords. Today (2.30): Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill, second reading and remaining stages. Travel Concessions (London) Bill, report. Coal Industry Bill, second reading. Taking of Hostages Bill, third reading. Wages Councils (Abolition) Bill, second reading.

Tomorrow (2.30): Canada Bill, committee. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order.

Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the increase in crime.

Thursday (3): Canada Bill and Travel Concessions (London) Bill, third readings. Dissemination of Pornography Bill, second reading. Salmon Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Bill, report.

Select committees. Tomorrow: EEC subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence from the Department of the Environment and other departments on noise pollution. (10.45)

Thursday: EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence for Rio Tinto-Zinc on raw materials. (11)

Progress of legislation

Commons. Mar 15: Finance Bill read a first time. Mar 16: Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill read a second time and passed the remaining stages. Mar 17: Coal Mining Subsidence (Fair Compensation) Bill read a first time. Mar 18: Cumbria Bill read a second time. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill considered on report and adjourned.

Lords. Mar 15: County of Lancashire Bill read a second time. Travel Concessions (London) Bill passed the committee stage. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Civil Aviation (Amendment) (No 2) Bill read a second time. Mar 16: Broadcasting Finance Bill read a first time. Saint Thomas' Burial Ground (Southwark) Bill read a second time. Legal Aid Bill and Salmon Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Bill passed the committee stage. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill read the third time and passed. Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill completed the committee stage. Mar 17: Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill read a first time. Mar 18: Canada Bill read a second time.

OBITUARY

MISS MARJORIE POLLARD

Influential figure in hockey

Miss Marjorie Pollard, OBE, who died yesterday at the age of 81, was a great sportswoman of prewar years.

She was the England women's cricket captain, and played tennis and golf at county standard, but was perhaps best known for her prowess at hockey over a long period. She played for England from 1921 to 1928 and from 1931 to 1933. In 1927 she scored all 13 goals against Wales, all five against Scotland, all eight against Germany and seven of the eight against Ireland. Her fame was worldwide.

In 1921 she paid her hockey club's subscription to the county association in order that she could attend county trials and she was selected for England the same year. She was the headmistress of a small infants school and in the log book on a number of occasions is written: "School closed, headteacher playing hockey for England".

It was Miss Pollard with the late Sir Godfrey Russell Vick who brought women's hockey to Wembley Stadium and she edited *Hockey Field*, the only women's hockey magazine in the British Isles, from 1945 to 1970. Well known as a sports journalist, she also wrote for *The Morning Post*, *The Times*, *The Observer* and *The Guardian*.

She was a former acting president of the All England Women's Hockey Association and a former president of the Midland Women's Hockey Association for a great many years.

She also took a leading part in local government in her area and was also a JP. She was appointed OBE in 1965 for her work for sport and local government.

By way of relaxation she had a pedigree herd of Jacob sheep.

CAPTAIN SIR PHILIP ROSE

Captain Sir Philip Rose, Bt, died on March 14 at the age of 78. He was born on March 16, 1903, the son of Captain Philip Vivian Rose, who died in 1917 of wounds received in action, and educated at Harrow. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father Sir Philip Rose, second baronet in 1919. He saw military service in the Second World War.

He married in 1927 Joan, younger daughter of Dr Martin Richardson. They had one son, who was killed in an aircraft accident in 1943, and two daughters. He is succeeded by his cousin, Mr David Lancaster Rose.

MR REGINALD KILBEY

Mr Reginald Kilbey, the cellist, who died on March 14 in an Uxbridge Hospital, will be remembered by many as one of the Max Jaffa trio, consisting of Max Jaffa, violinist, Jack Byfield, who played the piano and Kilbey. Earlier he played with the group led by the violinist Albert Sandler whose many broadcasts from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne were immensely popular. Sandler died in 1948.

MR D. N. HINCKLEY

Mr Douglas Neville Hinckley, joint chief executive of the Hinckley group of companies of Beauchief, Sheffield, died on March 2, at the age of 48, from injuries sustained as a result of an accident.

Hinckley, an internationally known figure in the refractories industry, was born in Sheffield, educated at Birkdale and the Leys School, Cambridge, and was commissioned into the Royal Artillery during national service.

He was a director of Brown, Shipley and Co Ltd, was an active member of the Conservative Party in South Yorkshire, and stood as a candidate in the Rotherham by-election of 1976 and the general election of 1979.

A joint master of the Meynell and South Staffordshire Hunt, he was a keen shot and field sportsman.

He had for many years been a member of the Institute of Directors, an associate member of the Institute of British Foundrymen and a council member of the Refractories Association of Great Britain.

LT-GEN ROMAN SAVOCHKIN

Lieutenant General Roman Savochkin, chief of headquarters and deputy commander of Soviet forces in the Leningrad military district, Has died at the age of 51, the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star* reported.

Savochkin joined the army in 1949 when he enrolled in a provincial military academy. Upon graduation he took command of a tank battalion. In 1979 he passed out from the Soviet armed forces general headquarters military academy and became deputy commander of the Leningrad forces a year ago.

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BUSINESS NEWS

Fed slows M1

US MONEY SUPPLY (M1)

$000m | 450 | 440 | JAN | FEB | MAR

United States money supply (M1) fell fractionally last week to $448,400m (£250,500m) from $448,800m the previous week. After an alarming bulge in growth earlier this year, the Federal Reserve Board appears to have kept M1 under better control recently, although it is still well above this year's target range of 2½ to 5½ per cent. Analysts fear a rapid, if temporary, increase in M1, in April, accompanied by higher interest rates because of payment of tax rebates.

Pressure on the TSBs

Moves are believed to be afoot to bring together the 16 regional Trustee Savings Banks under a single holding company as part of plans to bring the TSBs into the private sector. At present the TSBs comprising 16 unincorporated societies with a central board set up by statute, are controlled by the Treasury and are exempt under the 1979 Banking Act. According to *Retail Banker International* there is pressure on the TSBs to agree on a new structure prior to legislation needed for a move to *full banking status.*

Survey of taxation

The effects of the tax and social security systems on the incentive to work and the creation of the so-called poverty trap is to be examined by a sub-committee of the influential all-party Select Committee of MPs on the Treasury and Civil Service. The sub-committee, to be headed by Labour MP Mr. Micheal Meacher, has appointed as specialist advisers *Professor* A. B. Atkinson of the London School of Economics, and Mr John Kay, research director at the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

● Multi-channel cable television is backed by a report out today from the Cabinet Information Technology Advisory Panel.

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Lloyd's Bill Changes

The Lloyd's Bill is due to come before the House of Lords for its second reading on April 1. The Bill, a private measure to give Lloyd's more flexibility in disciplining members found guilty of insurance abuses, is believed to have attracted six amendments.

●China is to build 100 factories for mixed light industries in the Shekou industrial zone before 1985 and develop A Deepwater Bay in Chiwan as a supply base for oil exploration in the South China Sea. Investment from Hongkong is being sought.

THE WEEK AHEAD

All eyes on Eage Star

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.7 rose 5.9
FT Gilts 68.45 rose 0.15
FT All Share 323.16 up 3.92
Bargains 18,408

Insurance shares are in the spotlight this week with final results due on Wednesday from Prudential, and from broker **Willis Faber** on *Thursday*.

But *most* attention is likely to focus on the composite sector where Eagle Star may accompany Wednesday's finals with comments on the likely intentions of **Allianz Versicherung** which *holds a 28 per cent stake*.

The share price has remained buoyant on the assumption that the German group would make a further bid when its 12 month Takeover Code cooling-off period expires in June.

Talks are believed to have taken place between the two sides since the previous bid lapsed, and there were even reports that a suitor in the United States was being sought as a preferable alternative.

One other possibility would be to dilute the Allianz stake by issuing some of the 43 million shares authorized but unissued, *which could cut the Allianz stake* to little over 20 per cent.

At the half-way stage pretax profits exceeded market expectations, jumping from £29.5m to £38.5m pretax and despite continued weakness of motor premiums and the effects of the severe winter weather on the second half, analysts expect to see taxable profits up from *£65.9m to about £73m in the* year to December.

In the insurance broking sector, Willis Faber's high rating is expected to be justified with a comfortable advance in pretax profits from £19.4m to about £24m-£25m after the 17.2 per cent half-time increase.

Being more of a pure broker than most others in the sector, Willis Faber will be a prime beneficiary from any pick up in underwriting business where higher premiums mean higher commissions. Sterling's weakness will also give currency gains on the third of the group's brokerage originating in the United States and Canada.

There was a *useful* 11.3 per cent increase in profits from associates at the half year, and the most prominent single stake was the group's 22 per cent owned merchant bank **Morgan Grenfell**.

The man from the Prudential knocks on more doors than any other life insurance group so with more than one quarter of the industrial branch business and the depressed state of the general insurance market, this has helped boost the proportion of income from life policies from more than 40 per cent in 1978 to 70 per cent last year.

Prudential Corporation is also the most diverse in the sector with considerable business overseas and a presence in the international reinsurance market through its **Mercantile and General** subsidiary. But in the last *year its market, and overseas* earnings from Australia and Canada are likely to show a poor performance.

Net profits should be up from £42.5m to about £46.5m, with the improvement continuing in the current year and 1983.

Gareth David

DIARY

Today: Gross domestic product (fourth quarter provisional).
Tomorrow: Institute of Directors' annual convention Royal Albert Hall, London. Unemployment figures and unfilled vacancies (March provisional).
Wednesday: Education, Science and Arts Committee on biotechnology. Phillips and Drew international investment conference. Construction new orders (January); new vehicle registrations (February).
Thursday: Industry and Trade Select *Committee hearing on the* Post Office. Energy trends; central government borrowing requirement (fourth quarter); United Kingdom banking sector statistics (fourth quarter); money stocks (fourth quarter).
Friday: Engineering sales and orders (December); car and commercial vehicle production (February finals).

ECONOMIC VIEW

Today sees the publication of the income and expenditure measures of gross domestic product for the *final* quarter of 1981, with the first indication of what happened to company profits. The output measure of GDP published last month showed a ½ per cent rise between the third and forth quarters.

Unemployment figures for March are released tomorrow. The number of jobless usually shows a fall in March as more school leavers find jobs and better weather means extra jobs in outside occupations. So the "headline" total may fall from its February level of 3.045 million. *The underlying trend, though will* still be upward.

On Thursday the Bank of England will reveal its assessment of the state of the British economy in its quarterly bulletin. Analysts will be trying to read between the *lines to spot the differences of* view between the Bank and the treasury.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — **Interims:** Old Court Initial Reserves, J & J Makin Mills, Reliable Properties, Second City properties, *Trafford Park* Estates, Woodrow Wyatt. **Finals:** Arncliffe Holdings, Bealson Clark, Cattle's Holdings, Consultants (Computer & Financial), Exeter Building and Construction Group, Jackson Exploration Inc. Relyon *PBWS*, *Squirrel Horn*, Williams Horn, Williams and James (Engineers).

TOMORROW — **Interims:** *Arthur* Bell, British Car Auction, Fairview Estates, Paterson Zochonis, Peachey Property, Ricardo Consulting Engineers. **Finals:** Brent Chemicals International, Equity and Law Life Assurance, Fairclough Construction, *Fife Indmar*, Finlay Packaging, Firmin and Sons, Jove Investment Trust, Lasmo, Smith and Nephew, Tomatin Distillers, Waterford Glass, Watmoughs, Willis Faber, H. Woodford.

WEDNESDAY — **Interims:** Armstrong Equipment, Blue Bird Confectionery, Maynards, Sirdar, James Walker. **Finals:** Beetobell, BICC, Church and Co, Richard Clay, Clifford's Dairies, DRG, Eagle Star, Hepworth Ceramic, A. Jones, Laing Properties, Percy Lane, *London and Manchester* Assurance, J. N. Nichols (Vimto), Prudential, Rockware, Rotork, *Slough Estates*, Vickers.

THURSDAY — **Interims:** Amalgamated Distilled Products, Hadden Group, *Lucas Industries*, Sting and Fisher. **Finals:** Automated Security, Banro, Consolidated *Industries*, *BBA Group*, Barose Group, BSR, Cambridge Electronics, Electric and General Investment, Leyland Paint and Wallpaper, *Manders* Holdings, Bernard Matthews, Metal Closures Group, Noble and Lund, Ocean Transport and Trading, Tecentrol.

FRIDAY — *Interims:* Capseals, Coe Allman International Manson Finance Trust, Newman-Tonks, Pco, Stothert and Pitt. **Finals:** Anglo African Finance, Charles Hirst, Molyux.

Mrs Gandhi's visit set to boost exports

By Peter Hill and Clive Cookson

Britain will use this week's official visit by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to promote seals that could bring British industry £1,150m worth of business and preserve thousands of jobs.

The two main projects are a £1,ooom power station and associated coal mine, and the first overseas order for System X Britain's electronic telephone exchange, worth about £150m.

Negotiations on the power station project, in which Northern Engineering Industries is the lead contractor, have reached an *advanced* stage. Although it is likely to be some months before a letter of intent is signed, British *minsters* hope Mrs Gandhi'd visit will provide a new impetus for decisions.

The British Government has been heavily involved in the negotiations with NEI. The company would be responsible for most of the power station equipment, apart from the turbine generators, which GEC would supply.

The power station is to be built at *Singrauli*. The National Coal Board would provide technical assistance for the associated mine at Karanpura.

System X is the the telephone switching system developed by British Telecom and its three main suppliers over the past decade, at a *cost of about £200m. It is still* waiting for its first export order, three years after the four organizations set up a joint company, British Telecommunications Systems (BTS), to sell the exchange abroad.

Until recentl, BTS concentrated its efforts on adapting the System X specifications *for export, and on identifying* possible markets, rather than on an all-out sales campaign. However, under pressure from a Government anxious to capitalize on the public money spent developing the exchange, a more aggressive sales drive is now under way.

India is the first big prospect. In January Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for *Information Technology*, and Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, visited India to promote System X.

Under BTS rules, one partner becomes lead contractor for each export market after the joint company has laid the groundwork. It is solely responsilble for the final tender and — if successful — for building and installing the exchanges. *GEC, which is taking the lead* in India, will submit its tender before the end of this month.

The Indian contract, which would be worth £100m to £150m, would initially involve *electronic* switching equipment for about 200,000 telephone lines — requiring perhaps 20 exchanges. The Government will also expect the successful bidder to set up one or two factories in India to manufacture switching equipment under licence.

India is seen by British *ministers as holding huge* export potential for United Kingdom companies after India's recently negotiated £3,000m loan from the International Monetary Fund, a large part of which is earmarked for promoting industrial development.

Natwest weighs in behind Whitehall

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Support for the Government's economic policies has come from National Westminster.

Mr Robert Leigh-Pemberton, chairman, *says* in the bank's annual report that it has become apparent that high inflation is deeply embedded in Britain and has left industry seriously uncompetitive.

"It *is* difficult to see any alternative to the acceptance of the severity of the present policies *designed to reduce* the growth of money supply and the level of public expenditure and thus control inflation," he says.

There are grounds for believing that industry will be more competitive when the economy turns up, but he counsels against a policy of general reflation, which could lead to rising prices

He advocates government measures to cut industry's costs to stimulate economic activity, and suggests that selected capital projects in nationalized industries might also help.

"We therefore think it right *to support* the Government's broad monetary strategy although the specific targets need to be defined and interpreted," Mr Leigh-Pemberton said yesterday.

Moves to oust ACC head

Directors of ACC are expected to meet today to discuss whether Mr Robert *Holmes à Court shouldl step* down as chairman. There appears to be growing support for the view that should not remain as chairman while TVW Enterprises, of which he is chairman, is bidding for ACC.

There has been disquiet in the City at the possible conflicts of interest that Mr Holmes à Court's dual role might involve. The ACC board is also thought to have been embarrassed by Mr Holmes à Court's breach of the takeover code when TVW Enterprises bought shares in ACC in the stock market at above the bid price and then failed to declare the purchases within the required time

ACC directors are worried over whether they are still obliged to stick to irrevocable undertakings to sell their voting shares to Mr Holmes à Court.

Sinclair shares for sale

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Mr Clive Sinclair plans to sell off part of Sinclair Research, his two-year-old microelectronics company which has an estimated profit of £6m a year.

He has asked Rothschild's merchant bank to arrange a private placing of shares in *Sinclair Research. Rothschild*, which is still smarting from public criticism of its valuation of Amersham International, may find it even more difficult to judge the right price for Sinclair shares.

"At the moment we don't know how to value the *business*," a Rothschild executive said. As a first step, the bank has sent in a *firm of acccountants to* report on the finances and future prospects of the company.

Rothschild hopes that the report, with Siclair Research's results for its second full finanacial year ending on March 31, will allow a price to be agreed *during the summer. The* shares could be placed with City institutions in the autumn.

Mr Sinclair *is thinking* of selling about 20 per cent of the company. He wants to *raise money for his* ambitious research and development programme. Sinclair Research runs four laboratories, including one in Exeter working on an electric car to be launched in 1984.

Sinclair Research has not existed long enough to qualify for a quotation on the London stock exchange, and Mr Sinclair and Rothschild do not like the idea of trading the shares on the unlisted securities market. But, in the longer run, *Sinclair is heading toward* a full stock market quotation.



Screen gem: the £50 microvision, with FM radio, Clive Sinclair's latest potential money spinner.

The company's extraordinary, though brief, growth record should allow Rothschild to place the shares at a very fancy price. On the other hand, Sinclair's performance so far has been due almost entirely to the ZX81 home computer, which has sold more than 300,000 units during the year since its launch.

A one-product company, dependent on the genius of one man, Mr Sinclair, may *not look so attractive*. Therefore Rothschild will evaluate future products — particularly the ZX82 follow-up computer and the £50 flat-screen television which will be launched later this year — very carefully before it puts a value on the company.

Europeans test US tax laws

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Several British and European *companies are challenging* tax laws operated by a number of American states which, they claim, are penalizing their United States operations.

At least 50 British companies, *including ICI, Unilever*, Cadbury-Schweppes and Reckitt & Colman, together with dozens of French, German, Italian, Dutch and other European multinational groups, are campaigning against the laws. Legal proceedings have been taken to the United States *Supreme Court alleging that* some of the tax laws enforced by several states, including Oregon, Illinois and California, infringe the United States constitution.

European employers' organizations, among them the Confederation of British Industry, are spearheading the legal challenge on which the Supreme Court will shortly be asked for a decision. At the centre of this legal wrangle is the issue of unitary taxation, a system under which a company's tax liability is calculated on a proportion of the world-wide profits of the entire group

UNICE, the confederation of European employer organizations, has lodged a *detailed submission* with the Supreme Court. It is being supported strongly by the CBI which has spent five years arguing over the unitary taxation issue with support from the European Community, *the United Kingdom* Government.

Courier services 'a benefit to public'

By Baron Phillips

Britain's rapidly expanding air courier service will tell MPs *this week that consumers have benefited greatly* from the removal of the Post Office monopoly on postal services.

In the last two years business for international couriers — which specialize in moving documents and parcels across the world *quickly* — has doubled. It is now worth about £48m for the 15-strong membership of the Association of International Air Courier Services.

Members believe turnover *could expand* by a *further* 50 per cent within the next year.

On Wednesday the Association will give evidence to the Select Committee on Industry and Trade, which is looking at the effects of last October's British Telecommunications Act. *The Act* suspended the Post Office monopoly for time sensitive letters, provided private competitors charged a minimum £1.

The service has made great inroads particularly in the world's financial centres. High interest rates and *fluctuating exchange rates* have necessitated rapid transfer of documents between banks

In all cases couriers have expanded on the back of assured delivery times which, *the association claims*, the Post Office cannot always offer. And since the passing of the Act, the market for this type of delivery service has expanded rapidly.

Bid for business index 'a scandal'

By Drew Johnston

Trouble is brewing over the destination of more than a million highly-detailed card-indexed business records held by the now-defunct Registry of Business Names closed last month after 66 years as part of the Government's drive to reduce the numbers of Civil Service jobs.

To the fury of the credit agency industry which used *the records* extensively in assessing credit worthiness, a bid for the records has been made by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry which last month set up an alternative, "free enterprise" business *registry*.

The LCCI has made it clear that its business search charges will be substantially greater than the search fee of 5p levied by the old registry. A fee of £10 has been mooted.

No decision on the bid has been taken by the Government, but a statement from Dr Gerard Vaughan, consumer Affairs Minister, is expected shortly.

A *Department of Trade* spokesman said the LCCI had asked the Department to sell its records for use in its registry service. "We've been considering it for some weeks.

Mr George Cordoroy, a spokesman for Stationers' Law Society, who described himself as representing around 75 per cent of company registration agents said: "We *think it's a scandal*.

"We're alarmed that anyone has made a bid, because possession of the index of business names registrations means they can charge high fees for access to information which was compiled *for the public's use*".

He said that with high fees and the high number of searches — 175,000 in 1979 — the owner of such information could make large sums of money.

Under the terms of the 1981 Companies Act, businesses must display the owner's name at the place of business, as well as an address, but, according to Mr Cordoroy, this is not an effective substitute for the old registry.

Marwin to market Bosch technology

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A *new* deal that will increase imports of industrial automation technology to Britain has been concluded between the Midlands-based Marwin Engineering Group and Bosch of West Germany.

The agreement covers the sale and production in Britain of the Bosch flexible manufacturing system, a range of equipment that can be built up to form a fully auutomated and integrated *factory assembly line*.

Flexible assembly, which brings together the latest developments in computer-controlled machine tools, robot and production automation, is commanding growing *interest in Japan*, Germany and the United States but has yet to catch on in Britain despite Government support for automation as a means of increasing industry's competitiveness.

The Bosch system, regarded by the company as one of the first stages necessary to automate a factory totally, has already been installed in the German group's own plant for the assembly of motor components *such as* alternators and headlamps and has been bought by other European companies.

Volkswagen is using the Bosch equipment for assembling water and oil pumps, *Mercedes for steering* mechanisms, Ford Germany for knuckle assemblies and Grundig for cassette-recorder drives.

The new agreement gives Marwin exclusive rights to market the system in the United Kingdom and South Africa. The Wolverhampton-*based group* estimates the current market for automation equipment is £50m a year and expects this to increase at an annual rate of 25 per cent.

Growing awareness, particularly in the machine tool industry, which offers great prospects for all types of automated machines, has resulted in a number of other joint deals between British and overseas manufacturers. One of the fruits of last year's *high technology cooperation* agreement by the Japanese and British governments, for example, was the signing by The 600 Group of a 10 year contract to produce in the United Kingdom the full range of industrial robots developed by Fujitsu Fanuc.

Britain's robot population, according to the British Robot Association increased by 90 per cent last year to 731 and put the country fifth in the world robot league table. But Marwin believes robots *will play only* a *small role* in the automation of industrial production.

Mr Ernest Hopwell, chairman of Marwin, said: "We are not prepared to invest in robots. We believe they will *be developed by only a few* companies and will be made largely for stock."

However, flexible assembly systems, based on computer aided design and possibly incorporating robot and *machining centres*, are seen as having the potential to achieve big reductions in production costs, while improving quality and productivity.

The Bosch equipment is based on *prefabricated* modules which are, in effect, connected by automatic conveyor belts. The system starts with a one-man work bench and can grow to a fully automated assembly line and is part of the Bosch philosophy that automation will become acceptable to work*ers only if it is introduced* gradually.

Dr Gerhard Widl, of Bosch says: "some 40 per cent of productive wages are spent on assembling. So this sector is particularly interesting for the use of flexible automation, although it is also one ofthe most difficult challenges."

BL optimistic on competitiveness and production

Car price gap 'will narrow'

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Mr *Ray Horrocks*, chairman and chief executive of BL Cars, forecast an end to the controversial pricing system which has led to a big increase in personel imports of cheaper British cars from the *Continent*.

He said: "In our view the normal operation of market forces, both in the UK and Europe, can be expected to cause price differentials to narrow quite substantially over time and the apparent attractiveness of parallel imports will decline."

The *pricing of British cars* abroad — often at levels thousands of pounds lower than on the domestic market — has already caused a political storm in the UK and concern in the motor industry. Thousands of angry customers have crossed the Channel to buy their cars in the showrooms of countries such as Belgium or Holland.

Mr Horrocks said that if market forces were *accelerated* and British car prices were forced down to present Continental *levels*, a *further* severe contraction would occur throughout the entire *car and components* industries.

The profitabiltiy of the United Kingdom franchised car dealer network would be hit and dealers would face either going out of business or contracting to the point where customer service was greatly reduced, he added.

There had to be a middle ground where the two levels of prices would meet and this *could take place over* about a two-year period.



Ray Horrocks: 'European price rises likely'

Mr Horrocks denied suggestions that higher United Kingdom car prices *were deliberately encouraged* to subsidize BL at the expense of the consumer. *Since* 1977, when United Kingdom and European prices had been similar, United Kingdom prices had been increased by the strength of the pound against European currencies and by higher United Kingdom inflation.

Solely on the difference in *exchange rates, he said*, a car which cost £3,000 in the United Kingdom and Belgium in 1977 would now have fallen in Belgium to the equivalent of £2,220 "without any intervention by the manufacturer.

"If one also takes into account United Kingdom inflation was 70 per cent over the period, while in Belgium it was only 30 per cent, a difference in prices is hardly surprising."

However, said Mr Horrocks, a general rise in *European prices now* seemed likely. Car makers on the Continent, most of whom were now unprofitable, were facing pressure from their bankers to raise prices on the ground that they were becoming "too competitive".

Peace pact with unions at hand

By Clifford Webb Midlands *Industrial Correspondent*

BL Cars is "within striking distance" of concluding a revolutionary new deal with the 11 unions representing its 50,000 manual workers.

BKit after 15 months of delicate negotiations, including several breakdowns — both sides were last night reluctant to disclose details.

A BL Cars spokesman said: 'We are within stsriking distance of one of the most far-reaching labour relations deals agreed since BL was created. *But we are not there* yet. ONe or two meetings will still be needed to clench it".

Howevser, it is known that the biggest breakthrough will be the formation of a National Joint Negotiating Committee which, unlike its discredited predecessor, will not be an undisciplined "talking shop" dominated by militant shop steward members of the Transport and General Workers Union.

The original JNC collapsed in November 1980

At the next meeting on Friday the two sides are expected to agree the constitution of the JNC. They will also introduce a new procedural agreement for *settling disputes* and *a much* modified version of the present bonus scheme to make *it* more easily understood by employees and to relate payment to an individual's efforts as opposed to a whole plant.

BUSINESS NEWS

ITALY

Relief as fifth oil chief is named

The appointment of Signor Enrico Gandolfi as ENI's fifth head in three years has relieved the tension that was paralysing the management of Italy's state-owned oil corporation. But Signor Gandolfi has been put in as special government commissioner only for six months and, unless his term is extended, he will be able to do little more than lay the foundations for recovery.

ENI, according to a member of the government, is losing 5,000m lire (£2m) a day, but the immediate cause for the dismissal of Signor Alberto Grandi, chairman, was political. As a Christian Democrat, he fell victim to the coalition parties' logic whereby the giant corporation IRI should be headed by a Christian Democrat, ENI by a Socialist, and the smaller EFIM by a Social Democrat.

Signor Grandi became involved in public controversy with Signor Gianni de Michelis, the Socialist Minister for state industry, who called on him to resign, and with ENI's Socialist vice-chairman, Signor Leonardo di Donna, who hoped to succeed him. In the end, the Socialists did not get all they wanted.

The case in not closed, however, vecause the minister intends to reform the whole public sector. The terms have expired of the other two corporations' chairmen, Signor Pietro Sette (Christian Democrat) at IRI and Signor Corrado Fiaccavento (Social Democrat) at EFIM.

Even if they are reappointed, the chance is offered for a thorough shakeup, and the minister has circvulated among the coalition parties a scheme for restructuring the three corporations.

Signor Gandolfi, aged 68, has been with ENI for 26 years, latterly as chairman of the SAIPEM subsidiary. He is a non-political figure, under whom SAIPEM has regularly reported profits and gained a world reputation in deep sea pipe laying.

At ENI, he faces several pressing problems. The government has to decide whether to approve an agreement concluded by ENI in January to take 180,000 million cubic metres of Soviet gas from the proposed Siberian pipeline.

Mindful of United States pressure, Rome has so far hesitated, but, even if American opposition appears to have softened, the coalition is divided between the Christian Democrats (in favour) and the Socialists and Social Democrats (against).

Negotiations have to be concluded with Algeria on the price of the methane to come through the Transmed pipeline.

On purely commercial grounds, the Italians are not in a hurry, the distribution network inside Italy is not yet ready. A report to the cabinet says gas supplies from existing domestic and foreign sources are enough to satisfy demand for at least two years.

Wth Saudi Arabia, ENI is seeking to resume direct prchases of oil from the state company Petromin. The Saudis suspended deliveries two years ago amid allegations of scandal over the destination of commission payments.

John Earle

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10¼%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11¾%, £50,000 and over 11½%.



John Reardon

Gordon Borrie outside his home: "People won't argue — an unfortunate British trait"

OFFICE OF FAIR TRADING

Looking for a home-front breakthrough

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, has decided that his concern to promote competition and improve the lot of the consumer will be focused this year on the householder.

The main initiative will be to get more done about shortcomings in home improvements work, from plumbing and plastering to roofing and re-pointing.

It should strike a chord with many of Britain's 11.5 million owner occupiers and 9.5 million renters of property — as it does with Mr Borrie himself. At his part-15th century converted Worcestershire farmhouse he has recently had a wall blown down, been troubled with fuel-oil freeze-ups and had to have the roof fixed.

He has decided he must soon do something about the decided lean assumed by a chimney stack that could fall through the roof. At least when a radiator burst, the run of the old timbers directed the water away from the carpets and straight out of a window and into the garden.

"It's nice when you have a bit of that sort of luck, but for some people involved in home improvements luck need not strike all that often, judging from the complaints I get", says Mr Borrie.

There are already developments in which Mr Borrie has been involved that are of potential benefit to householders. Legislation affecting estate agents in May introduces a number of protective measures, with house purchasers' deposits having to go into a special account and a house seller having the legal right to know the basis of an agents' terms.

Mandatory scale fees for estate agents have already been scrapped, but Mr Borrie admits that while there are signs that estate agents are willing to negotiate on fees, particularly for high-priced properties, a lot depends on their customers pressing for the best deal.

"The trouble is that people won't argue — an unfortunate British trait", Mr Borrie says.

He is turning a sharp eye on nearly 60 restrictive agreements between estate agents on a localized basis which deal among other things with valuation scales. Agents involved are being asked to drop them.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has agreed to drop its manatory scales for fees although it remains to be seen how quickly competition actually breaks in.

"The householder will have to prod, and I intend to urge him or her to do just that", Mr Borrie said.

He judges that competition is less likely to grow among architects than estate agents. Property shops, some with computerized lists, have emerged on the high streets in competition with the traditional estate agent, but Mr Borrie is alarmed that such lower-priced competition could be running into problems.

There have been reports of some local newspapers being reluctant to take advertising from the property shops. The question is how far this might reflect a cosy arrangement between a local newspaper and the established estate agents in the locality.

Home improvements, un which Mr Borrie will produce a discussion paper today, was not an easy area for the Office of Fair Trading to tackle. In one of those sectors that are hallmarked by fast growth and the hard doorstep sell, Mr Borrie has already had success; what he regards as an effective code of conduct agreed with the Glass and Glazing Federaton covering the double-glazing sector.

An indemnity scheme now protects the consumer against financial failure of a contractor, particularly important where long-term guarantees are involved.

Contract terms have been altered to guarantee a cooling-off period for those who sign a deal one night and have second thoughts the next day.

Mr Borrie said: "We would like to extend this sort of voluntary agreement to other parts of the home improvements field." But there is a snag. In glazing the trade association covered 70 per cent of the companies in the business. But much of the rest of the home improvements sector is fragmented, with at least 300 trade bodies involved, many of them localized.

"It might be possible to build up something in some sectors like the plumbers, the building trade employers, the master builders. But it looks as if there is a very big element — not all deserving the description of cowboys — who choose not to belong to anything."

That could mean taking legislative action, a far longer process than securing voluntary codes through trade associations, as Mr Borrie readily admits.

A particular worry is where household work is done that carries a guarantee of 15 years or more. This usually occurs with pest treatment as for woodworm, with cavity insulation, with damp proofing, and with outer wall treatments, including cladding.

But in 1980 20 per cent of all bankruptcies were in the building sector. A *Which?* report showed that in the wood preservation sector, 600 out of 850 companies had ceased trading within two years, while a further 900 had set up in business.

The need for some form of indemnity such as a fund raised by bonding from the trade is clear.

Mr Borrie does have one possible weapon in addition to trying to work through the trade associations. It is precisely the fast-growth sectors in the home improvements field where companies usually arrange credit facilities for their customers.

But to be able to do this they need a credit trader's licence — which is dispensed by Mr Borrie. He can also revoke existing licences.

But he realizes that cleaning up the home improvements area is going to be a longer job than one year's effort. Mr Borrie said: "After 12 months we will have done our bit to get people to think more clearly about looking after their own interests better. And I look forward to greater competition in the provision of all kinds of financial and household services to the consumer."

Apart from anything else there is a drag anchor on any efforts made by either Mr Borrie or the trades to improve matters. How many house holders, taking on a craftsman, will agree to pay cash on a "black economy" basis, with no contract or protection, in order to get a job done more cheaply?

Derek Harris

MARSHALL FIELD TAKEOVER

BAT needs to provide logic and lustre

Twice during the 1870's Marshall Field's first large department store was burnt to the ground, first in the great Chicago fire of 1871 and again six years later.

It was rebuilt in magnificent style with two ornate clocks outside and architectural splendour within. The splendour of the architecture may not have faded, but the group's profit performance has.

Expansion outside its Chicago base and traditional department store business has spread management too thin, according to some analysts. The figures produce a telling picture. In 1977 net earnings after tax were $18.1m (£10m). In 1980 they were $20.7m and in the third quarter of 1981 — the latest published — were down from $6.5m in the comparable three months to $4.3m. Sales per square foot have slipped and so has the speed with which merchandise is turned over.

Marshall Field, once the fashion centre of Chicago, has, according to Mr Walter Loeb, retail analyst of Morgan Stanley, "lost a great deal of lustre". He believes that it failed to stay exciting to the buying public, allowing successful groups, including BAT's own Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor and Neiman Marcus, to move in on its home territory. Also, Mr Loeb believes, it indulged in "illogical expansion plans".

Since Mr Angelo Arena became president in 1977, coming from the position of chairman of Neiman Marcus, Marshall Field has tripled the number of its stores. Acquisitions have included the Breuners furniture chain.

Mr Arena successfully defeated a $42-a-share offer from Carter Hawley Hale on anti-trust grounds shortly after he became president, much to the annoyance of some shareholders. Analysts agree that the group is not now worth what it was then.

So what is in it for BAT? Not all analysts agree that the expansion was ill-conceived. Mr John Lanshulz, an analyst with Mesirow, a Chicago broker, said the strategy was right "but it should have been followed 10 to 15 years ago". Mr Arena had simply been making up for past mistakes.

The cardinal sin was to allow its dominant fashion retail position in Chicago to be eaten away. The store with its ornate clocks was now in the wrong place. Marshall Field made the right decision in opening a new branch at a more competitive site six years ago, but should have done so long before.

That new store, however, is successful and so is a branch in Houston, even if the rationale for having outlets so far apart is not apparent.

Mr Stuart Robbins, of brokers Paine Webber, said that the Chicago market would be BAT's key to success. It would need to upgrade Field's sales and buying approach to beat the competition and that would involve much time and effort.

But Field has some very valuable properties throughout the country which could generate cash.

BAT would need to concentrate on the fashion designed clothes end of the market which had brought success to Bloomingdale's and Lord Taylor. Department stores could flourish in the United States, he said, but they needed to be exciting.

Analysts believe that the potential is there, but BAT will have its work cut out to achieve it.

Nicholas Hirst

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,283	Ass Brit Ind Culs	129	+3	10.0	7.8	—	—
4,226	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
1,125	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
12,159	Bardon Hill	199	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
1,338	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
4,875	Deborah Services	63	-2	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9
4,047	Frank Horsell	127	-1	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
11,702	Frederick Parker	81	+1	6.4	7.9	4.1	7.9
978	George Blair	53	+1	—	—	—	—
3,858	Ind Prec Castings	95	+1	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
2,616	Isis Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—
2,454	Jackson Group	97	-1	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
15,734	James Burrough	114	+1	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
2,530	Robert Jenkins	248	-5	31.3	12.6	3.4	8.8
3,180	Scruttons "A"	64	+1	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
3,881	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
2,885	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
2,157	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
3,815	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
10,014	Walter Alexander	79	+2	6.4	8.1	[illegible]	9.2
5,321	W. S. Y[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.8

هكذا من الأصل

Increasing worries over Japan

The Japanese stock market climbed off the floor towards the end of last week after heavy selling had earlier driven it to an 18 month low. Hardly the kind of performance one expects from a market that has been the darling of international investors, but indicative perhaps of the increasing worries about where Japan goes from here.

Whether those worries are justified is another matter. Certainly, Japan has not escaped the world recession. Exports fell in the final quarter of 1980 and that, combined with lower levels of stockbuilding, brought the growth in total output grinding to a halt.

The recession is not the only concern. Pressures in western Europe and the United States for more protectionism against Japanese imports continues to grow — however happy the consumer may be to go on buying Japanese goods.

There are, of course, moves to persuade the Japanese to open up their markets to more European and American goods. But even liberalization of trade in such areas as agricultural products is not going to make a great dent in the trade imbalance. The problem is unlikely to get any easier as the Japanese continue to prove that they can stay ahead of most western countries in terms of efficiency and innovation.

From the overseas investors' viewpoint, it is easy to see the cause of anxiety. Western moves to curb Japanese imports are seen as likely to hit the profitability of some sectors of Japanese industry and possibly the yen itself — not least if there is less Opec money floating around the world looking for a home.

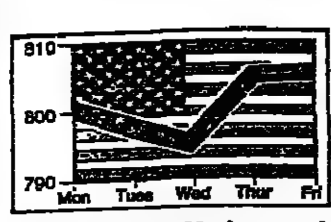
Not all Japanese are quite so worried. Many take heart from the way the economy reacted and adapted to the oil shocks of the seventies far more readily than the western economies. They now see a reasonably stable underlying position.

Moreover, on a short-term view several key economic indicators are pointing towards some revival in the economy. There still seems a reasonable prospect of 3½ to 4 per cent growth this year, and any further fall in the oil price would help significantly.

John Whitmore

MARKETSROUND-UP

Wall Street checks downturn



The New York stock market stages its strongest rally in three weeks late last week. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.28 point higher for the week at 805.65. Most of that recovery came on Thursday when the average rose by 9.42 points to 805.27.

Technology stocks, which have recently been depressed, led the rebound. Computer issues, drug, brokerage, defence, transportation, bank, utility, semiconductor and mining stocks shared in the advance although some rose by only a fraction.

That rally helped to reverse the slump that took the Dow average to a 22-month low of 795.85 only last Wednesday. A week ago it fell 9.99 points in the third largest volume of trading in history, 305.4m shares. Two weeks ago, it dropped 17.03 points as 328.8m shares changed hands, the second heaviest trading on record. Last week trading shrank to 243m shares.

Wall Street watches attributed the recoverto to the fact that institutions had started to do some buying in order to cover themselves if the market began an extended rise.

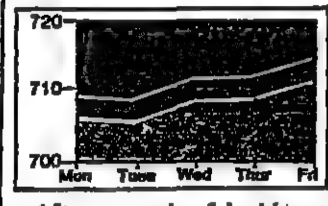
But, opinion is sharply divided as to whether stock prices are likely to move up or down in the coming weeks.

Some analysts do not believe that there will be any sustained recovery until late spring or early summer and have been predicting that the Dow average will go as low as 725 or 750 before it ceases to drop.

But at least one investment firm has already forecast a significant upturn in stock prices within 30 days.

FRANKFURT

Springing back



After a week of lacklustre trading, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange sprang to life on Friday pushing the Commerzbank Index to a high for the year of 712.2.

The trend tolower interest rates is helpin bank shares — in particularthose such as Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank that in pst years made the mistake ol lending long at low fixed ates without securing adequte refinancing. The sectoras also been boosted by sme of the smaller regional banks reporting record profits for what was generlly held to be an abysmal banking year.

Foreign invetor interest continues to uderpin share prices particularly in the engineering ad chemical sectors.

Many observrs believe that sentiment in German share markets isbetter than the rather narrowmovements of the leading indices would suggest.

The modest 4: per cent wage rise agred for the metal industry. he strong export performace of German industry ad suggestions from the Feeral Bank that profits may bebeginning to pull out of te trough recorded last sumter are all positive backgroud factors. But they have stil to translate into a decisiv upwards movement in equityprices.

All stock exchange indices made up lost ground over the week with the best recovery coming from the oil and gas index which rose 38½ points to 424.7.

AUSTRALIA

Oil hopes

One stockbroker this week saw the prospect of glling oil prices and a Labou victory in the Victoria elction as possible bull poits for shares.

Surprising?

Well, it was the view of Phillips and Drw, the London stockbrokes, in its latest world investment review, which offers a useful counter-point to the prevailing pessimism in Astralian investment and business circles.

While the prospec of falls in the world oil pice have given local invesors in energy stocks the jiers, the brokers say that a fall in prices could provie some brighter economic ews for the west... at leastfor 1983 onwards.

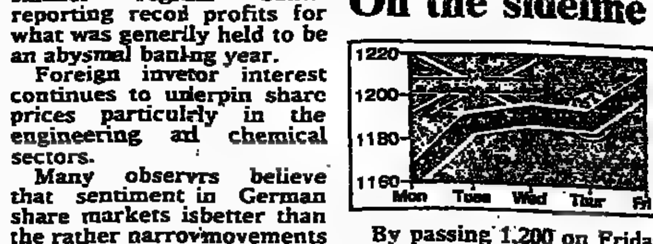
A reduction of $3or so in world oil price — prhaps a 10 per cent cut — cold boost the organisation of petroleum exportation ountries to lower the official rice.

For 1982, the OECD countries' GNP is estirated to rise by a sluggish ¾per cent (against almost 1.5 er cent growth in 1981). Tis could recover to 3 to 3.5 pe cent in 1983 — about the aveage for the last decade.

Spurred on by an encouraging crop of halyearly reports and good new on the oil and gas front, te Melbourne share market ook on a much healthier toe this week.

HONGKONG

On the sideline



By passing 1,200 on Friday for the first time in two weeks the market is now 100 points off its recent bottom. The Hang Seng Index closed at 1,207, up 10 points on the week, with average daily turnover at HK$146.6 (£14.2m). Brokers now see a period of consolidation ahead with the market establishing a trading range between 1,250 and 1,100. After showing their support at 1,100, institutions have returned to the sidelines. They are likely to remain there until clearer signals emerge from Wall Street on the course of United States interest rates.

Cheung Kong was again one of the stronger performers, closing at 16.10. A spate of results from leading property companies, reflecting last year's high values, could help to lift sentiment in the next few weeks. While the downturn in the property market since last summer has now been substantially discounted, disappointing results at a New Territories land auction on Thursday failed to turn market sentiment.

SINGAPORE

Technical pause

Singapore's stock market closed on a firm note for the second consecutive week, with the Straits Times Index finishing last Friday at 711.39, a gain of 17.38 from the previous Friday. Most brokers interpret this as a temporary technical pause in a still oversold market. Sellers are being offset by only a few local investors buying into a generally depressed market with a few bargain issues emerging. Volume was thin last week.

Many analysts expect the index to drop to the 600 level before trading improves substantially. The key question now is whether continued selling on a broad front by overseas institutions can be absorbed by local investors.

COMMODITIES

Doubts over new coffee agreement

Among the brave defenders of commodity agreements on these times none is chirpier than the proponents of the coffee pact. The coffee price has remained solidly above the floor indicator of 120 cents a pound for most of the present financial year (October 1 to September 30 in coffee's case), and the International Coffee Organization has been able to release more beans on to the market. The ICO claims a success.

But is it successful? Today sees the start of what is likely to be a two-week meeting of the ICO executive committee, during which the elaborate process of drawing up the next coffee pact will unfold. Yet I have the uncomfortable feeling that the agreement's members are being lulled into a sense of false security by the present illusory success of the quota mechanism.

There is a widely held view in the market that coffee is being suspended above the ICO floor price not by the genius of the agreement but by the rather more mundane influence of the Brazilian frost. That frost, it will be remembered by conoisseurs of the subject, struck last July. About 24 per cent of the country's coffee plants suffered varying degrees of damage, and the 1982-3 Brazilian coffee crop is estimated 16m bags compared with 33 million bags in the current season (a bags is 60 kilogrammes).

The result is that a probable surplus in the coming season has been transformed into a deficit. Consumption is estimated at 84 million bags while supply will be about 4m bags less. In the present 1981-2 season, by contrast, a record production of 96.9 million bags has led to a surplus of 13.9 million bags.

It was for this reason that last September the International Coffee Agreement countries agreed to limit first quarter export quotas (October to December) to 13 million bags.

At the beginning of October 1981 London robusta coffee for November delivery was £1,076 a tonne, not much above the 120 cents a pound floor. At the end of last week March coffee was more than £1,400 a tonne, despite a fairly sustained liquidation by previous buyers closing their positions.

Michael Prest

CAIITAL MARKETS

US tax refunds likely to fuel money supply

From MaxwellNewton, New York, March 21

The money markes will take some cheer from the failure of the money upply (M1) to grow in the wek to March 10 — but the bg fear is the expected bule in money growth during April, America's month o tax refunds.

Until April is out f the way, the markets will emain in a state of fear and tis will depress bond and bill pices.

After April, however there could be a long and trong rally in bonds and pronounced drop in iterest rates generally. Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Chairman, has already told President Reagan that ratescould drop by up to three prcentage points during the summer.

The Fed's seasonal djustments in the early morths of the year are open to loubt. Mr Peter Canelo, the respected capital market analyst at Merrill Lynch, calculates the Fed's adjustments make the money upply growth in the early months of the year look too hig and in the later months to low. After April the downside seasonal adjustment ffect will tend to depress the money supply figure as published.

Another bull point for bonds after April will b the decline in credit demand. After a powerful upurge during 1981, the total banks' commercial and industrial loans and commercial paper outstanding has levelled off since mid-February. The seasonally adjusted total of these two measures of short-term credit rose from $300,000m (£168,000m) in April 1981 through $360,000m in October-December, to peak at about $365,000m in mid-February.

A cessation of growth in this measure has been long awaited as an indicator that the voracious appetite of American corporations for short-term loans had abated. Such an abatement would have been expected to follow the decline of "real" GNP by 4.5 per cent a year in the fourth quarter of 1981, followed by another decline on top of that of 4.5 per cent a year in the first quarter of 1982, according to last week's first quarter "flash" GNP report from the Commerce Department.

The failure of outstanding short-term credit even to level out until the last three or four weeks is attributed to the grave problems American corporations have had in reducing inventories despite sharp cuts in production. Another factor that has added to the fear in the money markets is the evidence the short-term credit boom provides of underlying extreme cash problems among American corporations.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YM
Toronto Dominion Bank 15-[illegible]% 1983	100[illegible]	[illegible].54
Ford 14-[illegible]% 1983	98	[illegible].90
ICI 11¼% 1985	95[illegible]	[illegible].32
Sweden 15[illegible]% 1983	100	[illegible].05
Continental Illinois 14-[illegible]% 1984	99[illegible]	[illegible].88
G.M.A.C. 16[illegible]% 1984	102[illegible]	[illegible].31
Ford 16% 1984	99[illegible]	[illegible].42
C.I.B.C. 14-[illegible]% 1984	98[illegible]	[illegible].19
Wells Fargo 15-[illegible]% 1984	101[illegible]	[illegible].76
A.R.D.B. 9-[illegible]% 1984	89[illegible]	[illegible]
I.B.M. World Trade 14-[illegible]% 1985	105[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia M.F. 17% 1985	103[illegible]	[illegible]
Elf Aquitaine 8-[illegible]% 1985	83	[illegible]
Walt Disney 15-[illegible]% 1986	103[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Cal. Edison 16-[illegible]% 1986	105[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp 16-[illegible]% 1986	104[illegible]	[illegible]
World Bank 10-[illegible]% 1987	83[illegible]	14.5
R.C.A. 15-[illegible]% 1987	98	16.7
Amoco U.K. 13-[illegible] 1988	93[illegible]	15.3
Japanese Dev. Bank 15-[illegible]% 1987	102[illegible]	14.6
Montana Power 15-[illegible]% 1987	100[illegible]	15.8
Repsteel 11-[illegible] 1988	82	16.4
Western Mining 15-[illegible]% 1988	97[illegible]	16.0
Alcoa Australia 16% 1989	100[illegible]	15.7
United Biscuits 11% 1990	77[illegible]	16.8
E.I.B. 16-[illegible]% 1991	105	15.6
National Westminster 14-[illegible]% 1991	98[illegible]	14.5
Ontario Hydro 13-[illegible]% 1991	94[illegible]	14.5
Barclays Bank 8-[illegible]% 1992	71[illegible]	13.6
Hudson Bay 10% 1994	76[illegible]	14.3
Dow Chemicals 9-[illegible]% 1994	76	13.8
C.N.A. 15-[illegible]% 1996	96[illegible]	15.8

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv. Price	Prem
Alco Standard 9[illegible]% 1994	95[illegible]	4.28
Beatrice Foods 4[illegible]% 1992	73	15.91
Eastman Kodak 4[illegible]% 1988 (SA)	80[illegible]	15.94
Ford 5% 1988	56[illegible]	64.32
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	91[illegible]	35.38
INA 6% 1997	135	-1.46
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	76	42.09
Morgan J.P. 4[illegible]% 1987	99	2.31
Revlon 4[illegible]% 1987	75	10.86
Sperry Rand 4[illegible]% 1988	68	31.85
Warner Lambert 4[illegible]% 1987	70	61.46
Xerox 5% 1988	65	177.59

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
O.K.B. 9% 1987	97[illegible]	9.56
World Bank 9¾% 1988	—	—
E.I.B. 10% 1989	102[illegible]	9.48
Asian Dev Bank 10% 1990	100[illegible]	9.79
Australia 9-[illegible] 1991	100[illegible]	9.22

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Yld
Lloyds Bank 1983	99[illegible]	12.95
B.N.B. 1985	100.15	13.25
Standard & Chart 1984	99[illegible]	12.95
I.B.J. 1985	99[illegible]	13.47
Offshore Mining 1986	100	15.25
Midland Bank 1987	99[illegible]	13.08
Credit National 1988	99[illegible]	16.16
G.Z.B. 1989	99.9	16.02
Barclays Bank 1990	99[illegible]	14.71
B.N.P. 1991	100[illegible]	16.60
Midland Bank 1992	99.5	15.77
Chase Manhattan 1993	99[illegible]	15.79
Nat West. 1994	99.65	16.68
Barclays Bank 1995	100	15.88

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY PEOPLE

CARDIFF

In a class of his own

"A" for effort for Fanthorpe, L., who besides being headmaster of a Cardiff comprehensive school, Glyn Derw, is also something of a publishing phenomenon.

Fanthorpe, 47, writes not textbooks but science fiction, and in Mike Ashley's forthcoming *Science Fiction Book of Lists* is down as the fastest and most prolific practitioner there is.

He began writing for SF pulp magazines when he was 17, has since published over 175 books. One was written in 11 hours.

Most are paperbacks written for Badger Books for which the author retains the rights.



Fanthorpe the phenomenal

With his wife Patricia, he runs a bookshop in Cardiff specializing in SF and fantasy, and he is a director of the city's firm of specialist SF and fantasy publishers Greystoke Mowbray.

They are publishing an SF trilogy for him, the first volume of which, Black Lion, is already out. But, Fanthorpe tells me, the firm is not handling his latest, a blockbuster non-fiction work, written in collaboration with his wife and called *The Mysterious Treasure of Rennes-le-Chateau*.

This is an answer to Baigent, Lincoln and Leigh's *The Holy Blood & The Holy Grail*, and argues that the mysterious holy relic is in the keeping not of the Priory of Zion brotherhood but of Hapsburg sympathizers in Austria.

● *Audrey Matheson, who is the in-house foreign languages tutor for the Worcester engineering group Redman Heenan International, finds her pupils getting younger all the time. She is now teaching not only Redman's own managers but boys from nearby Malvern College, who are coming for conversation classes, under a cooperation between Martin Rogers, the headmaster of Malvern — who wants children to understand business — and Redman group chief executive John Osola, who is also a governor of Malvern School.*

FALMOUTH

Tall story

The Cutty Sark Tall Ships Race returns to British waters in July, bringing with it for John Hamilton and Christopher Green the prospect of an intriguing international confrontation.

Hamilton is the race director of the Sail Training Association, and Green a director of the race's sponsors, Cutty Sark scotch.

On Sunday, July 25, over 80 sail-training vessels are due to set sail from Falmouth to Lisbon — among them the Polish merchant navy's new square-rigger, Dar Mlodziezy, and the USSR's fisheries board barque, Kruzenshtern.

When the ships reach Lisbon on August 3, Hamilton tells me, there is a "crew interchange" in which masters establish which of their crew would like to complete the final leg to Vigo and back to Southampton aboard a ship of another nationality.

Would any attempt be made to keep Russians and Poles apart? I asked. "No way," says Hamilton. "The whole point of the race is to integrate youngsters of different nations."

Ross Davies

● *It looks as if the unemployed are getting on their bikes, as the Employment Secretary, Norman Tebbit recommends — but not necessarily to look for work. Socal authorities in North Wales are pondering reason behind a suddend increase in school registrations of English-speaking children. They suspect English people on the dole are choosing to sit out the recession in beautiful but jobless north Wales rather than in the industrial but but equally jobless north-west and north-east of England.*

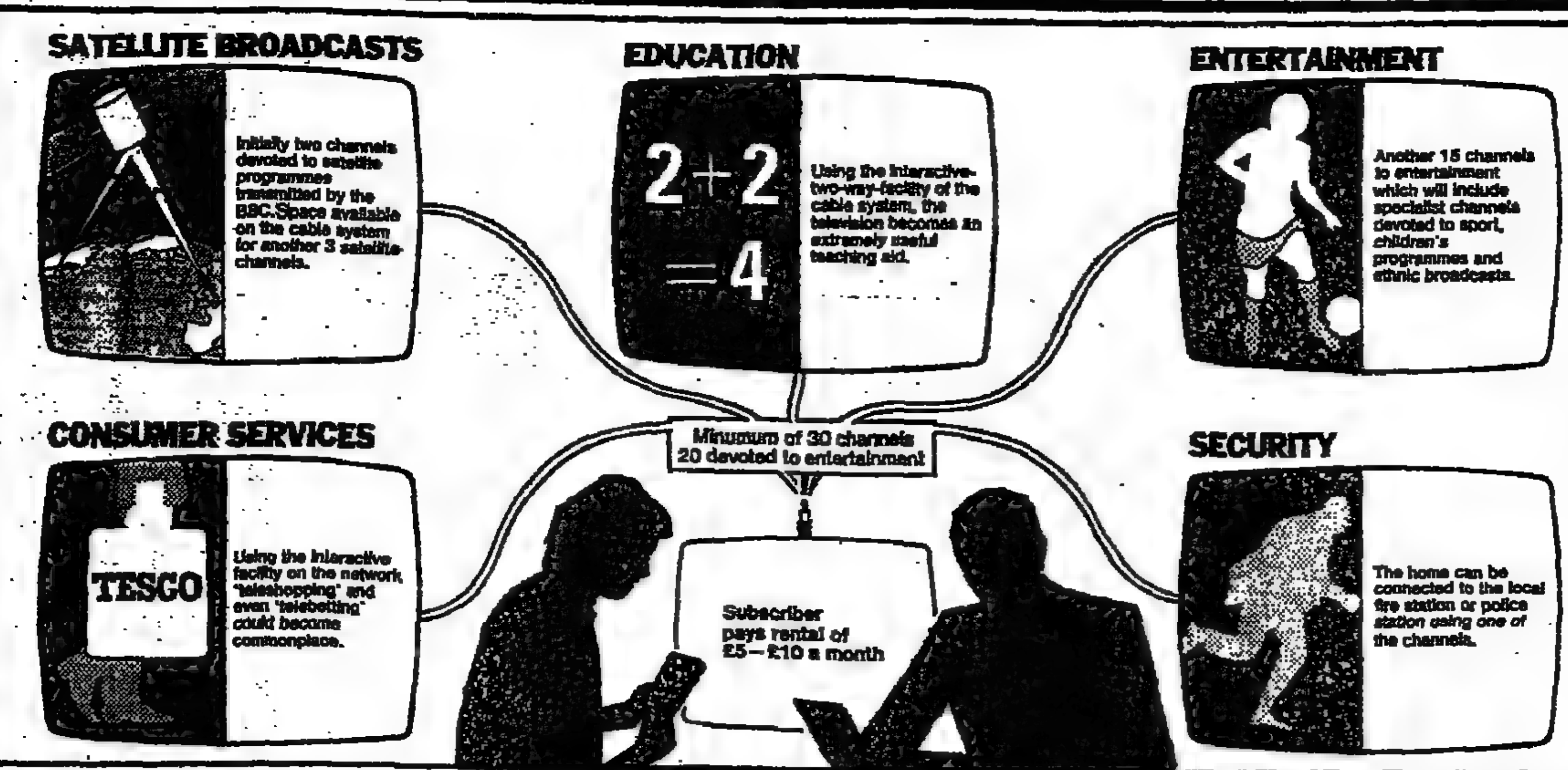
NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Maurice Hodgson has been appointed a director of British Home Stores with effect from April 1.

Mr George Gonszor, Mr Philip Gooding, Mr Leslie Goodman and Mr Donald Rushman have been appointed to the board of Hill Samuel & Co. with effect from April 1.

Mr Richard Hornby has been appointed a non-executive director of Cadbury Schweppes.

Mr A. H. J. Brook has been appointed a director of Boddingtons' Breweries.



An extensive cable television network will be recommended by a Government advisory panel report published today. Bill Johnstone explains the implications.

The cable network that would link up with your life

The face of broadcasting could change completely within the next two years if the Government accepts the *recommendation of the Cabinets Information Technology* Advisory Panel that Britain should have a cable television system of at least 30 channels.

The restrictions on television programming and broadcasting which have managed to contain the number of television channels to a mere three in nearly 50 years of broadcasting would go.

The report, to be published later today, was compiled by *experts from industry*, the city and the academic world. It suggests 20 entertainment channels and a further 10 for consumer services. In theory they could be operated 24 hours a day.

The first four would be devoted to the normal television broadcasting channels (BBC1 & 2, ITV and Channel 4). In addition there would be one other ITV channel to carry programmes from one ITV region to another, two BBC direct satellite broadcasting channels and three other satellite channels yet to be assigned.

Other channels might be devoted to children's entertainment, arts, education, sport, sub-titled programming for broadcasting foreign language material or to assist those viewers who are hard of hearing, films, local/national political coverage, a television version of yellow pages and special ethnic channels possibly for West Indian or Asian viewers. Separate channels could also be used to secure premises against fire or burglary by wiring the home to the local fire brigade or police station.

What is being recommended is not purely an entertainment system but a consumer telecommunications system which would provide services for the subscriber, like armchair shopping.

"We consider the long term potential of cable systems for providing new sorts of services to be much more important, but have to accept that cable systems will go through an initial phase when their attraction will be based on entertainment considerations", says the report.

The time scale would depend on government approval and *industry's response*. Cable —about £3,000m worth — will need to be manufactured and a lot of expensive hardware built. But the first part of the network, the report to the cabinet suggests, could be operational within 18 months.

● The proposed new cable television system would be made up of a number of local networks. The idea of the systems is to encourage as much local input as possible. The entire range of programming on the system could be offered to the subscriber for between £5 and £10 a month.

If a system similar to the types running in north America were *adopted* a number of channels, probably half of the complete channel range, *would be provided for* a standard subscription. Additional channels, probably films and some specialist programming would be paid for either by subscription or by paying separately for each programme viewed.

The mechanics of the system are fairly straightforward. A local network would be set up with cable running into every street in the district. Optical fibre cable would probably be used for this section since it has a capacity to carry large volumes of information. Each subscriber would then be connected by another cable to the main network.

The cabinet advisers estimate *that each home in a* town with a population of about 100,000 could be wired at a cost of between £200-£300.

The electronics in the home required to receive the signals from the cable would cost in the region of £80.

● The advisory panel sought the views of 21 organizations, among them *British Telecom*, BICC, the BBC, the Electricity Council, the National *Economic Development* Office, the Open University, Thomas Cook, Debenhams, Ladbrokes, Logica, Tesco and Thomson Regional Newspapers.

The report says: "Our investigations have revealed considerable interest by private firms (not only from established cable companies) in the possibility of participating in the cable systems, and we have no doubt that funds would be available from commercial sources to finance the installation of cable systems".

The cable systems would generate substantial business for the British electronic and cabel manufacturing industries. *The total investment* could be in the region of £1,000m a year for the next ten years. The cable cost for wiring 50 per cent of the UK is between £2,000-£3,000m.

If the decision was taken to wire about 70 per cent of British homes to the new cable system the cable costs would rise to £5,000m.

The report is intended to encourage British business interests, and the system recommended may exclude the use of American technology which is built to meet different technical standards.

British Telecom is already advanced in fibre optic cabling technology — the use of thin glass fibres the width of *a human hair to carry the* amount of data contained in 2,000 simultaneous telephone calls. British cable companies like BICC and STC would also be involved.

Film makers and those companies which own the copyright to programming material — the BBC and Thorn-EMI, for example *could make a lot of money*.

Thorn-EMI owns the copyright to a substantial catalogue of films which are already available or will soon be available on video. These same films could be made available on cable. The BBC has a large archive of copyright material suitable for transmission on the cable systems. The extra money generated by such secondary income could lessen the pressure on the corporation to seek licence fee increases.

The cable system recommended would be interactive (two way) allowing the viewer to respond to what is appearing on the screen. This facility would allow retail stores to develop 'teleshopping'. Tesco, which contributed to the cable report, is *already running* a 'teleshopping' experiment in Gateshead. It has set up terminals at remote sites from the Tesco store on which customers can order groceries for delivery.

A similar approach is expected to be taken by travel agents who will allow viewers to book tickets and holidays direct from their armchair. Race meetings and possibly even 'telebetting' might be available on the system, provided by race course owners or bookmakers.

Companies which rely on television *advertising* may find another vehicle for selling their products. British viewers *might* be able to watch regularly sponsored programmes, at present not allowed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The report says: "Additional income could come from advertising and perhaps sponsorship".

● The most sophisticated system already in operation are those in the United States and in Canada. A number of American *cities* are now making plans to instal systems with as many as 200 channels. Dallas, Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco and New York are among the leaders.

In Boston, New England for a payment of $2 a month a subscriber to the new cable system (expected to be in operation by 1984) will have the choice of 52 channels and for *additional payments* a further selection from another 53 channels.

In Britain seven groups are involved in an experiment into cable television. They are: *Rediffusion, Visionhire*, Cable, Philips Cable Television, Radio Rentals, Cable *Television, Greenwich* Cable, and Cablevision, and British Telecom. The experiment which began last year was intended to last two years and was meant to gauge the public's reaction to cable.

Most of these systems carry the three broadcast television channels and about three or four more. These experimental networks have about 110,000 subscribers in all. Some 2.6 million homes already have their television pictures provided by cable usually because of local reception difficulties.

The advisory panel is confident that enough finance is available: "Even with less than 100 per cent take-up of the system there would appear to be sufficient income from subscribers to give a reasonable return on capital".

The panel would like to see the go-ahead given by the middle of this year and the regulations established by the beginning of next year. "Such licensing could take place initially under existing legislation and administrative arrangements".

But a regulatory body will be necessary since the legislation which covers this type of broadcasting is contained in three different acts of parliament (The Wireless and Telegraphy Act 1949, the *Post Office Act 1969 and the* British Telecommunications Act of 1981) and the authority is divided between the Home Office and the Department of Industry.

Poles still plan on long-term Western help

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK: POLAND'S DEBT

By Roger Boyes

Warsaw — Poland's corridors of financial power should perhaps be fitted with revolving doors to cope with the Soviet comings and the Western goings out. Two weeks ago the threemember team, from the International Monetary Fund: in, this week came Soviet advisers to discuss industrial assistance.

Mr Zbigniew Karcz, head *of the International* Department in the Polish Finance Ministry and one of the few reamaining optimists on Poland's debt, says that the IMF team went away broadly satisfied on a number of the points. "We could show them that our general aims, outlined to the IMF last year, remain fundamentally the same."

Indeed martial law has changed at least two economic features positively: "Economic reform is going ahead full steam and in fact reform of retail prices has moved much further ahead than anticipated last year."

Decoded, that means martial law enabled the Government to push up prices three and fourfold without the danger of widespread popular opposition. Secondly, "the extraction of raw materials is *at a* much higher level than last year." Decoded, that means that miners are now *having* to work six days a week.

Although Poland is still *interested* in IMF membership, it does not hold out any great hope of a miracle cure. *Rather its strategy* is to use Western banks — whose will to see a Polish economic recovery *is undeniable* — to put pressue on Western governments to reschedule 1982 *government debt*.

In previous years, Poland used Western governments *such as Bonn to pressure* banks into lending to Warsaw to maintain political stability, now its doing the reverse to ensure *economic stability*.



Martial law and the economy: military authorities monitor production at the Fiat Polski car factory in Warsaw

The interest payments for 1981 have now been paid off, *Finance Ministry officials* say, and a rescheduling of 1981's bank debt of $2.4bn *(£1.3bn) will be agreed at the beginning of next month*. An agreement then has to be reached on *rescheduling* bank dept — just over $2.4bn — for 1982 and the $2.2bn owed to *Western* governments.

"We need the West of course", says Mr Karcz, and the figures certainly seem to support the contention. But with a crushing inevitability, Warsaw is turning to the Soviet Union as a makeshift enonomic saviour. This has been loudly fanfared over the past two months, partly as a matter of ideology but partly also as a way of signalling to the United States that economic pressure on Warsaw will simply make a loyal communist ally out of Poland.

Poland, scared that it will be declared in default, knows that the Soviet Union would only be of limited assistance in such a case. "It would be *naive to continue believing in* the Soviet umbrella theory", says Mr Karcz, but that in *the absence of any short-*term solution to its industrial problems, deeper. Soviet-*Polish co-operation* is the only way out.

There is thus no radical *rejection of* the West or indeed of Western imports, only a short brief tactical *recognition* that big brothers can make fraternal gestures.

It becomes clear that *Polish-Soviet co-operation* is important to Warsaw because it is the only feature of the economic situation which can be predicted with any certainty. "Look, these are the uncertainties: we dont know what the West will do. What will happen to the refinancing of commercial debt, of guaranteed debt, we don't know what will happen to new commodity credits. There is uncertainty in the economy, we dont know how quickly industry can adapt to market conditions, we dont know how the agricultural situation, the food supply situation will develop."

By contrast the Soviet Union provides a measure of stability. "There have been no hard currency loans from *the Soviet Union this year*, says Mr Karcz, despite Western press reports to the *contrary*. Moscow lent $465m to Poland last year, and rescheduled $1bn of an *earlier hard currency loan*. Poland of course in trade deficit with the Soviet Union -e 1.6bn transferable roubles in 1981 and a similair gap, or "a bit higher", is expected this year, says Mr Karcz.

But 70 per cent of Poland's imports from the Soviet Union are *raw materials* which then help Polish industry to export to hard currency countries. "*Under* these circumstances. The deficit with the Soviet Union is not so important. I would say it is better, if one has a choice, to get a million tonnes of oil for transferable roubles, than to spend say $200m busing in Arab oil. That is more interesting for us — and for Western countries too."

The message in the Polish Finance Ministry is that there is n o short cut — via Moscow — out of Poland's debt problems, but the Soviet Union and other East European countries can and will ensure that industrial production gets back on course.

Although it is difficult to give precise figures, the worst slump in industrial production seems to be in the chemical industry, metallurgy (including steel), mechanical engineerings and cars.

Ministry officials say that the February comparison is misleading: in the second half of last year there was a deteriorating trend in output that has simply been continuing and indeed showed a slight improvement in February compared to January 1982. The drop has not been caused by martial law, they say.

This however is disingenuous: Polish industry is in serious trouble, hit by the dual evil of raw material shortages due to the absence of Western credits and stagnating labour productivity.

The problem with this assistance from the Soviet Union and other East European countries is that it is helping to distort the Polish economy and above all is undermining the cause of economic decentralisation, still technically viewed as the way out of the crisis. The short term solution to the crisis, Polish planners seem *to believe*, is to concentrate on priority areas — mainly shipbuilding, engineering, tractor construction, aviation, cars, electronics and steels

But this means that a small factory which has previously supplied, for example batteries to the Ursus tractor factory and a dozen other customers, will now have to concentrate solely on Ursus.

The long term affect of this short term thinking *is* that more tractors will be produced. But that several smaller plants will grind to a standstill and the battery producer itself will lose any semblence of managerial autonomy.

The nirvana of a trim Polish industry able to adapt quickly and smoothly to changing market conditions is still a long, long way off. Mr Karcz remains the only optimist in town.

Business Editor

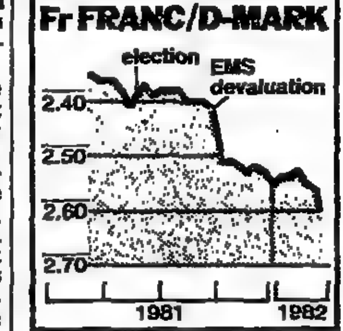
French expansion threatens EMS

It may have taken elections to focus the attention of the foreign exchange markets on the deficiencies of the franc. But the actual outcome of Sunday's second round of local government polls is unlikely to have more than a temporary impact on the currency's sagging fortunes.

The fact is that investors, having taken a good look at the French economy, are increasingly alarmed at what they see: a burgeoning state budget deficit which this year may rise to five times its 1980 pre-Mitterand level: a persistently *high* inflation rate, presently around 14 per cent, which shows little sign of easing: and a growing balance of trade deficit.

Strains within the European Monetary System were inevitable once France decided to go its own way and pursue an expansionary course in the face of the restricitive policies adopted by other members. Indeed, the French risk precipitating possible collapse of the *system*.

Though the EMS may not have succeeded in securing greater convergence of members' economies this



remains the system's central objective and gives it its logic and coherence. Without that objective the EMS becomes a thing of threads and patches which could blow apart when the next storm hits. And that storm could be only weeks away, for *all* the *denials* of devaluation from French ministers last week.

Even outside the EMS, though, the franc could be in persistent trouble. *Things* are not working out as the Government hoped and planned. The budgeted *deficit* for 1982 of 95,000m francs (£8,500m), equivalent to about 2½ per cent of Gross Domestic Product, is expected to be upset by unplanned extra public spending and slower than expected economic growth which will dampen revenues.

The likely deficit is being put at anything between 120,000m francs and 150,000m francs, equivalent to 4 to 5 per cent of GDP, compared with 1.1 per cent in 1960.

The French Government is hoping that its wage and price controls willl help to bring inflation down to 10 per cent by the end of this year. By *contrast*, the OECD, in its recent sober assessment, sees all the ingredients for a damaging price-wage spiral.

The trade deficit, too, remains stubbornly intractable as relatively rapid inflation and an overvalued *exchange rate has hurt the* competitiveness of French products. A devaluation within the EMS of around 8 per cent is thought necessary *by some analysts*.

But so long as the French are prusuing different policies *from everybody else* no one believes that the next devaluation, when it comes, *will be the end* of the story. Unless France changes its policies, or pulls out of the EMS as some have advocated, the EMS has a rocky road ahead.

Banks

Tax fears

Midland Bank rounded off the dividend season last week with only unchanged profits but this still left aggregate profits for the big four up by 15 per cent to a record £1,679m. This year profits are *expected to* be higher still with City stockbrokers W. Greenwell, for *instance*, forecasting an overall rise to more than £2,000m.

Much of the 1981 rise has *come* from international operations. Most of the increase at Barclays from £524m to £567m pretax came from Barclays International, National Westminster's *international division* made higher profits and Lloyds also showed big *gains on* overseas operations.

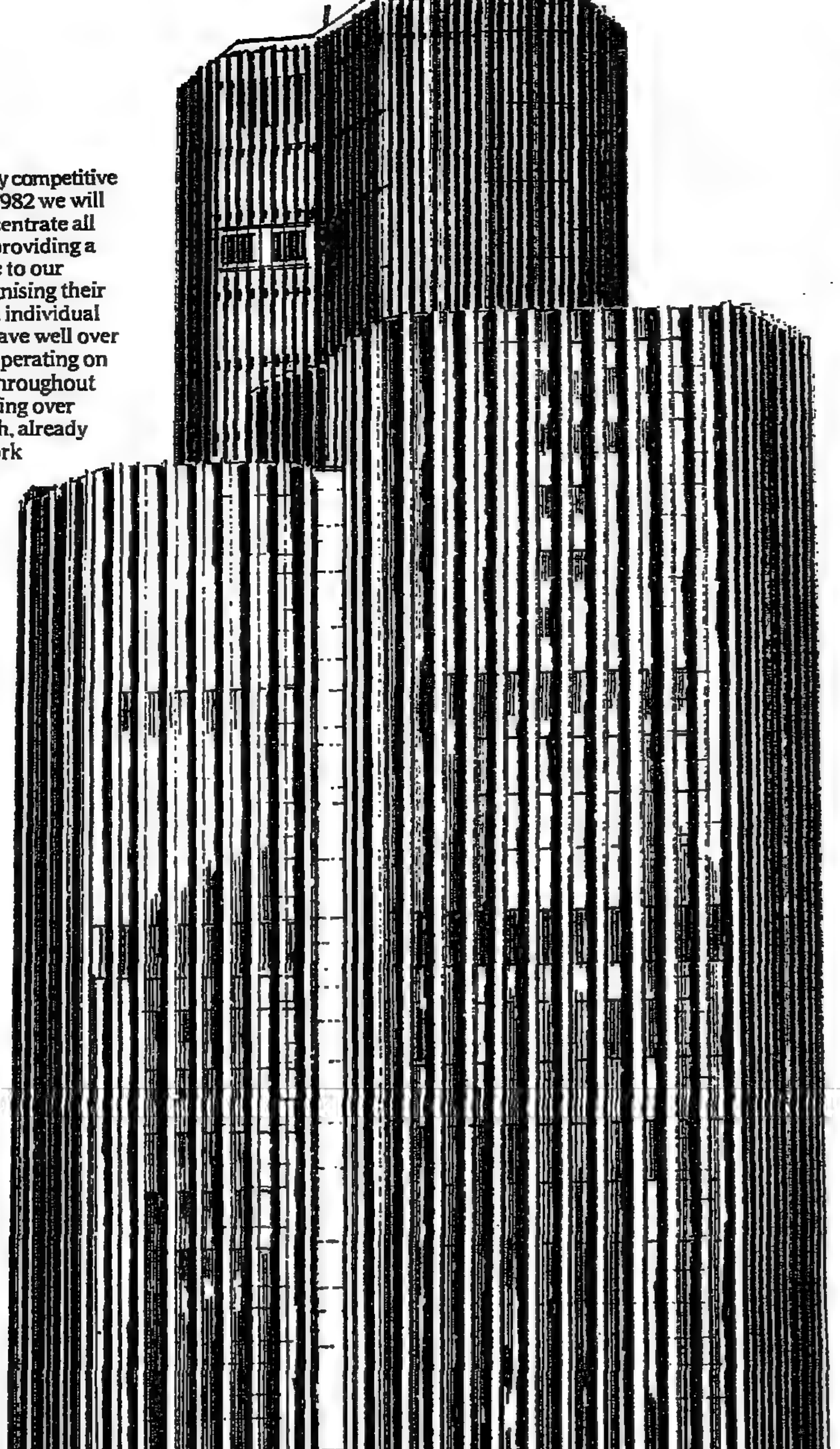
In contrast, falling interest rates and rising costs have put pressure on domestic clearing banking. This was only partly offset by the banks widening the spreads between their base and deposit rates.

Lloyds managed to buck the domestic trend by controlling costs and pushing up market share and Midland has also proved an odd-man-out: employee reductions *helped* towards the smallest rise in domestic staff costs of all the banks allowing the clearing bank to show an improvement from a poor result the previous year. However Midland's international side was held at unchanged profits because of higher bad debt provisions.

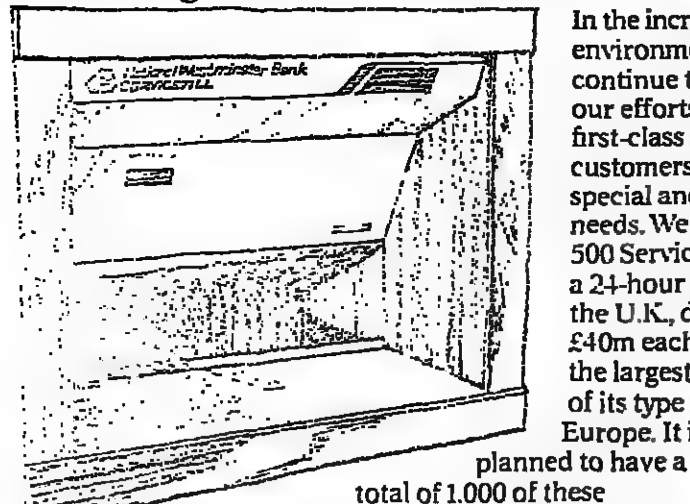
Although the profit outlook is good for 1982, the big uncertainty is just how the Chancellor plans to carry out his Budget threat of ensuring a reasonable tax take from the banks. The banks pay very little United Kingdom tax although they argue strongly that industry gets much of the benefit through the cheap leasing finance they privide.

● *After what appears to have been a relatively low level of interest in last week's offering of Government index-linked stock, what happens next? The market had driven down the yield on the existing stocks to below 2½-per-cent at one stage on the assumption that the opening up of the market to all comers would produce a significant response. But now that response has not materialized, the market will have to find a new level. Private investors who have not yet tucked a little of the stock away in their portfolios, can probably afford to wait and see what happens over the next few weeks. How the authorities will play their hand, having said they will not supply the 1988 stock below £97.50, is a different matter. It looks very much as if its next offering will have to be rather more conventional.*

A world's eye view from NatWest

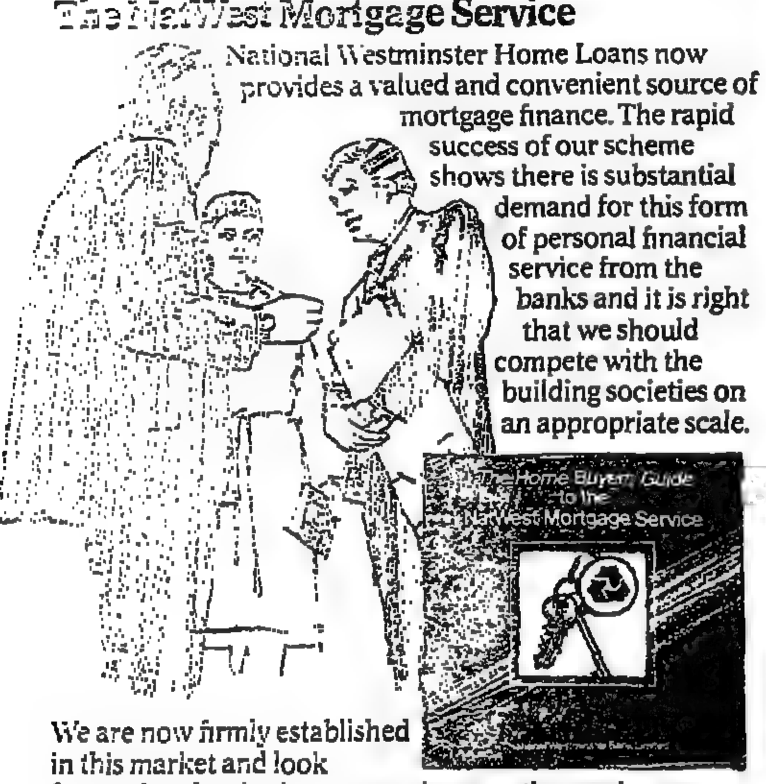


Extending our service to customers



In the increasingly competitive environment in 1982 we will continue to concentrate all our efforts into providing a first-class service to our customers, recognising their special and often individual needs. We now have well over 500 Servicetills operating on a 24-hour basis throughout the U.K., dispensing over £40m each month, already the largest network of its type in Europe. It is planned to have a total of 1,000 of these machines by the end of 1983. Towards the end of this year we plan to introduce a new quick-action customer-operated cash dispensing machine sited inside branches.

The NatWest Mortgage Service



National Westminster Home Loans now provides a valued and convenient source of mortgage finance. The rapid success of our scheme shows there is substantial demand for this form of personal financial service from the banks and it is right that we should compete with the building societies on an appropriate scale.

We are now firmly established in this market and look forward to developing our service over the coming year.

NatWest and Small Businesses



We have continued our policy of support for small businesses and have again held down interest rates on Business Development Loans whilst raising the upper limit for this facility to £250,000 to meet the needs of our customers. We completed during 1981, for instance, our 50,000th loan under our Business Development Loan Scheme and an increase of over 40% in lending to a total of £489m indicates the value and flexibility, as well as the competitiveness, of this kind of facility. We are also lending under the Government's Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme and our interest terms are the cheapest of the four major clearing banks.

Our international presence

We see the Far East as offering major growth potential and in August an offshore executive office was opened in Singapore with a catchment area extending from China to Australasia and including Burma and the ASEAN countries. Our Canadian subsidiary applied for chartered status, now granted, and under its new name – National Westminster Bank of Canada, with an office opened in Montreal – we look to a material expansion of our business in that country to complement our substantial representation in the United States. In Germany, the activities of International Westminster Bank based in Frankfurt have been merged with our subsidiary Global Bank AG with effect from 4 January 1982 to form a new wholly-owned Group subsidiary called Deutsche Westminster Bank AG.



Corporate Finance

Our experience has proved to be of the utmost importance in meeting the sophisticated requirements of our corporate customers. We continue to operate in a very competitive environment, none more so than in the Eurocurrency markets. The need to make judicious use of the world's natural resources has meant a continuing involvement in major projects, particularly in the energy and related industries.

Youth opportunities with NatWest

Unemployment remains a pressing problem, especially amongst the young, and in recognising this we have increased the number of places made available each year under the Manpower Services Commission, Work Experience Programme. The Bank remains a major recruiter and is thus making a continuous contribution to employment levels among the lower age groups. We have also made grants available to bodies doing research into unemployment and have seconded able and senior managers to the job creation schemes.

A Royal Opening for the National Westminster Tower

The cover of our Annual Report shows the Royal Standard flying over the National Westminster Tower on 11 June 1981. This was truly a memorable occasion when we were honoured by a visit by Her Majesty the Queen to declare the Tower formally open.

NatWest Bank Trophy



1981 saw the introduction of the competition for the National Westminster Bank Trophy. After a series of exciting matches, the Trophy was won by Derbyshire – literally on the last ball – when they defeated Northants in a closely contested Final at Lord's.

Comments from the Chairman – Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton

The improved profit is attributable to increased volumes of business handled by a marginally smaller number of staff using increasingly sophisticated electronic equipment. It is a very satisfactory performance particularly having in mind the 3% reduction in the average base rate in the UK and shows that our profits are little influenced by fortuitous circumstances outside our control.

The world economy during 1981 was very subdued, with low growth and rising unemployment in most countries. Governments in general were unable to adopt expansionary policies, because inflation remained high and payments imbalances were still very large. 1981 will be remembered as a frustrating year for the British economy and it has become apparent that the high inflation of past years is deeply embedded leaving British industry more seriously uncompetitive than remedial measures over the past two years have been able to correct. Government measures which are designed to reduce the cost burden on industry and to enable it to be more competitive are most likely to stimulate economic activity without introducing inflationary pressure. We therefore think it right to support the Government's broad monetary strategy; for us as a bank it has been a matter of judicious balance to ensure that at the same time we were not insensitive to the needs of our customers.

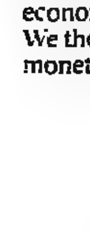
Our international banking policy remains appropriate to the difficult and highly competitive world scene, and we continue to seek good opportunities for growth of our existing business and expansion of our representation. We remain confident that our overseas loan portfolio is carefully balanced and distributed, and we shall continue to observe those principles of policy which we believe will contain our risks to acceptable levels. In the United States there is some prospect of recovery in the latter part of 1982 which should help to stimulate the economies of the industrialised countries in Europe.

I should say something by way of explanation of a policy of allowing loans for personal consumption to rise at a time when the demand from manufacturing and exporting customers remains below the level of available bank credit. Most personal loans are structured to be of short duration and repayment terms in our experience are scrupulously observed. We feel satisfied, therefore, in extending to that category of customer which contributes so much to our deposit base, a service which will not conflict with a commitment to provide adequate funds for manufacturing and exporting customers when the economy expands and the need arises.

Financial Highlights 1981

Ordinary share capital	£237 million
Reserves	£1,969 million
Money lodged	£39,709 million
Money lent	£31,791 million
Group pre-tax profit	£494 million
Retained profit	£273 million

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank PLC, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.



National Westminster Bank Group

One of the world's leading banks




Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End, March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
800m	Treas	[illegible]	1982	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.964	13.146
1050m	Exch	[illegible]	1982	98	[illegible]	9.439	13.426
600m	Exch	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.866	13.356
1000m	Exch	3%	1983	92	[illegible]	3.261	12.489
1550m	Treas	12%	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.182	13.385
800m	Treas	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.611	12.419
800m	Exch	13[illegible]%	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.634	13.843
900m	Exch	10%	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.085	13.058
500m	Fund	[illegible]	1982-84	90		6.110	11.748
1100m	Exch	11[illegible]%	1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.642	13.291
1100m	Exch	14%	1984	100[illegible]	[illegible]	13.913	13.841
1250m	Exch	3%	1984	84[illegible]	[illegible]	3.538	10.839
1050m	Treas	12%	1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.403	13.537
1000m	Treas	15%	1985	102[illegible]	[illegible]	14.581	13.750
1000m	Exch Cv	12[illegible]%	1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.484	13.801
1250m	Treas	3%	1985	77[illegible]	[illegible]	3.882	11.842
1100m	Treas	11[illegible]%	1985	93[illegible]	[illegible]	12.263	13.856
1300m	Exch	12[illegible]%	1985	95	[illegible]	12.894	14.017
1150m	Exch	11[illegible]%	1986	93[illegible]	[illegible]	12.550	13.896
500m	Treas	3%	1986	73		4.108	11.317
1150m	Treas	12%	1986	93[illegible]	[illegible]	12.816	14.031
600m	Treas	[illegible]	1984-86	86[illegible]	[illegible]	9.798	12.576
1000m	Exch	14%	1986	99[illegible]	[illegible]	14.088	14.173
500m	Exch	13[illegible]%	1987	97[illegible]	[illegible]	13.538	13.848

MEDIUMS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
550m	Fund	[illegible]	1985-87	81[illegible]	[illegible]	8.255	12.225
1250m	Treas	12%	1987	97	[illegible]	12.967	13.998
500m	Treas	[illegible]	1985-88	80[illegible]	[illegible]	9.617	13.009
1052m	Trans	3%	1978-88	63[illegible]	[illegible]	4.661	11.814
1060m	Treas	11[illegible]%	1989	89[illegible]	[illegible]	13.039	14.235
601m	Treas	5%	1986-89	63[illegible]	[illegible]	7.849	12.383
850m	Treas	13%	1990	97[illegible]	[illegible]	13.722	14.130

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,162,000	Assam Frontier	230	+24	14.3	6.2	..
11.7m	Camellia Inv	465	..	8.6	1.8	..
14.2m	McLeod Russel	355	-3	11.8	3.3	..
5,757,000	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	125	-8	12.0	9.6	..
1,021,000	Moran	292	..	7.1	2.4	..
1,024,000	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
3,339,000	Calcutta Elec	41	..	8.8	21.4	..
1,199,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
24.3m	Gt Nthn Tele	£33	..	150	4.5	12.4
232.3m	Imp Cont Gas	160	+10	11.0	6.6	11.4
1,084,000	Milford Docks	139	..	0.7	0.5	..
2,706,000	Nesco Inv	130	-3	10.0	7.7	..
—	Sunderland Wtr	£33	+1	500	15.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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But trying to park a lorry, or worse still, a crane, in streets that are painted with 20th century golden-yellow parking lines.

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At Audrey House, a new office block at Ely Place in Holborn, we had to hoist some of the building materials by crane over the top of an ornate Edwardian facade.

(And without damaging the ancient church next door.)

Others we had to take through a specially cut hole in the facade.

At Milk Street, where we developed an office block, the site was so cramped, the only answer to delivery problems was to build a heavily reinforced concrete foundation to accommodate a turntable within the building itself.

Probably our most difficult job in terms of access has been the Bank of New South Wales building alongside Cannon Street Station.

The only access to the rear of the building was via a 9' wide road through which all materials had to be transported.

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In addition, we had to go to considerable lengths to protect the vast numbers of commuters who use Cannon Street Station every day. For example, we had to build overhead protective walkways alongside the site.

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SPORT

How Wales were put to the claymore

By David Hands

Wales 18
Scotland 34

Wales, who lived so successfully by the sword during their golden days of the seventies, perished by the sword on Saturday. The sparkling cutting edge of some of the world's best backs was but a memory at Cardiff's National Stadium as Calder, Renwick and Johnston pierced the Welsh defence time and again in helping record the highest total by an opposing XV at Cardiff and depriving Wales of their cherished international championship ground record which has stood since 1968.

The inadequacies of the Welsh backs have been apparent all season and Scotland rammed the lesson home; while Wales return to the basics, to be fed to them with the wooden spoon which they now hold jointly with France, Scotland can glow with pride after victory by four goals, a try and two dropped goals against a goal and four penalties, success which included the try of this and many other championships.

The Welsh, in contrast, could do nothing right behind the scrum. They dominated the lineout, the new cap Norster doing well, they scrummaged better and the flankers, Burgess and Lewis, were outstanding in setting up second-phase ball. Behind them indecision reigned; Gareth Davies looked like a realist fighting his way out of some Walter Mitty world in which Welsh backs once more ruled the world.

In their first move Wales attempted a switch which came to grief and it swiftly became apparent that Renwick and Johnston were imposing such midfield pressure that the practical thing was for Davies to use the touchline and then attack the Scottish goalline close to his forwards. In the end Wales tried to do that and to run the ball; in doing the latter they assisted Scotland to three of their five tries and it was to the infinite credit of the Welsh crowd that they gave generous applause to the running of the visiting backs.

Critically, the Welsh defence close to the scrum was exposed, as Ireland and, to a lesser extent, England, had done earlier in the season. Too often the first tackle was indecisive and the driving play of Calder and Dickson in particular opened the door to further scores. Dickson came on in the first quarter after Paxton had damaged knee ligaments in a tackle from Rees in the build-up to Calder's try and the ginger-haired Gala forward played what Irvine described as his best game in a Scottish jersey.

There was no hint of what was to follow when Evans kicked his first penalty. Wales had established territorial domination and held it throughout the match; Scotland conceded too many penalties, particularly from lineouts, and did so throughout the match. But nothing, not even the National Stadium's first male streaker, could put them off the game i



Final try: Johnston caught in the act of running Wales into the ground

two men outside him, chipped ahead into Scotland's 22 and Baird's catch and sprint took him teetering down the touchline and up to halfway. Paxton, legs pumping, took up the running, then Tomes and finally Calder for a magnificent score.

It was Renwick, who has scored a try on each of his last two visits to Cardiff. He dropped a fine goal on the run then accepted Calder's pass to scamper 50 metres for a try at the posts converted by Irvine. Two penalties by Evans restored sanity and a half-time score of 13–9 kept Wales firmly in the hunt.

A dropped ball by the Welsh midfield was the prelude to the third try, the Scottish backs sweeping through and giving Pollock a try on his debut. Irvine converted, as he did twice more when White drove over from a five-metre scrum and Johnston, sprinting through, scored the fifth. Rutherford dropped a goal to complete a fine record of scoring in all championship games this season, leaving Wales with a try by Butler, a conversion and penalty by Evans.

WALES: G. Evans (Maesteg); R. A. Ackerman (Newport), R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli), A. J. Donovan (Swansea), C. F. W. Rees (London Welsh); W. G. Davies (Cardiff, captain), G. Williams (Bridgend); I. Stephens (Bridgend), A. J. Phillips (Cardiff), G. Price (Pontypool), R. C. Burgess (Ebbw Vale), R. L. Norster (Cardiff), R. D. Moriarty (Swansea), J. R. Lewis (Cardiff), E. T. Butler (Pontypool).

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP, captain); J. Pollock (Gosforth), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), D. I. Johnston (Watsonians), G. R. T. Baird (Kelso); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. Aitken (Gala), C. T. Deans (Hawick), I. G. Milne (Heriot's FP), J. H. Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), D. B. White (Gala), I. A. M. Paxton (Selkirk) (rep, G. Dickson, Gala).

Referee: J-P. Bonnet (France).

Ireland abl defeat with

By Peter West, Rugb

France 22
Ireland 9

It was clear at Parc des Princes on Saturday that the four weeks since their heady victory over Scotland had been long enough for the Irish to go off the boil. Moreover, without Duggan, who was badly needed to help muzzle the formidable Joinel, they had the misfortune to meet the best French side of the championship, a rational selection containing seven of the forwards that shared the grand slam last season.

The performance of these forwards at the set pieces was supported by a near-immaculate effort at half-back, notably by Lescarboura at stand-off. The result was never in doubt from the moment when Ireland, who were trailing 6—7 in the third quarter of the game, threw away what should have been a certain try.

By their emphatic victory — a goal, four penalty goals and a try to three penalties — France ended a sequence of seven losses against countries of the International Board, avoided the indignity of a whitewash in the championship, and hoisted themselves level with Wales in bottom place.

As they invariably do, the Irish accepted defeat with excellent grace: "We've no hang-ups," their captain, K Ciaran Fitzgerald, cheerfully observed. "We were well and truly beaten. We knew this would be a very different French pack, and I felt at half-time that we'd be in trouble if we failed to come to grips with it. We didn't. But it's still been a good season for us. No-one can take away the championship or the triple crown."

By the interval, when Ireland enjoyed an uneasy 6 — 3 advantage, the writing seemed spelt out legibly enough. They had withstood some intensive pressure in the course of which, first Ringland and then Campbell, had just saved their line from kicks through by Blanco and Gabernet. They were lucky when Gabernet pulled a kickable penalty.

But early in the second period, from a French lineout won by Joinel and Rives, Berbizier switched play to the short side and Lescarboura, finding a generous amount of room, committed the Irish cover before putting through a pinpoint grubber at the touch line. Blanco tapped it on and just outpaced Ringland for the touchdown.

It was at this point that Ireland blew their last clear chance of remaining in contention: McGrath having split the French defence with a break through the middle, Slattery was confronted by the last tackler on the 22 with Campbell clear on his left and delayed a pass which the referee, Alan Welsby, was satisfied had

fell offside. [illegible] MacNeill an impossible, hospital pass under pressure which rebounded off the full back's chest. Poor Slattery, instinctively reacting in an offside position, was apprehended. Again, Gabernet made it 16-6, not a distinguished Irish flanker's happiest afternoon.

In due course Campbell landed his third penalty to equal his five-nations record of 46 points, but Ireland by this time were in a state of near desperate disarray, and France finally put the icing on their gateau when their forwards took a second strike against the head. Berbizier dummied to pass inside to Rives, but instead made space for Lescarboura to clear through the middle at close range and to provide a pass for Mesny to score by the posts.

The other home countries may be thankful that it took the French selectors four matches to restore a proven, effective recipe up front. The presence of Paparemborde and Dospital in the front row, and of Imbernon with Revallier in the engineroom, ensured a solid scrummage pace.

Joinel, assuredly yet again the French player of their season, was immense at the lineout and in the loose, and one wondered why Ireland in the early stages so busily threw long in his direction. Ireland have gathered some welcome pickings at the lineout this championship, but not now. Lenihan and Keane had a muted day, and Duggan was missed in more ways than one.

In the second quarter, Campbell kicked his first, comfortable, goal when Dintrans, who spent much of his afternoon exploring the late tackle laws to their limits, was penalised for butting at a scrummage. Then Imbernon was apprehended for stamping at a ruck, and Campbell put Ireland in front, for the only time.

FRANCE: S Gabernet (Toulouse); S Blanco (Biarritz), P Mesny (Grenoble), C Belascain (Bayonne) (sub, P Perrier, Bayonne), M (Béziers); J-P Lescarboura (Dax), P Berbizier (Lourdes); R Paparemborde (Pau), P Dintrans (Tarbes), P Dospital (Bayonne), J-P Rives (Toulouse, captain), J-F Imbernon (Perpignan), D Revallier (Graulhet), L Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan), J-L Joinel (Brive).

IRELAND: H P MacNeill (Dublin University); M C Finn (Cork Constitution), M J Kiernan (Dolphin), P Dean (St Mary's College), T Ringland (Queen's University), S O Campbell (Old Belvedere), R J McGrath (Wanderers); P A Orr (Old Wesley), C Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, captain), G A J McLoughlin (Shannon), J F Slattery (Blackrock College), M I Keane (Lansdowne), D G Lenihan (UCC), R Kearney (Wanderers), J B O'Driscoll (London Irish).

Referee: A Welsby (England).

Final table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ireland	4	3	0	1	68	61	6
England	4	2	1	1	68	47	5
Scotland	4	2	1	1	71	55	5
France	4	1	0	3	56	74	2
Wales	4	1	0	3	59	83	2



Paparemborde, the French hooker, passes the ball to scrum-half Berbizier after winning the maul

French too subtle for industrious England

BY Gordon Allan

England Colts 3
France Youth 16

Matches between the England Colts and France Youth teams began in 1977. England have yet to win. They lost the latest in the series, at Portmouth on Saturday, by a goal, a try, a dropped goal and a penalty goal to a dropped goal.

If there was any doubt in the early part of the game as to who were the better team, there was none by the end. For solidarity and industry, you could not fault England. For subtlety and vision, you had to hand it to the French. Their forwardw, with Arthapignet conspicuous at No. 8, made up in ball-winning ability at the rucks what they lacked in power in the tight, and their backs turned half chances into real ones with light-fingered improvisation.

The England backs were shadow boxers by comparison. Increasingly, they tried to do too much on their own instead if supporting each other, like the French. Resolute tackling snuffed them out. Jermyn at stand-off kicked well, Heslop showed determination, and Swales, apart from missing two short-range penalties, had a good match.

Jermyn dropped a goal to put England ahead. Gely scored the first French try when Lescure came into the line and Curutchet took the ball to the corner before flicking it inside with a pass late enough to be called an afterthought.

In the second half, Lescure kicked a penalty, converted a try by Silva, and dropped a goal. Silva's try proved how dangrous the French were in counter-attack and how uncertain the England defence sometimes was against the unorthodox.

It was a pleasant occasion. The sun shone hazily, the flags fluttered, and the Royall Marines band played and marched. It was a pleasant match, with scarcely one premeditated crash ball to remind us of routine. The French hinted at why, on their day, they are the best rugby players in the world.

We shall hear more of Lescure, Bonneval, Silva, Arthapignet, and yet another Camberabero, Gilles, son of Guy, a French stand-off 14 years ago. On the English side, watch out for Swales, Jermyn, Keast (a 17st 4lb farmer), Pratt, and John Ingram, whose twin, David, was among the replacements. Watch out also for what happens at Aberavon on April 3, when England play Wales.

ENGLAND COLTS: P Swales (Yarnbury); N. Heslop (St Helens), (rep A. Lennox, Rosslyn Park), S. Seeds (Whitehaven), R. Taylor (Rosslyn Park), R. Underwood (Middlesbrough); M. Jermyn (Rosslyn Park), N. Callard (Newport, captain), M. Linnett (Rugby), R. Howe (Old Beccehamians), R. Keast (Redruth Hornets), J. Ingram (St Helens), J. Morfitt (Bath), D. Pratt (Reading), F. Wilson (Army), P. Butler (Aylesbury).

FRANCE YOUTH: J-M Lescure (Albi); E. Bonneval (Toulouse), E. Silva (Bagnères), A. Gely (Grenoble), D. Curutchet (Monleon); P. Barthelemy (Nice), G. Camberabero (La Voulte); J-P Bory (Marmande), G. Bontron (Aix-les-Bains), M. Voltz (Béziers), G. Destridales (Tyrosse), J-P Salette (Lavelanet), J-F Gourragne (Condon), A. Fabre (Mauleon, captain), P Arthapignet (Mauleon).

Referee: C. Norling (Wales).

Gaytonians find the gulf too much to bridge

By Peter Marson

Old Gaytonians 9
Wasps 25

Save for one or two isolated moments when the magnitude of the occasion corrupted better judgment, Old Gaytonians performed creditably in the Middlesex cup final on Old Merchant Taylors ground at Croxley Green, yesterday.

Yet there was little that was unfamiliar to the embroidery on this lopsided pattern, with the bigger fish allowing the small fry scant room in which to manoeuvre. Thus Wasps won stylishly and with a flourish at the end by two goals, a try and three penalty goals to three penalties.

Those six penalties shared by Stringer (2) Hughes and Yarrow (3) stood against another seven failures by Stringer and Yarrow and a gainst a grand total of 33 penalties and a sprinkling of free kicks. In the circumstances, Mr Russell had no o)ptin but to make his awards iiiii n the way he did, but a constant stream of stoppages meant precious little rhythm and a staccato performance was the result.

On a pitch heavy with moisture and strewn with sand the kickers did tolerably well with Stringer, aided by two conversions, winning his battle with Yarrow by a single point.

Fielding a formidable and mobile pack in which their captain, Williams, and Maxted worked tirelessly, Old Gaytonians looked to have got the blend right; the half backs and threequarters,too, neatly spliced skill to a fine spirit.

But the gulf between the sides was obvious with Wasps, ably led by the All BNlack, Taylor, fielding three internationals, two England B internationals, and an England under-23 player.

Wasps led by 10-6 at half time with O'Reilly's try tipping the balance infour penalties. As Wasps drew away their strength was reflected in two excellent tries by Taylor and Cardus.

OLD GAYTONIANS: M Rafferty; A. Yarrow, I Abbott, D O'Hanlon, P Minham; R. Lozowski, J. Rafferty; A. Wright, G. Rees, J. PLuck, R. Williams, (captain) N. Creamer, M. Flack, S. Rigby, D. Maxted.

WASPS: N. Stringer; S O'Reilly, R.Cardus, M. Taylor (captain), P. Southern; R. Hughes, N. Melville; P. Rendall, M. Duttelen, K. Cairns, M. Rigby, J. Bonner, B. Donnellan, A. Dun, R. Smith.

Referee: A. Russell (London).

Gloucester held

The John Player Cup semi-finalists, Gloucester, were held to a 6-6 draw at Orrell on Saturday. The Orrell full back, Langford, kicked an injury-time penalty to go with his first-half drop goal, which levelled matters after Ford (penalty) and Jones (drop goal) had put Gloucester ahead.

Hawick come closer to a coveted double

By Iain Mackenzie

Hawick 33
Langholm 9

Hawick, the most successful post-war club in Scotland, are almost back where they belong. Just over a week ago they regained the national championship with a win over Watsonians and on Saturday they came close to completing the "double" with a win in the Border League against the bottom club, Langholm.

Hawick won by three goals, three tries and a penalty goal to a goal and a penalty, but it was not that easy. It now remains to b e seen if Gala, the present Border League champions, who have relinquished their national title will give away their Border one too.

It seems likely that they will. Hawick meet Gala next Saturday and unless the old champions pull something out, they seem destined to lose that title as well.

Hawick went off at their usual pace but, surprisingly, were six points down in seven minutes. Dinwoodie crossed their line after a sudden Langholm break and Hill was able to convert easily. Langholm then held on for a spell and it seemed that there might be an upset. It was not to be. Taylor crossed the Langholm line for Hawick's first score and although Gass missed the conversion, he managed to add the two points to Whillan's try.

Hawick went further ahead when Hogarth went through the entire Langholm defence, Gass converting. Near the interval Hill pulled three points back for Langholm with a penalty but it was a last and almost despairing effort.

The second half was entirely Hawick's. First Gass kicked a penalty and then Hogarth put Hogg over for another try. Taylor got the fifth score and with a few minutes to go Douglas crossed Langholm's line for the sixth and final try which Gass xonverted.

HAWICK: J Hogg; A Taylor, K Douglas, A Cranston, R Douglas; C Gass, D Whillans; J Rae, K McAllan, T Froud, D Turnbull, B Small, W Murray (captain), P Hogarth, A Campbell.

LANGHOLM: K Hill, R Maxwell, J Maxwell, W Smith, G Dinwoodie; S little, C Robb; B Hislop (captain), I Little, G reid, K Donaldson, B Mackay, M Forbes, D Poole, C Johnstone.

Referee: W Calder (Selkirk).

Selectors outvoted

The repercussions of South Africa's unsuccessful and protest-marred tour of New Zealand last year saw coach Nelie Smith and chief selector Butch Lochner voted off the South Africans' selection committe at the weekend. The vote left the Springbok squad without a coach just 24 hours before national trials in Pretoria and a week before the first international against the touring South American Jaguars.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leaders win to keep race for title close

By Keith Macklin

The battle for the first division championship, sponsored by Slalom Lager, remains at tight and gripping as ever. The three leading clubs Widnes, Leigh and Hull all won at home yesterday, and the tense closeness of the championship struggle was accuratley shown in the Widnes game against Hull Kingston Rovers.

After a fiercely fought game, for which the Rovers' players were reputedly on a bonus of £200 a man, Widnes won through by a solitary first half penalty goal from John Myler. This defeat probably ended Rovers' boped of winning the championship, although they can still finish in the top four.

Leigh also had to struggle before beating Barrow 11-7. Leigh ran away with the game in the opening quarter and some excellent rugby brought tries from Coooke and Hogan, with two goals from Woods. However, once the initial Leigh momentum ran out of steam Barrow came strongly back into the game. A try from Ball and two goals from the same player brought Barrow back to 10-7. Leigh were greatly relieved when Donlan dropped a late goal to clinch victory.

Hull, in third place had a simple task in disposing of the bottom club Whitehaven 35-0, and the Humberside club are, like Widnes, on course for the cup and league double.

Perhaps the most outstanding and astounding win of the day was Bradford Northern's victory by 21-0 at Warrington, where few sides are allowed to run riot. This win improves Northern's chances of making the top eight play-off, and damages the hopes of Warrington. Wigan who beat Castleford, and Leeds who beat Featherstone after trailing at half time, improved their top eight prospects.

In the second division Oldham and Carlisle retained their leadership of the table with wins at Batley and at home to Keighley respectively, and the palm for the second division's best win must be handed to Cardiff City, who beat the strong promotion candidates Halifax at Thrum Hall.

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 14, Wigan 17; Fulham 2, St Helens 17; Hull 35, Whitehaven 0; Leeds 21, Featherstone Rovers 12; Leigh 11, Barrow 7; Warrington 0, Bradford Northern 21; Widnes 2, Hull Kingston Rovers 0, York 11, Wakefield Trinity 13

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 11, Oldham 20; Blackpool Borough 22, Bramley 20; Carlisle 28, Keighley 5; Doncaster 14, Huyton 15; Halifax 10, Cardiff City 22; Huddersfield 13, Dewsbury 7; Workington Town 41, Salford 16; Rochdale hornets 11, Hunslet 14.

Still losing with style

By John Clemison

Fulham 2
St Helens 17

Fulham's chances of surviving in the first division are even slimmer after yesterday's drubbing at the hands of St Helens, who beat them by three tries, three goals and two dropped goals to a goal. Yet they showed that they are capable of holding the toughest of opposition for long periods. Their skill and determination set them apart from the run of the mill second division side, and so if the political will is still there in Fulham's board room, the Londoners will surely bounce back.

St Helens, who are currently well in form, did all that was expected of them and gave a classy performance overall. Through Haggerty and Owen, they tore up the Fulham defence, and when they could find no way past Doherty and Dalgreen they let their backs pull the Fulham cover to breaking point with some devastating runs.

GOLF

Lietzke's view from front

From John Ballantine, Jacksonville (Florida), March 21

Bruce Lietzke scored 69 to join "Brad" Bryant in the lead on 210 with one round to play today in the Tournament Players' Championship here. Afterwards Lietzke was of the opinion that: "On a course as difficult as this one, the result of the championship will be decided on the last three or four holes.

One stroke behind were Scott Simpson, the 1977 Walker Cup player, and Vance Heafner, son of the old Ryder Cup player, Clayton Heafner, with George Archer, at 42 suddenly appearing from nowhere on 212, a reincarnation of the gawky Californian giant who won the 1969 US Masters. But with Jerry Pate, Hale Irwin, Craig Stadler, Tom Watson and Severiano Ballesteros all within four strokes of the lead this is anybody's title.

Lietzke argued that nobody was likely "to shoot the life out" with a 64 or a 65, especially in slightly worse weather and, having seen reputations like those of Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Garry Player and Johnny Miller all wrecked here, it is difficult to argue with that judgement. Only time would show whether Lietzke's forecast that he would "take a final 69 to stay home" and that would probably win, will be anywhere near the truth.

Ballesteros, with 69 and Nick Faldo, whose 75 included a six at the 172-yard 13th, still have chances to win big money, with a first prize of £50,000 and the 29th finisher getting £2,000. The Spaniard will miss the next two events at Hilton Head Island and at Greensboro, where he won in 1978, and will return early in the week of the Masters, April 8 to 11.

THIRD ROUND (US unless stated): 210: B Lietzke (69, 72, 69), B Bryant (70, 69, 71); 211: V Heafner (68, 70, 73), S Simpson (68, 70, 73), 212: G Archer (69, 73, 70); 213: J Pate (70, 73, 70), H Irwin (70, 68, 75), T Simpson (72, 66, 75); 214: T Watson (70, 76, 68), S Ballesteros (Spain) (73, 72, 69), D January (69, 73, 72), C Stadler (71, 68, 75), R Mauttbie (69, 72, 73), G Gilbert (69, 71, 74). Other foreign scores: 219: B Cole (SA) (72, 75, 72), D Watson (SA) (72, 74, 73); 220: N Faldo (GB) (76, 70, 75); 222: B Shearer (Australia) (77, 69, 76).

CYCLING

Grand prix for Joughin

By John Wilcockson

Steve Joughin, the diminutive 22-year-old Manxman, yesterday won his second grand prix of Essex in three years. He was one of three riders who together had raced the final 20 miles of this first British amateur classic of the season. He proved an easy winner of the resultant sprint at Halstead.

The dominating feature of the 91-mile race was the Manchester wheelers team, sponsored by Trumanns Steel, which provided four of the first five finishers. The only man to threaten their grip on the race was Steve Poulter, aged 27, who came third.

It was Poulter who had started the first significant attack after racing for fifteen miles om a cold, blustery day. With him were five other British riders, including one Manchester Wheeler, Jeff Williams.

The six breakaways reached Finchingfield after 27 miles with one minute's lead on the maim group. And then the Manchester team began their blitzkieg tactics.

A group of four took up the chase: Mick Bath, from the organizing club, and three Manchester men, Joughin, Des Fretwell and the second of the Williams brothers, Mike. Before the first loop of 42 miles was complete, the four had caught the six leaders, and they set off for a second loop with an advantage of nearly 90 seconds.

The picture remained the same for another 30 miles until, with two laps to complete of a 10 miles finishing circuit, Mike Williams continued his effort after taking a lap prize, followed by Poulter and Joughin. There were some worrying moments for the leaders in the last five miles when less than 400 yards separated the front from the back of the race. But the gap lengthened to more than one minute by the finish.

Lining Halstead High Street, one of the largest crowds in the race's 29 years history, saw Poulter make a valiant effort to surprise his Northern rivals; but first Williams and then Joughin eclipsed his sprint in the final 100 yards. It was only left for Jeff Williams and Fretwell to lead home the stragglers and the Manchester supremacy was complete.

MOTOR RACING

Scorching triumph for Piquet

From Keith Botsford, Rio de Janeiro, March 21

Nelson Piquet, the world champion, won the Brazilian Grand Prix motor race under blazing sunshine here today to delight his home crowd. He took command at the halfway mark when the Canadian, Gilles Villeneuve, in front from the start, crashed out in his Ferrari. Piquet, who had never previously won here, was overcome with heat and exhaustion and collapsed as he mounted the victor's rostrum.

Prost and Villeneuve were on the front row of the grid, with Arnoux and Rosberg behind them, but Villeneuve is well-known, if not notorious, for his fast starts. With Prost obviously suffering some deficiency in his engine, Villeneuve quickly took command of the race, with Arnoux right behind him. At that point, the Reigning world champion, Nelson Piquet, with wildy nationalitic crowd behind him, lay seventh.

By the second lap, however, Piquet had moved up to sixth, and his Brabham team-mate, Riccardo Patrese was fourth. Three more laps and Piquet had taken Rosberg and moved up to fifth behind the clearly faltering Prost. Patrese was beginning to put Arnoux under pressure, indicating that the Brabhams had the capacity — at least on a very hot day — to chalenge the turbo-charged Renault and Ferrari.

At the one third mark, the front three — Villeneuve, Piquet and Rosberg — remained bunched up. Behind them came Patrese, Prost and then, some way behind, John Watson and Nigel Mansell. But the writing on the wall was clear and on lap 30, Piquet fought it out with Villeneuve on the straight, stayed with him and, in the attempt to keep control for the next curve, Villeneuve went off, which put Piquet in the lead, but left him very much under attack from Rosberg.

Patrese , who was feeling ill, went off and spun all over the track before rejoining the race. Prost, six seconds behind, and Watson, thus moved up to third and forth. When Patrese droppd out, Mansell, of Lotus, took over fifth place while Manfred Winkelhock of ATS was a surprising sixth in what was to be a thinned-out field of hardy survivors. Rosberg, knowing the value of survival, dropped back a little and, in the heat and strain, who could predict who might inherit the race?

By the two-thirds mark, Prost, who might well have expected to win, was driving in solitary splendour in third, nursing his car, with Niki Lauder and Carlos Reutermann off after harassing each other early in the race. Rosberg was now the sole interloper amongst the so-called major drivers, and proving a tough man to hold off.

Rosberg was held up for a few laps by Winkelhock, but Piquet could hardly relax, especially as he had some traffic ahead. Up into sixth place now, behind Rosberg, Prost, Watson and Mansell, came the Tyrrel driver, Michele Alboireto, and as the race reached its last ten laps, it became obvious that Piquet was pulling away from Rosberg.

The champion had shown his mastery at the beginning of the race, now he was showing his tenacity and intelligence and his capacity for sheer survival. He had driven a notable race for a fine victory on his own ground and had mastered not merely one determined rival in Rosberg, but also held off the challenge of the Turbos. For Piquet it was at first a daring, then a consistent and finally an elegant and merited triumph.

LEADINGS PLACINGS: 1. N Piquet (Brazil) Brabham, 1 hr 43min 53sec (316.98 kph) 2, K Rosberg (Finland) Williams,at 11 9sec; 3, A Prost (France), Renault, at 39.3; 4, J Watson (GB), McLaren, at 42.3; 5 N Mansell (GB), Lotus, at 1:16.2; 6, M Alboreto (Italy), Tyrrell, at 1:30.1; 7, M Winkelhock (WG), ATS , at at one lap; 8, D Pironi (France), Ferrari, at one lap; 9, S Borgudd (Sweden), Tyrrell, at two laps; 10, J Mass (WG), March, at two laps.

Stefan Belof, a German newcomer overcame the treacherous conditions to score a well-judged success in yesterday's opening European Formula Two championship round at Silverstone.

FORMULA TWO 1 S Beloff, (WG Maurer), 1hr 11min 51 38 sec, average speed 115.07 mph; 2 S Nakajima (Japan, March), 1, 12: 12.64; 3, B Gabbiani (Italy, Maurer), 1; 12: 12.76; 4, R del Castello (Italy), Toleman), 1: 12: 19.08; 5, A Nannini (Italy, Minardi), 1: 12: 22.86; 6, J Gartner (Austria March), 1' 12: 58.08.

FORMULA THREE: 1, D Scott (GB Ralt), 31 min 38.83 secs, average speed, 111.17 mph; 2, J Weaver (GB Ralt), 31: 41.85; 3, M Brundle (GB Ralt), 31: 51.21;

REAL TENNIS

Long service award for Angus

By Roy McKelvie

Howard Angus regained the amateur real tennis singles championship when he unseated the holder, Alan Lovell, by 6-4, 6-5, . 6-4 in the final round at Hampton Court yesterday. This gave Angus his sixteenth title in 17 years, a reward for his continued dedication, tenacity and determination.

As a match it was well fought, though lacking in finesse. It resembled a spirited welterweight contest rather than a studied game of chess. Classic play on the floor was eschewed in favour of forcing for the winning openings. In the three sets Angus scored with 25 to Lovell's 23, a high number. There were very few short chases, the majority being around the five and six yard lines.

The match was decided in the second half of the second set. In this, Lovell, having settled down after an uneven start, led 4-2 and 5-3. His play and concentration suddenly wavered. He lost the service end during the eight game, and did not regain it for the rest of the set which Angus won with the help of two grilles in the tenth game, and two more in the eleventh, a remarkably accurate attack at the right moment.

Semi-final round: A. C. Lovell (Holder) beat J. D. Ward 6-4, 5-6, 6-0, 6-2; H. R. Angus bt M. F Dean 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. Final: Angus 6-4, 6-5, 6-4.

SQUASH

Stage is set for a scuffle behind closed doors

By Rex Bellamy

British squash scurried brightly into a new era yesterday when spectators watched the quarter-final of the Patrick tournament through the back and sidewalls of a court mounted on the stage of the Chichester Festival Theatre. The day will be remembered, too for an unseemly and possible unique incident that occurred while the world champion, Jahangir Kahn, was beating Gamal Awad 9-6, 10-8, 9-4.

These two tend to be combustible material when they share a court and on yesterday's evidence they may eventually come to blows unless reminded of their responsibilities to the game, and to the paying public. When Awad was leading 8-6, in the second game, he raised an appealing finger to the referee because he suspected that Jahangir had returned a ball that had bounced twice. Jahangir said later that he was disconcerted when Awad paused before playinghis next shot.

At the end of the rally, Awad accused Jahangir of cheating, whereupon, the usually serene Jahangir gave him a light blow on the arm with his racket. Instantly, they were pushing each other with one hand while brandishing raised rackets with the other.

Jayne Ashton had a remarkable win on Saturday evening, saving two match points before beating the world champion, Rhonda Thorne with a penalty point. Those five games briefly eroded Miss Ashton's resources, and yesterday she was beaten by Ruth Strauss, who somehow maintained her form after five-game wins over Martine Le Moignan, the seventh seed, and Felicity Hargreaves.

The transparent walls had a smoked-glass, rather foggy appearance, as if a window cleaner had left his job half-done The flight of the ball was often difficult to follow. But the view through the side walls was nevertheless an exciting improvement on traditional facilities.

MEN: Second round: Q Zaman (Pakistan) beat A Dwyer (GB) 9-5, 9-5, 9-1; T Wilkinson (GB) beat R Esple (NZ) 5-9, 0-9, 9-2, 9-1, 9-1; M Ahmed (Pakistan) beat C Willstrop (GB) 9-1, 9-5, 9-4; M Khan (Pakistan) beat R Hill (Australia) 5-9, 9-0, 9-4, 9-1. Third Round: R Norman (NZ) beat M Yasin (Pakistan) 9-5, 9-7, 9-8; H Jahen (Pakistan) beat P Kenyon (GB) 9-4, 9-7, 9-2; D Williams (Australia) beat S Bowditch (Australia) 9-7, 7-9, 9-4, 9-5; G Hunt (Australia) beat G Briars (GB) 9-3, 3-9, 10-8, 9-3; Kwan beat G Awad (Egypt) 9-6, 10-8, 9-4; Zawan beat Ahmed 9-0, 9-7, 9-5.

WOMEN: First round: L Opie (Notts) beat A Cumings (Surrey) 4-9, 9-2, 9-3, 9-2; B Oldfield (Australia) beat S Devoy (NZ) 3-9, 9-2, 9-7, 9-2; A Smith (Staffs) beat W Cole (Kent) 9-0, 9-1, 9-3. Second round: S Cogswell (Warwicks) beat P Anderton (Lancs) 9-7, 9-2, 9-3; A Smith (Staffs) beat R Aucamp (South Africa) 10-8, 9-10, 9-6, 9-3; (NZ) beat M Van Wyke (South Africa) 9-4, 1-9, 9-7, 9-2; V Cardwell (Australia) beat R Anderson (Australia) 9-3, 9-6, 5-9, 9-3; R Strauss (Essex) beat J Ashton (Warwicks) 9-6, 10-9, 9-5; Opie beat Mrs Oldfield 9-1, 9-2, 10-8.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

FREMANTLE: World Soling championships, sixth race: 1, C. Law (GB); 2, M. Bethwaite (Australia); 3, F. Gees (WG). Standings: 1, Bethwaite 14pts; 2, W. Packer (Australia) 21; 3, D. Perry (US) 26.7, 11, Law 66.

METZ: Lorane Open, semi-finals: S Denton (US) beat S van der Merwe (SA) 6-4, 6-2; E Iskersky (US) beat H Leconte (France) 6-4, 6-4. Final: Iskersky beat Denton 6-4, 6-3

STRASBOURG: World Championship Tennis tournament, semi-finals: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat A Mayer (US) 6-4, 6-3; T Mayotte (US) beat T Moor (US) 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. Final: Lendle beat Mayotte 6-0, 7-5, 6-1.

ROTTERDAM: — Grand Prix tournament, quarter-finals: C. Mottram (GB) beat C. Hooper (US), 6-4, 6-1; J. Connors (US) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 7-6, 6-3; B. Gottfried (US) beat J. Sadri (US), 6-7, 6-3, 6-2; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia), 6-2, 6-0. Semi-finals: Connors beat Gottfried 6-4, 6-1; Vilas beat Mottram 6-4, 6-4. Final: Vilas beat Connors 0-6, 6-2, 6-4.

AUSTIN(Texas): Women's futures tournament, semi-finals: H. Sukova (Czechoslovakia) beat S. Simmonds (Italy) 6-4, 6-1; C. Kohde (WG) beat E. Pfaff (WG) 6-2, 7-5.

BOSTON: Avon Championships, semi-finals: K. Jordan (US) beat B. Gadusek (US), 6-2, 6-2, W. Turnbull (Australia) beat A. Leand (US), 6-7, 6-0, 6-0.

NETBALL

CARDIFF: International match: Wales 32, England 44. Under-21: Wales 21, England 34.

TABLE TENNIS

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First division: Stirling 0, Coatbridge Lantec 10; Murrayfield Jools 5, Glasgow Central 5; Falkirk 3, Springburn 3.

ATHLETICS

TOKYO: International meeting, men: 60m, K Matsubara (Japan), 6 6sec. 60m hurdles, A Casanas (Cuba), 7.7, 400m, A Phillips (US), 49 8; 800m, D Paige (US), 1 50.5; 1,500m, B Russell (US), 3.49 5; 3,000m, S Nyambui (Tanzania), 7:57 6, 3,000m walk, R Gonzalez (Mexico), 11.43 8; triple jump, W Banks (US), 16.75m, high jump, G Nagel (WG), 2.24m; pole vault, T Hintnaus (US), 5 4, long jump, Lu Yuhang (China), 7.78. Women: 60m, D Gutowski (US), 7.81sec; 60m hurdles, S Hightower (US), 8.15; 400m, A Emerson (US), 57.0, 800m, D Gutowski (US), 2:11 1; 3,000m, M Bush (US), 9:27 8, long jump, V Bell (US), 6.16m; high jump, Zheng Dazhan (China), 1.89m.

WESTWOOD (California): women's javelin, K Smith (US), 64 38m.

HANDBALL

MADRID: European Cup, quarter-final, first leg: Athletico Madrid 21, TSV Saint Otmar (Switzerland) 18.

SWIMMING

HAMBURG: 100m men's backstroke, D. Richter (EG) 56 21secs (European best).

EDINBURGH: Schools international: 1, England 154 pts; 2, Scotland 136; 3, Ireland 74, 4, Wales 71.

CROSS COUNTRY

CHINGFORD: Orion Harriers 15 miles event: 1, J. Goldring (Walthamstow) 1hr 33min 05sec; 2, S. Surridge (Walthamstow) 1.33.17; 3, D. Cox (Woodford Green) 1 33.24. Team: 1, Walthamstow (4hr 52min 27sec); 2, Enfield (4 49.17), 3, Woodford Green (4.49 20).

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Arosa	180	220	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
Powder on good base							
Flaine	220	530	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-1
Powder early, turning heavy							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs and lower slopes all complete, new snow on a firm base; vertical runs 1,600ft, access roads clear, snow level 2,000ft. Glencoe: main runs and lower slopes all complete, new snow on a firm base; vertical runs 2,400ft; access roads clear, snow level 1,200ft Lecht, main runs all complete, hard-packed snow, lower slopes ample nursery areas, hard-packed snow; vertical runs 600ft, access roads clear, snow level 2,000ft.

FOOTBALL—Swansea, Manchester United, Liverpool, Ipswich and Tottenham make progress while Southampton, Manchester City and Arsenal stumble

Three-goal Roberts is Spurs top cockerel

By Stuart Jones

Tottenham 3
Southampton 2

The crass stupidity of the overloaded and archaic League structure is again likely to prevent the heirs apparent from being crowned. Just as Ipswich Town were denied their rightful title last season, so Tottenham Hotspur, in whose hands the destiny of the championship now lies, are about to be punished for the same crime, being too successful.

In deposing Southampton, the leaders for seven weeks, Spurs completed the forty-fourth match of their golden seven months. They must play half as many again in the next 10 weeks, including four games within seven days immediately after two cup semi-finals and after the departure of Ardiles at the dawn of April.

Having already triumphed at the Dell, Spurs achieved their fifth "double" of the season. Yet they have still to be introduced to four sides and three of those are leading contenders — Arsenal, Ipswich Town and, most decisively of all, Liverpool, their conquerors in the League Cup final. They must also face Swansea City at home and Manchester United away.

It is clear then that Spurs control the race, the highest of their three ambitions, but fitness will be their biggest threat. For instance against Birmingham City tomorrow night, they will be without the injured Crooks, Ardiles and Miller are doubtful and Archibald and Price are absent on international duty. Keith Burkinshaw, their manager, expects to be missing three or four of his players each match from now on.

"The first division should be limited to no more than 18 teams," he said. "People say that gate receipts would go down but games like this will always draw big crowds. We know that we'll be lucky to get 20,000 at some grounds and why the hell should clubs like that be up there in the first division. The League should be reduced but the way they think at the moment, they would never agree to it."

Mr Burkinshaw suggested that, to avoid the destructive self-preservation of clubs in the lower divisions the bigger clubs should combine to put forward what could be a powerful argument. It may have been said before, but it all makes such eminent sense that surely the idea cannot continue to be ignored.

There is no need for the imagination of these two sides to be refreshed. With an enthralling attacking display, they entertained the biggest League crowd at White Hart Lane this season in a match that unfolded into three sections. For 30 minutes they played "chess" in the words of Lawrie McMenemy, Southampton's manager. The next half hour belonged to Spurs in general and Roberts in particular, the last half hour to Southampton.

Roberts, playing instead of the injured Ardiles, could have scored six himself. He was as elusive as the cockerel that strutted around the pitch before the kick-off. From Hoddle's chip he headed in the first on the half hour. From Galvin's corner, he bobbled in the second a minute later.

Katalinic had held one effort from Archibald and Baker had cleared off the line before Roberts added his third, a drive that bounced over the goal-keeper's outstretched arms. Galvin was later twice denied and so was the irrepressible Roberts, rejected by Southampton as a youth, when Katalinic intercepted his clean break outside the area. He spent the morning in a "visualization session" with one of two sports psychologists that Spurs employed, but even he could not have forseen such an afternoon.

Few could have predicted Southampton's comeback either. As Spurs tired, Baker pulled one back before the hour and, with less than 10 minutes left, Armstrong's volley from Keegan's cross was deflected in off Perryman. In between Armstrong and Channon both shot feebly when through and a Keegan drive struck Clemence, the ground and then the bar. Keegan was later refused admission to the other "bar" by an officious Spurs steward.

Mr Mcmeneny picked out Clemence as the decisive difference between the two sides.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, P Price, M Hazard, S Perryman, G Roberts, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, R Villa.
SOUTHAMPTON: I Katalinic; R Agboola, N Holmes, G Baker, C Nicholl, M Waldron, K Keegan, M Channon, S Williams, D Armstrong, A Ball (sub D Puckett).
Referee: J Deakin (Bedfordshire).

Swansea wear the smiles of leaders

By John Clemison

Wolverhampton 0
Swansea 1

John Toshack, the Swansea manager, has reason to smile this week. Not only is he celebrating his 33rd birthday, but on Saturday the former Welsh international saw his side reach the top of the first division for the third time this season.

He can afford to shrug his shoulders, as he did at Molineux on Saturday night, and confess that his side was still "adjusting to first division football". Perhaps that excuses the Welsh side's lack of sparkle. With the exception of one decisive burst by Curtis, Swansea looked anything but championship material.

There were other, more disturbing facets of this disappointing game, and as Swansea sit on top of the table, they should reflect on the price of success. Early in the second half, they slowed the game down to an irritating pace, much in the style of Leeds United under Don Revie. Hibbitt and Robinson were involved in an ugly scene out of sight of the referee and linsemen that led the crowd to jeer unfairly at Robinson for much of the second half. They also sat precariously on their one goal lead for almost an hour, seemingly unperturbed by the fact that the small crowd was starting to drift away.

Swansea did just enough to win. Without Latchford, Thompson or Leighton James, all of whom are not yet fully fit, they relied too heavily on Curtis and Walsh, who was playing his first full game for the club, for their cutting edge. After 30 minutes though, the combination came off, as Curtis, who previously had looked uncomfortable on the tacky pitch, beat Carr and Palmer to the byline, and crossed to Walsh, whose header just beat Bradshaw.

It was indded a fine goal, but it was hardly a reason for complacency. On another day, the persistance of Clarke, Palmer, Gray, Carr and Hibbitt for Wolves, would have brought about at least a goal in return. Clarke hit the foot of the post with a fierce drive and Gray, Eves and Hibbitt were each involved in a succession of scrambles on the Swansea goalmouth.

Wolves' inability to score from their chances is doubtless why their manager, Ian Greaves said afterwards that he planned to give his side even more shooting practice this week.

So Swansea are top more by default than by their own efforts. They are a good all-round side on their day, but in the crowded league programme next month they will come against sides less charitable than Wolves and that will be a sterner test of their progress.

WOLVES: P Bradshaw, J Humphrey, G Palmer, M Matthews, J Pender, R Coy, K Hibbitt, W Carr, A Gray, M Eves, W Clarke.
SWANSEA CITY: D Davies, G Stanley, D Hadziabdic, C Irwin, R Kennedy, A Rajkovic, A Curtis, R James, I Walsh, N Stevenson, N Robinson.
Referee: T Fitzharris (Bolton).

Never strike a bet with that man in a thousand

By Gerry Harrison

Ipswich Town 3
Aston Villa 1

The lessons learnt from this convincing win at Portman Road were threefold. First, that Ipswich, with a third of their League programme remaining, are still well placed for the championship despite their injuries. Second, playing away from home immediately after a tough European Cup tie is not to the liking of many players, certainly few of Villa's here. And third, that striking a casual wager with John Wark can be costly.

Here Ipswich were without Butcher, Thijssen and Mariner through long-term injuries, Cooper and D'Avray suffering from short-term strains. Yet for only 20 minutes in the second half could Villa claim any territorial supremacy. Brazil, Mills and Osman were key figures in three different departments.

Outstanding goals from Wark and McCall gave them a clear interval lead. A third from Gates finished Villa off, although McNaught later kneed an unsatisfactory goal which did not mean a great deal.

Villa, weakened by the absence of Mortimer, Bremner and Withe, had only Shaw, Evans and McNaught willing and able to fight the good fight. The spies from Anderlecht, their European Cup semi-fianl opponents, learnt little except that Evans should win his first cap for Scotland this week.

As for Wark, he is clearly in a winning run. Before the gime Ipswich had scored 999 goals in 17 seasons of first division football. He bet me £5 he would score the 1,000th, conceding that penalties, his responsibility, would not count. The odds were ludicrously in my favour but when the Scot smashed in a 20-yard shot in the 25th minute it was clear that Villa were not the only losers here.

Ipswich Town: L. Sivell, G. Burley, S. McCall, M. Mills, R. Osman, K. Steggles, J. Wark, A. Mulren, K. O'Callaghan, A. Brazil, E Gates.
Aston Villa: J. Rimmer; K Swain, G. Williams, A. Evans, K. McNaught, T. Bullivant, A. Blair, (sub, P. Heard), G. Shaw, T. Donovan, G. Cowans, A. Morley
Referee: A. Robinson (Waterlooville).

Highbury: land of make believe

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Arsenal, disturbed by goal scoring nightmares, are reported to have dreamt up the idea of signing the most famous striker of them all, Diego Maradona, of Argentina. The fee, put at £4m., as absurdly unrealistic as the prospect of his being allowed to play at Highbury next season, intriguing though it may be for a side averaging less than a goal a game.

His club, Boca Juniors, have denied either that they have been approached by Arsenal or that they are even willing to part with the youngster. Besides, the Football League, at their annual general meeting in June, will probably approve the proposal that players outside the EEC should be banned for two years.

Arsenal failed to score yet again on Saturday, although Davis did hit one of Coventry City's posts. Hateley's goal was enough to secure Coventry's first win at home since November. it was his 12th of the season, twice the dismal total of Sunderland, the leading marksman at Arsenal who have dropped to sixth place. Liverpool climbed wearily above them, using Sunderland (the team) as a welcome stepping stone after their mid-week European Cup defeat in Bulgaria.

Two sides reduced to 10 men by order of the respective referees both gained a point. Manchester City held on against Everton after losing Francis, sent off for the first time in his career, and Birmingham City also shared two goals at West Bromwich Albion after Broadhurst had been ordered off.

Allan Clarke omitted Barnes from his Leeds United squad against Nottingham Forest but brought him back into the side on Saturday morning. After Roeber had given Forest the lead, one of Mr Clarke's more recent signings, Worthington, equalized from the penalty spot. It was Leed's first goal at Elland Road since January 16.

Luton Town, out on their own in the second division since the beginning of October, at last have some company. Watford, once through Jenkins and twice through Blissett, joined them but still lie behind on goal difference. Sheffield Wednesday improved their position with their first home win since November and Rotherham United continued their remarkable run with four goals at Chelsea.



Shaming of a star brings more worry to City



United are timing their return perfectly

By Vince Wright

Notts County 1
Manchester Utd 3

Recent results suggested that this was going to be a tricky fixture for Manchester United but as it happened nothing could have been further from the truth. United, benefiting from a dressing-down by their manager, Ron Atkinson, after last Wednesday's home defeat by Coventry City, were in such command against Notts County that the margin of victory did not begin to reflect their superiority.

Despite their high placing United have been among the least fancied of the championship contenders but their performance at Meadow Lane on Saturday will be giving bookmakers cold feet. With other title challengers, Swansea City, Liverpool, Ipswich Town and Tottenham Hotspur choosing to show their claws as well, the timing of United's return to form was perfect.

County did much to confirm the belief that they are the most inconsistent team in the first division. Any side who can score nine goals in two match — as County did las month — and beat the League champions away from home — as County did in August — deserve respect but there have also been occasions when they have simply looked out of their class. This was one of them.

United had no weaknesses. Bailey, so well protected here, earned his corn with a great save from Christie's close range attempt after 13 minutes. A little earlier United had gone ahead through Coppell, who made the most of a perceptive pass from Wilkins by shooting in off an

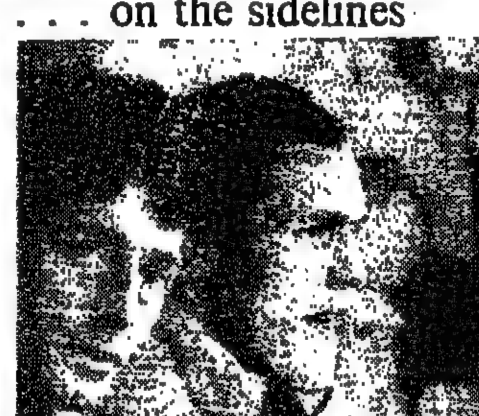
With Wilkins proving a supreme ball winner as well as provider, United had a remarkable amount of possession for a away team. Harkouk tried hard to stem the tide and there was an occasional flash of good orthodox wing play by McParland. But as Masson and Mair continually came off second best in midfield County's strikers, McCulloch and Christie, were starved of decent service.

United began the second half as they ended the first — well on top — whereas County scarcely had another sniff at goal until Harkouk's successful effort after 71 minutes. Thus Harkouk partly atoned for an unforced error which gave United their second goal, Coppel profiting from a misdirected header

Gidman and Coppell combined for Stapleton to add a third with a typically forceful header and not even a late injury to their central defender, Moran, could cast a shadow over United's day.

NOTTS COUNTY: R. Avramovic, T. Benjamin, R. O'Brien, D. Masson, B. Kilcline, P Richards, I. McParland, R. Harkouk, I. McCulloch, T. Christie, G. Mair.
MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey, J. Gidman, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, K. Moran (sub S. McGarvey), M. Buchan, B. Robson, G. Birtles, F Stapleton, R. Moses, S. Coppe.
Referee: M. James (Horsham).

. . . on the sidelines



The shaming of a star: Trevor Francis, long regarded as one of football's good guys, was sent off for the first time in his career against Everton on Saturday. Top, Francis collides with Southall, the Everton goalkeeper, and in an ensuing melee makes a butting motion towards a defender. Above, Francis covers his face in despair as Derek Civil, the referee, dismisses him from the field. Right: Just a sad face in the crowd, Francis ponders the tact that he will miss the club's next two home games at a time when the side is weakened. Tueart and Power are injured; Hutchison and Boyer have gone to Hongkong on loan; Bond and McDonald have both accumulated 20 disciplinary points and face an FA commission today. Manager John Bond may have to call in inexperienced teenagers.

Sad blemish on Francis record

By Tom German

Manchester City..............1
Everton 1

Overshadowing and influencing all else was the dismissal, for the first time in his career, of Trevor Francis, a player whose record of behaviour had, hitherto, been a model for most. The various versions of who did what at close quarters differ, as they almost invariably do on such occasions, but a judgment based on a long-distance view, seemed to leave a limited range of choice for the Birmingham referee, Mr. Civil.

That impressive burst of acceleration gave Francis an even chance of winning a chase towards the ball with the Everton goalkeeper, Southall, just before halftime. In the event, Southall just got there first and took a knock from Francis's outstretched leg in the process. Three Everton defenders scuttled to Francis's side as he got to his feet, an arm appeared to reach out in his direction, and Francis reacted with a forward jerk of his head towards Wright.

Francis's explanation was that it was no more than a gesture; a gesture which did not make contact. Wright did not agree, nor did the referee and Francis went on an unfamiliar, lonely sprint to the dressing room.

It was still absorbing, even without the twists and turns of emphasis which had made the first half so splendidly entertaining as Heath and Irvine, in Everton's predominantly young side, ran at City's defence and Francis looked alertly for a way through Everton's. The lively tempo had been set by two goals, one upon the other, in the opening six minutes of the match.

Heath struck first for Everton, allowing a ball to run through his legs and turning almost in one motion to accept a short return from Sharp, and aim accurately.

Manchester responded immediately with a thunderous 30-yard shot from Bond. It looked no more than a speculative exercise as he shaped to shoot.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ransom, R Mcdonald, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, J Ryan, K Reeves, T Francis, A Hartford, A Hareide.
EVERTON: N Southall; B Borrows, K Ratcliffe, M Higgins, W Wright, A Irvine, A Heath, G Sharp, S McMahon, T Ross.
Referee: D Civil (Birmingham).

Scots youngsters get their chance

Graeme Souness and Asa Hartford are unavailable for Scotland's international against Holland at Hamden Park tomorrow. And manager Jock Stein admits that their absence may do more good than harm.

A check call to Maine Road yesterday morning forced Stein to eliminate Manchester City's Hartford, who has a calf Strain, while Liverpool captain Souness pulled out on Saturday night with a back injury.

It means that stein has lost two of the most influential figures in his team, but he merely shrugged his shoulders and said "I'm not particularly upset. If anything this could be a blessing in disguise for the door has been left wide open now for one or two newcomers to show me what they can do."

Celtic's Tommy Burns, who made his only international appearance against Northern Ireland in last season's home international championship, looks certain to win his second cap in place of Hartford. Burns is the only naturally left sided player in Stein's depleted 16-strong squad, while souness's place on the right may go to Rangers' midfield man Jim Bett.

Stein said: "I would prefer some of these younger lads to go out and just play their natural game, and that will be made easier with Souness and Hartford out of the way. Their is often a tendency for the inexperienced newcomers to be a little overawed by the players around them, or else to do what their elders tell them instead of using their own imagination." Stein hopes to check on the fitness of AC Milan striker Joe Jordan when he arrives from Italy in the morning and he will not finalise his lineup until then.

Meanwhile, Celtic's George McCluskey and Partick Thistle defender Jamie Doyle have withdrawn from the Scotland squad to face Italy in the UAEF Under-21 Championship in Aberdeen on Wednesday. Dundee United striker Paul Sturrock has been drafted in as one the over-age players in place of McCluskey as the Scots defend a one-goal lead.

In the Scottish Premier Division on Saturday, Celtic maintained their seemingly invulnerable six-point lead at the top of the table as the emphasis switched to the frantic battle against relegation. The league leader's 2-0 win over Airdrie enabled Dundee to creep closer to safety, while Partick Thistle remain anchored at the foot of the table following a 4-1 defeat by Rangers.

WEEKEND SCORES AND TABLES



SECOND DIVISION: Bolton Wanderers 0, Norwich City 1, Cardiff City 5, Cambridge United 4; Chelsea 1, Rotherham United 4; Crystal Palace 3, Luton Town 3; Grimsby Town 1, Derby County 0; Newcastle United 2, Oldham Athletic 0; Queen's Park Rangers 4, Charlton Athletic 0; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Leicester City 0; Watford 3, Shrewsbury Town 1; Wrexham 1, Blackburn Rovers 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton Town	29	17	8	4	59	32	59
Watford	31	17	8	6	55	33	59
SheffWed	32	15	8	9	43	37	53
Rotherham	32	16	4	12	48	38	52
Blackburn R	32	14	9	9	39	28	51
Newcastle	30	14	6	10	38	29	48
Q P Rangers	30	14	5	11	40	30	47
Oldham Ath	32	12	10	10	38	38	46
Charlton A	32	12	10	10	44	45	46
Barnsley	30	13	6	11	42	31	45
LeicesterC	28	12	8	8	38	31	44
NorwichC	31	13	5	13	40	42	44
Chelsea	30	12	6	12	42	43	42
Cambridge U	30	10	6	14	35	39	36
Derby Co	31	9	7	15	41	57	34
Crystal Pal	27	9	6	12	23	28	33
Bolton Wan	32	9	5	18	27	43	32
Shrewsbury	29	7	10	12	28	40	31
Wrexham	29	8	6	15	26	38	30
Orient	28	8	6	14	25	38	30
Cardiff C	30	8	5	17	30	45	29
Grimsby T	27	5	10	12	27	43	25

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol Rovers 3, Doncaster Rovers 0; Burnley 0, Brentford 0; Carlisle United 2, Newport County 2; Chesterfield 1, Bristol City 0; Exeter City 2, Wimbledon 1; Lincoln City 2; Oxford United 1; Plymouth Argyle 4; Walsall 1; Portsmouth 1, Fulham 1; Reading 4, Chester 1; Swindon Town 0, Gillingham 1. Postponed: Millwall v Huddersfield Town.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	32	16	6	10	43	34	54
Reading	35	15	9	11	54	53	54
Lincoln C	33	14	11	8	60	31	53
Fulham	32	14	11	7	46	34	53
Carlisle U	31	15	8	8	43	32	53
Burnley	32	13	12	7	44	35	51
Bristol R	34	14	8	12	45	47	50
Plymouth A	34	14	8	12	48	40	48
Oxford U	30	13	8	9	38	31	47
Southend U	33	12	11	10	38	34	47
Gillingham	32	13	7	12	44	42	46
Millwall	31	12	9	10	42	38	45
Walsall	34	11	11	12	42	38	44
Brentford	33	12	8	13	33	31	44
Exeter C	33	12	7	14	52	63	43
Portsmouth	33	9	14	10	37	38	41
Huddersfield	32	10	9	13	43	42	39
Swindon T	32	9	11	12	40	44	38
Doncaster R	32	10	8	14	39	51	38
Preston NE	32	9	10	13	31	41	37
Newport Co	33	8	12	13	37	41	36
Bristol C	32	6	9	15	29	40	33
Chester	32	7	9	16	33	53	30
Wimbledon	29	7	7	15	34	54	28

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool 0, Sheffield United 1; Bournemouth 1, Tranmere Rovers 1; Halifax Town 2, Crewe Alexandra 1; Hartlepool 2, Aldershot 2; Hereford United 2, York City 1; Hull City 3, Port Vale 1; Mansfield Town 2, Stockport County 2; Northampton Town 1, Bury 0; Peterborough United 2, Scunthorpe United 1; Rochdale 3, Darlington 2; Wigan Athletic 3, Colchester United 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wigan A	34	20	10	4	62	34	70
Bradford C	33	20	7	6	67	34	67
Peterborough	33	20	7	6	58	35	67
Sheffield U	32	19	9	4	62	30	66
Bournemouth	34	17	13	4	43	23	64
Bury	33	15	11	7	64	41	56
Colchester U	33	16	7	10	66	43	55
Port Vale	35	13	13	9	44	39	52
Blackpool	33	13	9	11	54	42	48
Hull C	32	13	8	11	54	45	47
Hereford	31	9	15	7	41	43	42
Hartlepool	34	10	12	12	56	60	42
Tranmere R	36	9	15	12	38	44	42
Aldershot	34	11	9	14	43	53	42
Torquay U	33	10	11	12	34	36	41
Darlington	34	9	11	14	42	49	38
Mansfield	35	10	8	17	49	61	38
Stockport	32	9	6	17	38	53	33
Rochdale	32	7	11	14	33	43	32
Halifax T	32	5	16	11	33	49	31
Northampton	35	8	6	21	43	69	30
York C	32	8	6	18	43	69	30
Scunthorpe U	33	7	7	19	31	62	28
Crewe A	33	5	5	23	18	54	20

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen 2, Dundee United 1; Celtic 2, Airdrieonians 0; Dundee 2, Hibernian 2; Morton 0, St Mirren 1; Rangers 4, Partick Thistle 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	24	16	5	3	50	23	37
Aberdeen	24	12	7	5	38	22	31
Rangers	25	11	9	5	41	31	31
St Mirren	24	11	7	6	37	30	29
Hibernian	27	8	11	8	31	27	27
Dundee Utd	23	9	7	7	36	23	25
Morton	26	7	8	11	22	35	22
Dundee	26	6	4	16	34	53	16
Airdrieonians	24	5	6	13	28	50	16
Partick Thistle	25	3	8	14	20	41	14

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Motherwell	29	19	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hearts	28	14	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kilmarnock	28	11	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clydebank	29	15	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Johnstone	29	13	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ayr Utd	28	11	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falkirk	30	9	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton Ac	30	12	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunfermline	29	8	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen's Park	29	8	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumbarton	28	8	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raith R	28	9	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Stirling	29	5	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen O' Sth	30	3	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank 5, Queen of South 1; Dunfermline 0, Dumbarton 0; East Stirling 2, Raith Rovers 1; Heart of Midlothian 1, Queen's Park 0; Kilmarnock 4, Falkirk 1; Motherwell 2, Hamilton Academicals 2; St Johnstone 3, Ayr United 2.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 1, Alloa Athletic 1; Clyde 1, Berwick Rangers 2; East Fife 1, Stirling Albion 2; Forfar Athletic 3, Stranraer 0; Meadowbank Thistle 1, Cowdenbeath 0; [illegible] Brechin City 4; Stenhousemuir 0, Arbroath 2.

FA TROPHY: (Forth Round): Altrincham 2, Bishop's Stortford 2; Enfield 4, [illegible] 2; Kidderminster 0, Wycombe 1; Northwich 2, Worcester 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible] Utd 2, Dagenham 1, Trowbridge 2; Frickley 3, Dartford 0; Kettering 1, AP [illegible]; Maidstone 1, Barrow 0; Stafford 1, Barnet 0; Weymouth 0, Runcorn 1; Yeovil 1, Telford 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE Midland: Alvechurch 1, Bedworth 0; Banbury 2, Milton Keynes 0; Barry 6, Cambridge City [illegible]; Bromsgrove 3; Gloucester 2, Bedford 1; Nuneaton 2, Redditch 0; [illegible] Merthyr 2; Taunton 0, Enderby 2, Witney 4, Minehead 1.

South: Andover 2, Aylesbury 2; [illegible] Hillingdon 0; Basingstoke 0, Salisbury 1; Chelmsford 2, Crawley 0; [illegible] Hounslow 0; Folkestone 2, Addlestone and Weybridge 0; Hastings 1, Dorchester [illegible] 0, Tonbridge 1, Thanet 1, [illegible] Waterlooville 3, Dunstable 1; [illegible] Canterbury 0; Welling 2, Gosport [illegible]

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible] Workington 2; Gateshead 3, [illegible] Goole 2, Buxton 1; Grantham 0, [illegible] Kings Lynn 1, Witton 0; [illegible] Gainsborough 1; Marine 0, [illegible] Matlock 0, South Liverpool 2; [illegible] Lancaster 0; Tamworth 0, Morecambe [illegible]

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn [illegible] Bury 1, Liverpool 6; Derby 1, [illegible] Everton 2, Newcastle 0; Huddersfield [illegible] Wed 1; Man Utd 2, Leeds 0; Notts [illegible] City 1; Preston 4, Bolton 3.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: [illegible] Ipswich 1; Birmingham 0, [illegible] Leicester 2, QPR 2; Luton 1, [illegible] Norwich 1, Tottenham 1; Oxford [illegible] 1, Southampton 1, Watford 0.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton [illegible] Appleby-Frodingham 1, Gainsborough [illegible] 3, Brigg 1; Belper 0, Skegness [illegible] Spalding 2; Heanor 1, Ilkeston [illegible] 4, Bridlington 4; Mexborough [illegible] Sutton Town 0, Shepshed 2.

IRISH LEAGUE: Distillery 1, [illegible] Glenavon 1, Glentoran 3, [illegible] Ards 1, Linfield 2; Cliftonville 0, [illegible]

YESTERDAY

Fourth division

Bradford C (2) 3 — Torquay (0) 0
Lester, Gallacher (pen)
Jones (og) — 4,774

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: King's Lynn 2, Lancaster 1.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
THIRD DIVISION: Brentford v Bristol Rovers.
FOURTH DIVISION: Stockport County v Colchester United.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Worcester v Altrincham.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Kidderminster v Gloucester; Merthyr Tydfil v Wellingborough; Nuneaton v Stourbridge. Southern: Folkestone v Ashford, Fareham v Hillingdon; Poole v Hastings; Salisbury v Dover.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa v West Brom.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Q.P. Rangers v Chelsea.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Croydon v Billericay; Harrow Borough v Harlow.
RUGBY UNION: Ebbw Vale v Abertillery (7.0).
BADMINTON: John Player All-England Qualifying (at Watford).
SQUASH RACKETS: Patrick International Festival (at Chichister).
ICE HOCKEY: Great Britain v Hungary, at Durham (7.0).

Rotherham gallop past moonstruck Chelsea

By Richard Williams

Chelsea 1
Rotherham United 4

The odds on a team from South Yorkshire joining Luton and Watford in next season's first division are shortening with every stride taken in Rotherham United's gallop up the table.

In their dozen matches since the arrival of Gow, Emlyn Hughes's team have mounted a convincing challenge alongside their neighbours Sheffield Wednesday and Barnsley in the cluster of clubs disputing the third promotion place. Fourth position, a point behind Wednesday, was their reward for Saturday's dismissal of a Chelsea side seemingly still mooning over their FA Cup achievements.

Adding only Gow to the team bequeathed him by Ian Porterfield, Hughes has moulded a classically efficient second division outfit. Two firm centre backs, Stancliffe and Green, permit the player-manager to insert his own powerful simplicity into the midfield alongside Gow's subtler talent; two forceful target men, Moore and Seasman, feed from the diligence of McEwan and the persistent buzzing of Towner.

The first 23 minutes of this game passed in the contemplation of other potential ways of spending a Saturday afternoon queuing at the supermarket, perhaps, or washing the car, or even pressing flowers.

Then, amazingly, Chelsea scored. Lee crossed behind the defence, Mayes attracted the markers, and Rhoades-Brown rushed in on the blind side for his first league goal of the season.

That was enough to awaken Rotherham. Four minutes later Towner pulled the ball back for McEwan to knock it past Francis; a further five minutes elapsed before Moore, with remarkably little opposition, headed home Towner's corner.

In the 43rd minute, Hughes's diagonal cross evaded Francis and his defenders, who seemed to be trying to set some sort of irrelevant record for the number of men able to stand simultaneously on the penalty spot. Moore tapped the ball in at the far post and Chelsea's heads went down, never to rise again.

Rotherham's patient control of the second half, in which they exposed the home team as toothless at the front, irresponsibly effete in midfield and confused at the back, was rewarded in the 89th minute when Towner's head, an unfamiliar weapon, added a very soft fourth goal at the near post from McEwan's cross.

CHELSEA: S Francis; G Locke, C Hutchings, M Nutton, G Chivers, C Pates, P Rhoades-Brown, I Britton, C Lee, A Mayes, M Fillery Sub: C Walker
ROTHERHAM UNITED: R Mountford, G Forrest, J Breckin, E Hughes, P Stancliffe, J Green, T Towner, G Gow, R Moore, J Seasman, B McEwan
Referee. D Letts (Basingstoke).

Potent cocktail packs a punch for Venables

By Peter Bills

QPR 4
Charlton 0

The chemistry between Alan Mullery and Terry Venables has always produced a potent cocktail. The two men played in the same England team as far back as 1964, and helped Tottenham win the 1967 FA Cup final.

As managers, at their previous clubs Brighton and Crystal Palace, the chemistry sometimes generated a distateful aroma, partly through excessive club rivalries.

Happily, Saturday's meeting of these old foes produced a fine vintage with the after-match press conference turned into a dual cabaret act with dictinct possibilities.

The humour of the two Londoners was hugely entertaining. "Where was the Charlton chairman? asks one reporter. "In Australia — he probably knew a good day to be away" said Mullery. "Anyway, our sixth place in the table frightened him to death" A query from a seated pressman surrounded by standing colleagued, tested Venables's cockeney wit. "Where is Toulouse Lautrec?" the manager asked.

Venables's humour was understandable, considering his side had restored their ailing promotion hopes. The pleasure of seeing his young striker Allen, football's poor little rich boy for the past 18 months, score three goals within 12 minutes was an ideal tonic with the FA Cup semi-final against West Bromwich Albion now 12 days away. Ian Gillard however could miss that game if an ankle injury he recieved does not heel in time.

Mullery's generous attitude in comprehensive defeat was altogether more difficult to fathom. His side, unbeaten in its previous 12 matches, were undermined as much by their own errors as Allen's finishing.

By a curious quirk, the most ineffective player on Ranger's artificial pitch was the man with arguably the most experience of such surfaces. Charlton's goalkeeper, Johns played an entire season in United States on synthetic turf yet struggled alarmingly here. For the most part his colleagues gave excellent impersonations of pensioners struggling to keep their feet on a frozen shopping street. Allen and company, well used to the vagaries of the surface, reaped a handsome harvest.

Fenwick's simple tap-in courtesy of Johns appalling handling error, was the prelude to Allen's three decisive strikes midway through the second half.

Queens Park Rangers: P. Hucker; W. Neill, I Gillard (sub S Burke), T Fenwick, R Hazell, G Roeder, A Currie, M. Flanagan, C Allen, S Stainrod, G Micklewhite.
Charlton: N Johns; T Naylor, L Berry, D Mehmet, P Elliott, L Phillips, S Gritt, W Lansdowne, P Walsh, D Hales (sub K Smith), M Robinson
Referee: M Dimblebee (Hertfordshire).

Watford must move up gear

By Clive White

Watford 3
Shrewsbury 1

As Watford drive inexorably towards the First Divison one wonders what sort of overhaul, if any, Graham Taylor, the manager, has in mind for this reliable runner during the summer. That unmistakable feeling that Watford are permanently in top gear does not augur well for next season, when they will need an extra notch to survive nine months in the fast lane.

The performance that knocked down Shrewsbury was not unlike that which has flattened much better sides thes season, notably Manchester United and West Ham. But whether it has sufficient cunning to produce continuing successs in the harsher world of the First Division remains to be seen.

For the first 73 minutes on Saturday at Vicarage Road their faith in the old-fashioned virtues of the long game, allied to their confidence and determination was all too much for Shrewsbury, who, dispite longer success than even Watford in the FA Cup this season and a disturbingly low league position, adopted a subordinate role.

Yet for all their busyness Watford created few goal-scoring chances. It took a piece of over-elaborate interplay by the Shrewsbury defence into the fortieth minute to give Blissett the chance to charge through and Jenkins the chance to drive home. And an ill-considered tackle from behind by Griffiths on Jenkins gave Blissett the opportunity to further punish the miserable Shrewsbury form the penalty spot.

But when Dungworth scored form a ridiculous angle which left Sherwood, the stranded Watford goalkeeper, feeling equaly ridiculous, Shrewsbury awoke. Perhaps it suddenly dawned on them that this was the same club that they led up from the third division not three seasons before.

Anyway, for a few minutes we had a match to enjoy as Shrewsbury, showing renewed vigour, made Watford swallow their own medicine. They played repeatedly, with some success, to Tong, their substitute, on the right wing, as if they were extracting from him a full day's work in 26 minutes. The fun, though, slid to an abrupt halt nine minutes later when Armstrong crossed and Blissett, the spoilsport, volleyed in from close range.

WATFORD: S Sherwood; P Rice, K Pritchett (sub G Armstrong), L Taylor, S Terry, I Bolton, W Rostron, L Blissett, R Jenkins, J Lohman, J Barnes.
SHREWSBURY TOWN: R Wardle; C Leonard, P Johnson (sub D Tong), C Griffin, R MacLaren, S Biggins, G Turner, I Atkins, J Dungworth, P Bates.
Referee: M Bodenham (Brighton).

Positive Palace reject thoughts of a crisis

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace 3
Luton Town 3

Whatever it is that constitutes a crisis, somebody had obviously forgotten to pass on the message to these two teams, each of which did their utmost on Saturday to show the alarmists that all is not as bleak as they have portrayed.

Palace, supposedly in dire staights, threatened by a players revolt and yet another managerial reshuffle, responded by giving probably their most positive display of the season. It was undoubtedly a refection of the board's decision to permit their caretaker manager, Steve Kember, a repreive. Why since Mr Kember took the club to the last eight of the FA Cup and has achieved so much, relatively, with such pitiful forward strength, they cannot give him the job permanently now, is baffling.

Luton, of course, are in a somewhat more fortunate position as second division leaders. But since their recent advantage was seven points and is now only goal defference, their manager David Pleat was keen to discourage talk of a crisis. A little stutter, maybe, he accepted after the defenders of both sides had unwittingly contributed to the excitement by giving the b[illegible] away as often as they won it.

The end product was entert[illegible] ment of the kind which m[illegible] have had ITV patting themse[illegible] on the back for the wisdom [illegible] their selection for yesterd[illegible] viewing. The action replays [illegible] have been in danger of catc[illegible] up with the goals, so quickly [illegible] they follow each other in [illegible] frantic five miutes when [illegible] were scored.

Smillie began the [illegible] byhooking in Mabbutt's [illegible] that had been flicked o[illegible] Langley. Cannon's miskick [illegible] Gilbert's impetuous tackle [illegible] bined to give White the cha[illegible] cross for Antic to drive [illegible] equaliser. From the ki[illegible] Murphy lobbed the ball fo[illegible] for Mabbutt to sweep in.

Luton were again le[illegible] seconds, Moss scoring [illegible] penalty after Hinshelwo[illegible] grounded the excellent W[illegible] took all of 25 minutes [illegible] next goal to arrive, Luto[illegible] ahead after Antic had sen[illegible] the byline to cross perfe[illegible] Stein. Palace's gritty [illegible] was rewarded when Smil[illegible] in his second goal.

CRYSTAL PALACE: P Barron, P [illegible] D Boulter, J Murphy, S Wicks, [illegible] Giles, N Smillie, T Langley (sub [illegible] Mabbutt, J Cannon.
LUTON TOWN: J Findlay, K [illegible] Turner, B Horton, C Goodyear, [illegible] Hill, B Stein, S White, R Antic [illegible]
Referee: C White (Harrow).

GOLF

Oxford pay for making a mess of the last hole

By Nicholas Keith

The 18th hole at Hunstanton was the undoing of Oxford on Saturday when they lost 8-7 to Cambridge in the tightest match between the universities since 1962 on the same course.

Cambridge's slender margin reflected the excitement which warmed spectators and players alike on two bitterly cold days. At least the wind and rain held back, apart from some squally showers on the first afternoon.

Oxford held a 3-2 lead after the foursomes and needed only to share the singles to win. They were in this position at lunch on Saturday but the match turned in Cambridge's favour with victories on the last green by Robert Randall and Rob Tickell.

Beside the powerful, muscular Randall, Oxford's Chris Ramsay looked frail and delicate; but his sterling efforts over two days belied his appearance. Ramsay was two up after 31 holes but Randall finished in 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, (one under par).

Ramsay twice matched searing blows by Randall: a drive to the short 16th and a second to the 17th both in the afternoon; but he fluffed a relatively simple approach down wind to the 18th and Randall's solid four was good enough.

A measure of Randall's hitting was that he reached the 476-yard 25th with a drive and a five iron; he was on in two with an eight iron from the rough at the 17th and he needed only a wedge to hit the last green in two shots.

In the fifth match, Oxford's Brian Livesey raised frozen eyebrows by playing in a short-sleeved shirt for most of the time. Two down after 21 Livesey squared with Tickell at the 35th, but made a worse mess of the last hole than Ramsay, allowing Cambridge to win with a five.

Earlier, Stuart Melville had drawn first blood for Cambridge by finishing off Karl Morrid in 27 holes. This equalled the record of seven wins in eight matches held by W. E. (Ronnie) Alexander for Cambridge in the 1950s. And Melville has been in a class of his own for the past four years.

Steve Thomas, of Oxford, won the battle of the captains against David Warden in the top match. In the middle of the pack, Adrian Barrett-Greene gained many admirers with his cool and elegant style; he was greatly helped after lunch by Leigh who handed him the first three holes.

Neil Rogan, of Cambridge, played steadily in the afternoon to draw away from Alan Hodson. Rogan won on the 33rd green where an eagle putt lipped the hole and he attributed his success from a change in putting style after finishing level for the first round.

Andy Edmond was eight up after 18 and dormie seven but Oxford's John Clark provided a late scare with four successive threes before succumbing.

The victories by Oxford's last two men, Simon Witty and Ian Lewis, came when the match was already in the bag for Cambridge.

RESULTS: Cambridge 8, Oxford 7. [illegible]

Waites is hunted all the way home

From a Special Correspondent, Mufulira, March 20

Brian Waites, the greying club professional at Hollinwell, near Nottingham, came from behind with a fine closing round of 68, five under par, to win the Mufulira Open championship for the second time in scorching heat on the Zambia copperbelt yesterday.

Waites, who celebrated his forty-second birthday recently, went into the final round on the beautiful tree-lined Mufulira course two strokes behind Martin Poxon, the former British Walker Cup player, but immediately assumed command by scoring birdies at each of the first three holes.

That put him into a lead he never relinquished although the gallant and less experienced Poxon hunted him all the way home, eventually finishing in joint second place with the Irish Ryder Cup player, Eamonn Darcy. Waites's victory, with an 11-under-par total of 281, earned him £6,000 while Poxon and Darcy each won £4,150.

Waites had a certain amount of luck in the closing round, for he hit his second shot into head-high grass at the long 15th. Hundreds of spectators trampled the grass to a smooth finish and he was then allowed a free drop because his ball had also been trampled upon.

The resulting lie was not much better and the best he could do was move the ball into deep grass on the other side of the green. From there he played the shot of the week, an exquisitely played and finely judged wedge to within three feet of the hole to save his par.

Another adventurous par came his way at the par five 16th, despite a visit to the top of a giant anthill, and Poxon, who has yet to win a big tournament after five years as a professional, knew it was not to be his day.

FINAL SCORES: [illegible]

ROWING

Two crews break Head record

By Jim Railton

Two crews below their best form broke the record in Saturday's 50th Head of the River race from Mortlake to Putney. The Amateur Rowing Association (ARA) national squad took the title with just under four seconds to spare over the holders, Thames Tradesmen. London University in third place were just outside the record; but the top three crews were in a class of their own.

Thames Tradesmen's chances waned when Ian McNuff, international medal winner, dropped out of the engine room of the boat, ill, late last week. But most of the national squad have been ill for over a week and their preparations fell well short of what they had planned.

Passing under Hammersmith Bridge, they seemed to lack the sparkle they demonstrated when they recently met the Cambridge Boat Race crew. John Pritchard in the engine room shouted for more effort passing Harrods. Fortunately the ARA eight were able to wind themselves up to take the title.

Their coxswain, Simon Jefferies, said: "Our stroke Richard Stanhope, looked like death halfway down the course but he held on until the end. He was one of those worse affected by the 'flu bug." If the ARA national eight can achieve what they did on Saturday when distinctly under the weather then the season ahead looks promising.

The British lightweight eight, strengthened by the return of gold medal winner Drury, rowed well to take seventh place and the Lightweight Pennant eight seconds faster than the Danish world lightweight champions, racing as Wallingford II. The fastest overseas crew was Italy's [illegible], who finished in fourth place.

A "mini" Boat Race next Saturday between Isis and Goldie promises a classic. At Reading two weeks ago Isis beat the Cambridge reserves by three seconds; on Saturday it was only two. The fastest school was Emanuel, who finished a creditable 17th and took the senior B title.

Four hundred and seven crews were placed on Saturday sped along by a fast tide with a light wind mainly in the crews' favour.

Cambridge not only won the "alternative" Boat Race at Henley yesterday before a very large crowd of spectators but also swept up all three titles including the women's second eights, Blondie against Oxford's Osiris and the Men's Lightweight Boat Race.

The Women's Boat Race, over approximately 2,000 metres, was a thriller with Oxford hanging on the tail of the Cambridge boat for most of the way. But the Cambridge women were just too strong. Technically both crews were of a high standard. Blondie had it all their own way, winning by a margin of 15 seconds while the Cambridge men's Light Weights came from behind with Oxford, warned three times by the umpire in the closing stages, to match victory by a canvas.

RESULTS: Head of the River: 1, ARA National Squad [illegible]

ATHLETICS

A grandstand finish as Kedir takes the title

From Norman Fox, Rome, March 21

Mohammed Kedir, 27, a tiny Ethiopian tipping the scales at 7st, yesterday became world cross country champion here over 12 kilometres of the Hippodrome Capannelle race course. Head down, he sprinted the last furlong of the grandstand straight to beat the great American marathon runner, Alberto Salazar, in the final strides.

For Ethiopia this was also a day for the future with their 17 year old Zurubachew Gelaw, only 5ft, winning the junior race and both of their male teams victorious. For England, there were medals of consolation: a silver for the senior men's team and a fifth place for Mike McLeod of Gateshead, who had tried laudibly hard to stay with Kedir and Salazar as they left the rest of the field suffering from strength-sapping bursts of energy.

England packed well over the last lap of the flat, lush course with national champion Dave Clarke ninth, Hugh Jones recovering places bravely for 11th, and Julian Goater 18th. But there was never a serious chance of a home country's victory after Kedir and Salazar left McLeod on the fifth lap. Concentrating on the leaders, McLeod was unsure how far there was to go, and would rather not have heard.

Salazar, looming over the 5ft 5in Kedir, had led after 1½ laps with McLeod third and Miruts Yifter, the double Olympic champion, briefly threatening to introduce his brand of staccato running to the leading group. Rod Dixon, the New Zealander favoured by many to win, was biding his time under some mysterious impression of security. He was later to come lumbering through for the bronze, cursing that he thought there was a lap to go.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Norway's outstanding distance runner, Grete Waitz, trying for her fifth successive world title. She set out with typical graceful superiority but, even by her standards, ran too fast and was beaten into third place by the Romanians Maricica Puica and Fita Lovin.

RESULTS: [illegible] 14:43.9. British placings: 13, A. Ford (England) 15:02.2; 14, P. Fudge (England) 15:03.8. Team placings: 1, Soviet Union 44 points; 2, Italy 57; 3, England 67. Junior men (7.4km): 1, Z. Gelaw (Ethiopia) 22 mins 45.31 sec; 2, A. Lema (Ethiopia) 22:48.61; 3, S. Mei (Italy) 22:48.71; 4, H. Kume (Ethiopia) 22:50.51; 5, T. Mekonnen (Ethiopia) 22:56.21; 6, F. Panetta (Italy) 23:08.41. British placings: 8, J. Richards (England) 23:11.41; 13, D. Gwyn-Thomas (Wales) 23:33.61. Team placings: 1, Ethiopia 12 points; 2, Italy 37; 3, England 63. Other British placing: 10, Scotland 184.

Miss Head fails by finger length

Vanissa Head, Britain's top women shot putter, failed by just seven centimetres to beat her national indoor record at RAF St Athan in South Wales.

Miss Head produced a throw of 17 metres 25 centimetres. The organizers plan a special event with Miss Head competing against Judith Oakes and Venessa Redford.

□ Bill Davey, of Surrey, vaulted 5.10 metres (16ft 8¾in) to win the AAA junior men's indoor title at Cosford. Davey improved the United Kingdom junior record three times.

Georgina Oladapo, of Hounslow, set a UK age group best by recording 7.55 sec as she won her 60 metres junior semi-final.

Junior Men: [illegible] (Carlisle), 2: 14.5 sec; 1,500m, K Hutcheson (Poltreavie), 4: 36.3; High Jump, J Robinson (Ballymena) 1.72m (5ft 7¾in); Shot, I Doyley (Selsonia), 12.20m (40ft ¼in).

□ Steve Barry, of Roath Harriers, led from start to finish to retain his AAA 10,000m track walking title at West London stadium. His time of 41min 14.7sec broke the United Kingdom national record by more than 40sec.

TENNIS




Borg: Crazy to have to qualify for Wimbledon

Borg's 'great dream' obstacle to Wimbledon

Copenhagen, March 21—Bjorn Borg, who ends a five month holiday from tennis with an exhibition match against Vitus Gerulaitis of America, here on Tuesday night, was quoted as saying that he probably will not make up his mind about Wimbledon this year "until the very last moment".

"I needed a rest," Borg told *Politiken*, the Danish newspaper. "Now they want me to go through qualification for Wimbledon, but it strikes me as crazy".

He expressed some bitterness at the attitude of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) in trying to force him to play a minimum of 10 grand *prix* tournaments for automatic entry in such tournaments as the French Open and Wimbledon, which he has won six and five times respectively.

"It seems completely ridiculous to me that the ITF would not back me up. I did need that rest." He indicated that he would not be too upset if he had to miss Wimbledon this time.

He said: "My great dream is the US open at Flushing Meadows, the only major tournament I have never won. I'm burning with desire to beat John McEnroe on his favourite court." —Associated Press.

Milan, March 21. — Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, replaces the injured John McEnroe of the United States, in the $350,000 tournament beginning at Milan's indoor sports palace today.

RACING

Beeleigh another blow for Callaghan

By Michael Seely

Beeleigh, one of the joint favourites for the Irish Sweeps Lincoln and the prospective mount of Pat Eddery, is out of the first major handicap of the new Flat racing season, which starts at Doncaster on Thursday. Neville Callaghan said: "It is only a slight lameness, but Beeleigh *could not possibly run this week.*"

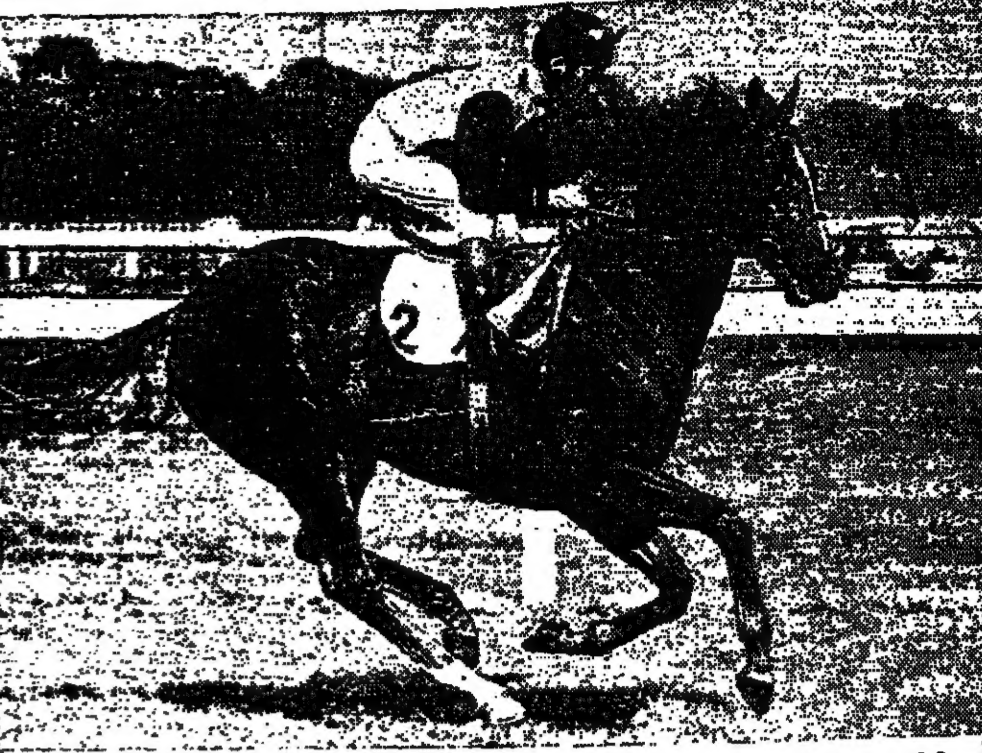
Fortune has not exactly favoured the Newmarket trainer this week. One of many blows that sent distraught punters reeling to the nearest bar at Cheltenham was the defeat of Royal Vulcan in the *Daily Express* Triumph Hurdle. The favourite made up an incredible amount of late ground to finish fourth to Shiny Copper. "John Francome rang me this morning," Callaghan went on, "He said that he had felt positively embarrassed when watching the video recording of the race. He had no idea what an impossible task he had asked Royal Vulcan to accomplish. "Still I suppose that's racing for you," concluded the Irishman, in an uncharacteristically philosophical tone of voice. "Royal Vulcan is still the best four-year-old in the country, as I'm sure he'll show you all at Aintree."

Another absentee from the big race will be Sula Bula. After the four-year-old had beaten Leander Blue at Newcastle on Saturday, Peter Easterby said: "Sula Bula will wait for Liverpool where he will take on Royal Vulcan in the Ladbroke Hurdle."

A decision about Easterby's other possible Lincoln runner, Polly's Brother, will be taken later in the week. Last season's champion National Hunt trainer also said that Night Nurse was in annoyingly good form after his disappointing display behind Silver Buck in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. "Night Nurse just didn't do a tap. He refused to exert himself at any stage of the race, just as he did behind Alverton two years ago." Night Nurse will now take on Diamond Edge, Sunset Cristo & co., in the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown Park's re-opening next month.

The withdrawal of Beeleigh leaves the Sussex-trained candidates Home Coming and Bunter dominating the Lincoln market. Home Coming has delighted Guy Harwood in his preparation and showed a fine burst of speed when winning at Ascot last autumn, the feeling in the stable is that given a favourable draw *and soft ground Home Coming* must go close to winning, despite his big weight.

Harwood's horses are well forward in condition and among his other runners this week will be that useful colt, Indian King, who goes for the £10,000 Doncaster Mile on Thursday. Of the *Pulborough* trainer's potential classic candidates, Sandhurst Prince, Hays and Norwick have all wintered well.



Classic contender: Sandhurst Prince reappears in Kempton Park's Guineas trial.

Sandhurst Prince goes for Kempton's Guineas trial prior to tackling our own 2,000 Guineas. Hays has been the first to come to hand and will try and blaze the same triumphant trail as Recitation did last spring by going for Salisbury's 2,000 Guineas trial and the Poule d'essai des Poulains at Longchamp.

Harwood is keeping an open mind about Norwick at present. "I was going to send him to the *Irish 2,000 Guineas. But there* has been a change of plan, and obviously the colt has a chance of staying the Derby distance. His first objective will be the Craven Stakes at the first Newmarket meeting. Depending on how he runs there, Norwick will either join Sandhurst Prince in the line-up for the Guineas or be kept in reserve for the Mecca-Dante Stakes at York.

Harwood's Sussex neighbour John Dunlop, also has two live *candidates for classic honours* in Montekin and Stratospheric. Montekin showed improved form when winning the Horris Hill stakes at Newbury. He is an eye-catching individual and already looks in magnificent condition.

Montekin goes for Newbury's Greenham Stakes en route to *Newmarket. Stratospheric* will run in the Fred Darling Stakes at the same meeting before taking on Circus Ring in the 1,000 Guineas.

Greville Starkey, who has been riding work both at Pulborough and at Newmarket, thinks the Sussex-trained horses are three weeks ahead of their Suffolk counterparts. However, one Newmarket-trained horse who comes to hand early is Winart. And there is growing confidence in Gavin *Pritchard-Gordon's* stable that the four-year-old is going to run well in the Lincoln.

According to our local correspondent George Robinson, Winart worked exceptionally well with Lafontaine and Silver Season on Saturday morning. *Those who like a flutter on the Spring double could do worse* than back Winart each way for the Lincoln and also take him in a win and place double with Royal Mail for the Grand National.

Now that it has been announced that Cavity Hunter will miss Aintree, Grittar, Royal Mail and Aldaniti dominate the National betting. Ladbrokes have Grittar as favourite at 8-1. They then go 9-1 Royal Mail, and 10-1 against Aldaniti.

Finally the season's leading trainer, Michael Dickinson, can land a double at Wolverhampton this afternoon with that much improved handicapper, Braven and hunter-chaser Compton *Lad*.

Riding plans for Lincoln

latest riding plans for the William Hill Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster next Saturday:

Home Coming (G Starkey), Morayshire (B Raymond), Bunter (L Piggott), Glyndebourne (W R Swinburn), Teamwork (R Cochrane), Silca Star Key (A Clark 5), Ditton Wood (B Taylor), Buzzards Bay (P Gunn), Seven Hearts (W Newnes), Tugoflove (E Hide), Herbie Quayle (K Willey 5), Socks Up (J Reid), On Edge (P Robinson), Lulav (W Carson), Kings Glory (B Crossley), Banoco (C Dwyer), Haven Cool (N Howe 5), Dancing Devil (R Fox), Winart (G Duffield), Ardoony (N Carlisle 5), St Pedro (A Mackay 5), Aincan Pearl (S Dawson 7), Steve Cauthen rides either Palermo or Majestic Nurse.

Easy for Al Nasr

Al Nasr was an impressive winner of Saturday's Prix Exbury at Saint-Cloud. Racing for the first time since last August, the *odds-on favourite*, ridden by Alain Lequeux, cruised home by two and a half lengths from Mbaiki with Great Substance half a length away, third, Desmond Stoneham writes.

The Prix d'Harcourt at Longchamp next month is Al Nasr's next race, but he has a main *spring target of the Prix Ganay*.

□ Modified starting stalls will be in operation at the opening of the *Flat season at Doncaster. The* stalls will be fitted with new padding material a recommendation of the special Jockey Club committee. If the padding is successful, racecourse Technical Services, who operate the machinery, will re-fit all their stalls with it.

STATE OF GOING (official) Plumpton: soft. Carlisle: soft. Wolverhampton: chase, good to soft, hurdles, soft. Tomorrow: Nottingham: chase, soft, hurdles, heavy. Fontwell: soft, with heavy patches. Wetherby: soft.

Lingfield results

1.30: 1, Mon's Beau (11-4 fav); 2, Out Monsieur (25-1); 3, Cold Justice (11-2). 8 ran.

2.0: 1, Charlie Muddle (15-8 jt-fav); 2, Supreme Vista (14-1); 3, Night Watch (15-8 jt-fav). 6 ran.

2.30: 1, Original Slep (4-1); 2, Thurston (5-1); 3, Jolliffe's Double (7-2 fav). 8 ran. Nr: Charlie Muddle.

3.0 1, Fitzgayle (11-8 fav); 2, High Heaven (100-30); 3, Valeso (4-1). 9 ran.

3.30: 1, Whirlbo (20-1); 2, Maurice's Tip (2-1 fav); 3, Primo Captive (7-1). 9 ran.

4.0. 1, Leith Hill Flyer (9-2); 2, Orchid Bay (3-1 fav); 3, Denston (8-1). 17 ran.

4.30: 1, Coal Bunker (evens fav); 2, Royal Baize (3-1); 3, Venja (20-1). 9 ran. Nr: Purrfect Mover.

Newcastle

1.45: 1, Midnight Court (1-4 fav); 2, Granger (20-1); 3, Lady Buttons (14-1). 8 ran.

2.15: 1, Whiggie Geo (5-2); 2, Solo Sam (4-1); 3, Kelso Chant (25-1). Fortina's Express (11-8 fav). 7 ran. Nr: Scot Lane, The Engineer.

2.45: 1, Allten Glazed (14-1); 2, French Polly (25-1); 3, Charley Fisher (16-1); 4, Noddy's Ryde (20-1). Musso (11-4 fav). 16 ran. Nr: Posidyne, Warner For Sport.

3.15: 1, Sula Bula (4-5 fav); 2, Leander Blue (5-2); 3, Squires Close (50-1). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Cash In Hand (2-1); 2, Strawhill (12-1); 3, Royal Minstrel (7-4 fav). 7 ran. Nr: Just A Kinsman.

4.15: 1, Regal Touch (4-5 fav); 2, Hardwick Sun (6-1); 3, Secret Minstrel (50-1). 9 ran.

4.45: 1, Tudorelle (10-11 fav); 2, Cavalier Servente (9-2); 3, Venturer (16-1). 8 ran. Nr: Just A Kinsman.

Uttoxeter

2.15: 1, WESTON BAY (3-1 fav); 2, Be Friendly Too (7-1); 3, Brisbane (5-1). 13 ran. NR: Sandford Rose, Jolly Rod.

2.45: 1, BADSWORTH BOY (4-11 fav); 2, Repique (6-1); 3, Think Big (10-1). 6 ran. NR: Straight Line, Sydney Quin.

3.15: 1, COURTNEIGH (20-1); 2, Inkling (7-4 fav); 3, Sir Gordon (7-2). 10 ran. NR: Rough-Cast, Pretty Boy Floyd, Magic Note, Gale Street.

3.45: 1, RAY CHARLES (8-13 fav); 2, Sir Givenchy (4-1); 3, Shirley Grove (25-1). 6 ran.

4.15: 1, JACKO (11-8 fav); 2, Noblest Noble (7-2); 3, Three of Diamonds (50-1). 8 ran. NR: Churchill Peak.

4.45: 1, PHIL THE FLUTER (7-2); 2, Bannoran (5-4 fav); 3, Ossolin (14-1). 13 ran. NR: Chebbie.

Wolverhampton

2.0 STANDEFORD HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £690: 2m) (20 runners)

1 042221 BILLY BENN (D) (C O'Donovan) C O'Donovan (Ire) 6-11-12 ....J Burke
2 0-03 ARAMOSS (Mrs D Fletcher) N Gaselee 5-11-2 ....V McKevitt 7
3 /0p4s0- BALLYWELL (M Clarke) F Yardley 7-11-2 ....C Smith
5 0 BUCKLES (J Webber) J Webber 6-11-2 ....Mr P Webber
6 f-l0200 CELTIC SUNDAY (Mrs C Rendell-Roberts) R Juckes 7-11-2 ....Mr M Castell 4
9 00-0 INIGO THYME (Mrs M Avis) Mrs M Avis 5-11-2 ....C Candy
10 0 IRISH GLORA (M O'Grady) G Thorner 6-11-2 ....R Kington
11 00 KINGS TOWN (J Grogan) M Tate 5-11-2 ....P Scudamore
14 0 MASTER CONE (M Reid) M Reid 5-11-2 ....P Carvill
15 0p0 PEPS LAST (G M Price) G M Price 7-11-2 ....Colin Price 4
17 000f0 PROFITEER (LB) (P Waring) R Perkins 6-11-2 ....C Grant
18 /00-00u ROELLA (N Brookes) N Brookes 6-11-2 ....Mr N Brookes
20 SOMAY (M Maycroft) M Oliver 5-11-2 ....A Webber
21 TEPOUTINA (Mrs G Robinson) J Spearing 6-11-2 ....R Dickin
23 01000 TARGET PATH (D) (J Terry) W Jenks 4-10-13 ....R F Davies
26 1003 GEARY'S STEEL STOCK (A Cheverall) D Hanley 4-10-3 ....M O'Halloran
27 0 LADY MIRAGE (W Whiston 4-10-3 ....M Williams
28 00 OPAL LADY (S Mellon) J Bradley 4-10-3 ....P Liddicoat 7
29 08400 PONTOON (N Hall) N Hall 4-10-3 .... —
30 0004 STAR OF SALFORD (Salford BVan Hire Ltd.) D Nicholson 4-10-3 .... —

1-2 Billy Benn, 4 Aramoss, 6 Target Path, 7 Star of Salford, 14 others.

2.30 STANDSFORD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m) (20)

2 p/11 4s0 ADRO'S COMFORT (G Barley) J Pridley 9-11-2 ....G Jones
5 03/0 DRAGON LASS (D Eckley) D Eckley 6-11-2 ....R Hyett
6 00/p DYMOCK DUKE (M Wilesmith) M Wilesmith 9-11-2 ....P Carvill
7 000 ELROY (D Squire) P Ransom 6-11-2 ....B R Davies
8 0-00 FLY MORE (W Whiston) W Whiston 6-11-2 ....M Williams
10 0-000 GRAND REVIEW (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 6-11-2 ....S Brazier 7
14 0 LAURELLO (R Chugg) R Chugg 5-11-2 ....Mr R Chugg
16 0-00000 LUCKY BILL (C Brown) J Townson 5-11-2 ....R Crank
18 0-00p0 MISTER LUCKY (N Spedding) S Wright 5-11-2 ....A O'Hagen 4
20 NEW CHERRY (Mrs A Wood) T Forster 6-11-2 ....H Davies
22 000pp- PIECE OF MIST (Mrs J Bayliss) G H Jones 6-11-2 ....G Jones
23 RODACHEL (M Pritchard) M Tate 5-11-2 ....C Smith
27 040301 STANDON ROCK (D) (R Whalley) P Kelleway 4-10-13 ....P Scudamore
29 0440 CAMBRAY LAD (P Hodder) J Bradley 4-10-3 ....G Davies 4
31 p000 EYTON NICKIT (F Beddows) K White 4-10-3 .... —
35 0 MOUNT OLIVER (D Smith) M Scudmore 4-10-3 ....J Suthern
36 0 PERSIAN MANICOU (R C Jones) R C Jones 4-10-3 ....Colin Price
37 SHUTTLE D'OR (B Eccleston) M Chapman 4-10-3 ....G Charles-Jones
38 0 SUBURBAN SUE (E Birchall) E Birchall 4-10-3 ....M Brisbourne
39 0 TACKORINA (B Palling) B Palling 4-10-3 ....C Candy

5-4 Standon Rock, 4 Elroy, 5 Gand Review, 13-2 Adro's Comfort, 10 New Cherry, 12 Mount oliver, 16 others.



Paul Kelleway

3.0 DUDLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,884: 2½m) (15)

1 0-f1101 BRAVEN (D) (Mrs M Haggas) M Dickinson 8-12-0 (8 ex) ....Mr D Browne 4
2 423f40 NEON LIGHT (J Needham) J Edwards 10-11-10 ....J Needham
4 f21f30 LUCKY CALL (D) (B Brooks) D Nicholson 8-11-6 ....P Scudamore
5 01-4031 STRAIGHT CASH (Mrs E Stalles) Mrs W Sykes 9-11-3 ....J Francome
6 ref214 HARDY GLEN (CD) (P Baylis) M Oliver 10-11-1 ....Mr J Weston 4
10 002143 GO FREE (D) (S Jones) B Cambidge 9-10-6 ....Mr J Cambridge 4
13 1u30-03 O'ER THE BORDER (D) (P Calver) P Calver 8-10-7 ....C Tinkler
17 213p-40 LANKA (D) (W Price) W Price 10-10-6 ....John Williams
19 2/22-11 MASTER MELODY (D) (W Hackett) W Hackett 11-10-5 (8 ex) ....M Bastard
21 20-1043 PRINCE OF PLEASURE (D) (S Spokes) M Tate 9-10-0 ....A Webber
22 2r-p0pp INDIRED (K GIRLING) Mrs A Finch 10-10-0 ....Mr A Sharpe 7
23 3-p03pp DAVIOT (J Thomas) J Thomas 8-10-0 ....M Williams
25 4pp021- SACKVILLE (D) (B Hicks) B Hicks 10-10-0 ....R F Davies
26 103-000 MENAI MAN (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-10-0 ....R F Davies
28 0f0ff MIGELITTO (T Hodgkins) M Chapman 10-10-0 ....G Charles-Jones 7

13-8 Braven, 4 Master Melody, 5 Straight Cash, 13-2 O'er The Border, 8 Neon Light, 10 Lucky Call, 14 others.

3.30 MARCH CHASE (Novices handicap: £1,207: 2m) (10)

1 10-1220 WELLFORT (D) (W Greenwood) M Tate 8-12-1 ....P Scudamore
4 f4113f CORBY GLEN (CD) (Heathavon Stables Ltd) J Spearing 10-11-7 ....R Dickin
8 30-01pf BIV (Sir D Hill-Wood) Miss A Hill-Wood 7-11-0 ....M Bastard
9 0000-20 TARTAN HEATH (Mrs B Davies) M Scudamore 7-11-0 ....P Carvill
12 0004up BROAD LOOM (C Harvey) Mrs A Finch 6-10-7 ....Mr A Sharpe 7
13 0p-003 DAGGERS DRAWN (D Gladwyn) G H Price 6-10-7 ....R Crank
14 3030p4 HALDON HEATH (B Kaye) R Keenor 8-10-7 ....A Wathen 7
15 0p-p44e ROSE LEE (J Needham) J Needham 8-10-7 ....P Dever
16 00004p VERY FRIENDLY (Devilles Ltd) P Bevan 8-10-7 ....A Coogan
18 0f400f BALLET MASTER (Ld Harlech) A W Jones 9-10-7 ....T Wall 4

7-4 Wellfort, 3 Corby Glen, 5 Tartan Heath, 13-2 Biv, 8 Broad Loom, 10 Rose Lee, 12 Ballet Master, 16 others.

4.00 STRETTON HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £758: 3¼m) (17 runners)

1 f111-11 COMPTON LAD (R McAlpine) M Dickinson 9-12-10 ....D Browne 4
2 414-31p SPARTELLA (CD) (W Barnett) W Barnett 10-12-10 ....M Mann 7
3 0-30221 APPLEJO (B Chinn) B Chinn 6-12-7 ....S Cowley 7
4 1/4f1-0 CLEAR PRIDE (Mrs P M Jones) Mrs P M Jones 11-12-7 ....S Bowen 7
7 p3fp-10 THE WRESTLER (CD) (B Staight) B Staight 12-12-7 ....Dr B Staight 7
8 p00 CARBURY'S KIT (Mrs G E Jones) Mrs G E Jones 7-12-0 ....N Oliver 7
12 00302/ GAULSTOWN BOY (N Stevens) N Stevens 8-12-0 ....N Stevens 7
14 00p0-pf JIM BUTT (Mrs S Lee) Mrs S Lee 8-12-0 ....G Vergette 7
17 2p0-002 LONE SOLDIER (B) (J Docker) J Docker 10-12-0 ....P Greenall
21 0/4pp-4 MORETON (J Allen) W Allen 8-12-0 ....R Woolley
24 /f040-2 ROYAL GUIDE (N Rainford) N Rainford 11-12-0 ....P Mann 7
25 403p/00 SALLY POTHEEN (P Sheppard) P Sheppard 12-12-0 ....T Weale 7
27 u SORAMA (J Shedden) J Shedden 10-12-0 ....J Fanshawe 7
29 /04123- SPARTAN LACE (CD) (G Tarry) G Tarry 12-12-0 ....G Tarry 7
30 p- SPARTAN TAM (H Jackson) H Jackson 7-12-0 .... —
31 111/14- VILLAGE MARK (CD) (J G Cann) J G Cann 8-12-0 ....G Cann 7
33 pp4/pp- WOODEN GOOSE (Mrs P Edwards) P Edwards 10-12-0 ....P Pearce 7

4-11 Compton Lad, 4 Village Mark, 6 Applejo, 12 Spartella, 16 others.

4.30 WILLENHALL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,116: 2m) (17)

4 300231 ROYAL COMMOTION (D) (Mrs P Adeane) Mrs W Sykes 9-11-9 (7 ex) ....J Francome
5 00p-0p0 THE TISTA (D) (Miss P Blake) Miss P Blake 9-11-6 .... —
10 0-20134 SEA CARGO (CD) (J Johnson) J Johnson 7-11-2 ....Mr I Johnson
12 4fs000 STATE COUNCELLOR (D) (F Soudavar) (P calver) 6-11-1 ....C Tinkler
14 b040/00 BORN TO REASON (Mrs G Poole) Mrs M Rimell 6-11-0 ....E Woods
19 210-000 IF AND WHEN (D) (R Lewis) J Priday 7-10-10 ....G Jones
21 3-33000 RUN DEEP (V) (R Loder) D Gandolfo 6-10-7 .... —
22 0004p2 ELSELL (D) (J Smith) M Eckley 7-10-6 ....A O'Hagan 4
23 040020 LORD NORTH (H Cabburn) A Pitt 6-10-6 ....I Cox 4
25 0p0000 SPACE LEADER (D) (H Burridge) B Palling 10-10-1 ....C Evans 7
26 300030 WALDUCK (D) (T Hodgkins) M Chapman 5-10-0 ....G Charles-Jones 7
28 0/0-1041 LONG JOHN (N Graham) P Burgoyne 7-10-0 ....B McNally
29 f0000 FERNSHAW (Mrs D Sykes) Miss B Sykes 7-10-0 ....R F Davies
30 030000 OAKEN LAD (M Stacey) M Tate 6-10-0 .... —
33 000000 ZINGO (D) (F Holder) D Wintle 7-10-0 ....R Hyett
34 0/024-00 GRUINARD (Guymas Hire Ltd) M Tate 7-10-0 .... —
35 201000 MISANFIELD (R Harper) M Oliver 6-10-0 ....A Webber

4 Elsell, 5 Royal Commotion, 13-2 Sea Cargo, 7 Born to Reason, 8 State Councellor, 10 Lord North, Run Deep, 12 If And When, Long John, 16 others.

5.0 STANDEFORD HURDLE (Div III: novices: £690: 2m) (19)

2 400104 KARMALI (D) (Mrs C Smith) Mrs M Rimell 6-11-12 ....P Scudamore
5 40000-0 CHRISTMAS VISIT (M Spedding) S Wright 6-11-2 .... —
6 p COLONIAL PRINCE (R Thompson) R Thompson 6-11-2 ....M Nuttall 7
9 FLAT NOSE (T Nicholls) T Nicholls 6-11-2 ....M Nuttall 7
10 100/000 HALLE LADY (P Talbot-Ponsonby) M Scudamore 6-11-2 ....J Suthern
11 000-004 JUBILEE LIGHTS (Mrs D Waller) J Townson 6-11-2 ....R Crank
12 000043 MISS LOVE (W Love) M Tate 5-11-2 ....C Smith
13 000p0/0 MON BEAUX (Mrs J Yardley) F Yardley 6-11-2 .... —
15 00p POWERSCOURT (Station Street Autos 'Bromsgrove' Ltd) J Edmunds 6-11-2 .... —
17 RICH VIRGINIA (Mrs J Tierney) J Tierney 6-11-2 .... —
20 SPECIAL CLASS (R O'Byrne) M Oliver 6-11-2 ....P Hobbs
21 /0p-40f SPITHEAD REVIEW (C Plummer) C Plummer 6-11-2 ....M Williams
23 0/pp YEARS AHEAD (Guymas Hire Ltd) M Tate 6-11-2 ....R Hyett
25 20300 FUGACIOUS (N Warne) M Hinchliffe 4-10-3 ....M O'Halloran
26 GEMSBOK (Mrs L Miller) C Miller 4-10-3 ....R F Davies
30 00200 QUEEN'S COUP (G Chipman) K Bridgwater 4-10-3 ....S Dobbs 7
31 00 TELLINGO (R Brown) R Brown 4-10-3 ....G Davies 4
33 TY WOOD (P Hamer) P Hamer 4-10-3 .... —
34 0403 WING VELVET (Mrs M Curley) S Wright 4-10-3 ....A O'Hagan 4

3 Miss Love, 4 Karmali, 5 Wing Velvet, 13-2 Fugacious, 8 Queen's Coup, 10 Christmas Visit, 12 Halle Lady, 16 others.

Plumpton

2.15 DRONES RESTAURANT CHASE (Novices: £1,312: 2m) (11 runners)

1 0p1 STUDLAND (R Callow) R Hodges 9-12-1 ....G McCourt
2 210b3f SULIMNOS (D) (C House) C House 7-12-1 ....R Rowe
5 p400-00 MALEW (W Kelly) D Wilson 8-11-8 ....M Coyle 4
7 MR DRAM (B Munro-Wilson) B Munro-Wilson 9-11-8 ....M M Wallace 4
8 /2fp32 PAPER RICH (G Tanner) G Blum 9-11-8 ....S Smith Eccles
9 00320p PARTANGO (Mrs M Harman) D Elsworth 7-11-8 ....C Brown
10 0-pp0pp PROMALTA (G Harper) A Moore 8-11-8 ....G Moore
11 030022 RIGHTEOUS FURY (F Gray) F Gray 8-11-8 ....R Rowell
12 4p0p3-3 SKERRIES (Mrs M Collison) R Hoad 7-11-8 ....B De Haan
13 00p-0f4 SWIFT KING (D Greig) D Greig 7-11-8 ....P Barton
14 0003-0u WHEATCLOSE (Mrs M Gardiner R Hodges 11-11-8 ....Mr Peter Hobbs 7

2 Righteous Fury, 3 Paper Rich, 9-2 Sulimnos, 6 Studland, 8 Partango, 12 Skerries, 14 others.

2.45 EBERLI SHORTER HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2½m) (16)

3 400f04 BARB'S BEAU (L Vine) M Masson 6-11-8 ....Steve Knight
6 00140p YANTLET (R Dance) R Hoad 5-11-8 ....R Goldstein
7 0-00000 ASPEN FLARE (P Pollock) R Howe 6-11-5 ....C Kinane
9 000111 CHARJIM (C) (A Moore) A Moore 4-11-5 ....M Perrett 7
10 4-3p GANDOUGE BOY (J Henderson) N Henderson 7-11-5 ....S Smith Eccles
11 00/0300 HARVEST SUPPER (P Hopkins) J Gifford 7-11-5 ....R Champion
13 pp LEGAL BLEMISH (A Raphael) R Hoad 8-11-5 ....B de Haan
15 00 MASTER ASPHALT (P Gibney) D Gandolfo 6-11-5 ....P Barton
16 1 MOASCAR (Miss C Mayne) J Gifford 7-11-5 ....R Rowe
18 00-0040 ORANGE TOWN MAN (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 6-11-5 ....J Akehurst 7
21 00pup-2 WHITE HOUSE LAD (J Thornton) R Whitaker 6-11-5 ....A Turnell
23 0024 BEARE LADY (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 5-11-3 ....G Gracey
24 p-00 COOL GIN (A Taylor) A J Taylor 5-11-3 ....Mr A J Taylor
30 000 SEEMS A NICE BOY (R Wise) B Wise 5-11-3 ....R Rowell
34 400000 KASHILL (H Dawes) H O'Neill 4-10-4 ....M Hammond 7
36 00 TRIPLE SECRET (R Cherrington) G Thorner 4-10-4 ....K Mooney

9-4 Charjim, 7-2 White House Lad, 6 Beare Lady, 13-2 Gandouge Boy, 7 Harvest Supper, 10 Barb's Beau, 12 Yantlet, 14 others.

3.15 PLUMPTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,263: 3m 1f) (10 runners)

1 12p11f ABO (CD) (K Higson) A Moore 10-11-10 ....G Moore
2 1-4202 BUJOJI (R Ledger) R Ledger 9-11-8 ....Mrs N Ledger
3 f44pp3 COLONEL CHRISTY (CD) (Mrs H Mclaughlin) H O'Neill 7-11-6 ....G Gracey
4 s1u2p2 PRIDE OF TENNESSEE (CD) (G Strawbridge) J Gifford 9-11-3 ....R Champion
6 034f/4 MR BATNAC (A Wates) A Wates 12-10-13 ....M Perrett 7
7 0f0/00 AMBREMONT (C) Mrs J Thomsett) D Elsworth 9-10-1 ....C Brown
9 2f234p MISS PILGRIM (Mrs J Walter) B Wise 8-10-0 ....R Rowell
10 3pp/p0 BISUIT (Miss A Cantrill) R Whitaker 10-10-0 ....S Smith Eccles
11 0p0313 PAULDENHAM (C) (A Dean) R Dean 11-10-0 ....J Akehurst 7
15 p00203 WOOL MERCHANT (B,CD) (G Dedman) T M Jones 9-10-0 ....J Lovejoy

3 Pride of Tennessee, 7-2 Bujoji, 4 Colonel Christy, 9-2 Abo, 10 Pauldenham, 12 Mr Batnac, 14 Wool Merchant, 16 others.

3.45 DON BUTCHERS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,404: 3m) (15)

2 04/0400 AUGUST MOON (D) (N Holdsworth) N Henderson 7-11-7 ....S Smith Eccles
3 101400 PRICE REVIEW (Mrs J Wakely) K Bailey 8-11-5 ....A Webb
4 3-30200 NORTH WEST (F Hill) M Masson 7-11-4 ....Steve Knight
6 000030 SUPER SYMPHONY (B) (Mrs A Mackie) G Balding 8-11-1 ....B Reilly
7 010340 WIMSEY (A Beckwith) R Hoad 5-10-12 ....P Nicholls 7
8 302000 REVOLVER (J Woodman) S Woodman 5-10-12 ....W Smith
9 03/0-p0 RIBELLARO (Mrs L Ripley) G Ripley 10-10-10 .... —
11 fp0200 CORRIB LAD (W White) R Hodges 7-10-9 ....G McCourt
12 11-p040 SPIRIT OF DERWENT (F Clegg) Mrs E Kennard 8-10-7 ....S Keightley 4
16 032002 BRIGHTON MARINA (J Bath) B Wise 6-10-4 ....R Rowell
17 o/f0ppp CAMBOOYA (Mrs E Boucher) Mrs D Oughton 8-10-4 ....R Rowe
20 0p-p030 BALTIC LOVE (G Blum) G Blum 10-10-0 ....J Barlow
21 00-0121 POLARITA (A Aylett) A Aylett 9-10-0 (8 ex) ....M Harrington 4
23 b0-0020 OPENING NIGHT (Mrs E White) C White 8-10-0 ....M Perrett 7
24 0000 ENERTPRISE EXPRESS (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 4-10-0 ....J Akehurst 7

5-2 Brighton Marina, 11-4 Polarita, 6 North West, 8 Wimsey, 10 Revolver, 12 Price Review, Super Symphony, 14 August Moon, 16 others.

4.15 UCKFIELD HURDLE (Selling: £689: 2m) (8)

1 024400 AIR POWER (I Baker) A Moore 5-11-8 ....M Perrett 7
4 0p-0204 SUMMERCOVE (D) (M Jones) A Moore 6-11-8 ....G Moore 4
7 02 BLUNT (B) (J Bridger) J Bridger 4-10-9 ....R Stronge 7
8 FLASHRAY (E Richards) J Long 4-10-9 .... —
9 014210 GUYWOOD (BCD) (K Sykes) P M Taylor 4-10-9 ....S Keightley 4
11 331002 MAURICE'S TIP (D) (D Motts) J Jenkins 4-10-9 ....M Harrington 4
13 0p000 PAWS AND JAWS (P Hampshire) H O'Neill 4-10-9 ....M Hammond 7
14 200004 SWEETHILL (G Carlotti) G Ripley 4-10-9 .... —

9-4 Maurice's Tip, 11-4 Guywood, 4 Summercove, 11-2 Air Power, 7 Blunt, 10 Sweethill, 12 others.

4.45 BOLNEY CHASE (Handicap: Amateurs: £1,301: 2m 3f 90yd) (11)

1 021f01 BASH STREET KID (CD) (M Raphael) R Hoad 7-11-10 ....P Hobbs 7
2 04000p COMMANDANT (D Pitcher) G Balding 10-11-5 ....D Pitcher 7
3 ppp130 TOWN COUNSELLOR (C) (Mrs L Browning) D Browning 9-11-4 ....Miss J Miller 7
5 23f120 WHITE HERON (CD) (Mrs S eVans) D Grissell 8-11-0 ....Mrs D Grissell 4
8 12f5f8-0 BOBBIE GORDON (R Whitaker) R Whitaker 12-10-8 ....S Whitaker 7
9 0p31pp SERVILIA (C) (Mrs M eAston) Mrs M eAston 6-10-7 ....A Jones 7
10 4f-010p DAVIDS FOLLY (BC) (Miss P Barnes) Miss P Barnes 9-10-7 ....A J Wilson
15 0b2pC2 TIGHT SCHEDULE (CD) (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-10-7 ....L Fogarty 7
16 320010 RHEINRAY (CD) (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 7-10-7 ....Mrs N Ledger 7
18 00-p000 TRANSFORMATION (B Key) B Key 13-10-7 ....Mrs D Key 7
19 10f030 ASK ME NICELY (BC) (M Julian) G Ripley 8-10-7 .... —

3 Bash Street Kid, 9-2 Tight Schedule, 11-2 White Heron, 7 Bobbie Gordon, 8 Rheinray, 10 Town Counsellor, Davids Folly, 12 Servilia, 14 others.

Plumpton selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Paper Rich. 2.45 Charjim. 3.15 Pride of Tennessee. 3.45 Wimsey. 4.15 Guywood. 4.45 Commandant.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Billy Benn. 2.30 Standon Rock. 3.0 Braven. 3.30 Wellfort. 4.0 Compton Lad. 4.30 Royal Commotion. 5.0 Wing Velvet.

Carlisle

2.15 BORDER ESK HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £345: 2m 330yd) (9 runners)

4 DALWEB McCain 6-11-6 .... —
5 pf DARKEZ Goldie 7-11-6 ....Mr J Dun 7
6 p300 DEREK'S BO Barron 5-11-6 ....S Charlton
8 00004 GOLDENOGAN W A Stephenson 7-11-6 ....Mr P Hughes 7
14 0003 STARMASE Barnes 7-11-6 ....M Barnes
16 0000 VICTORY MORN (LB) Dixon 6-11-6 ....Mr L Hudson 4
19 MR MADRAS Rebanks 4-10-7 ....Mr B Storey 7
22 1032 SWITCH OFF Mrs J Evans 4-10-7 ....R Barry
23 0100 VICTORY BOY Cuthbert 4-10-7 ....A MacWilliams 7

6-4 Switch Off, 11-4 Goldenogan, 4 Stanmore, 8 Derek's Bay, 10 Dalweb, 12 Victory Boy, Mr Madras, 20 others.

2.45 IRTHING CHASE (Novices: £640: 2½m) (13)

1 -1444 CHEBBIE A Smith 9-11-9 ....Grant
2 4f1p MELEREK (CD) Miss A King 7-11-6 ....Whyte
4 00-00 AUCHENCRUIVE A Watson 7-11-2 ....Graham
6 0000 CAPTAIN DEVANEY D Mc Cain 6-11-2 .... —
8 00p-3 GREENHILL HALL C Thornton 6-11-2 ....J O'Neill
9 p032 HISTORIC HOUSE M Ellerby 7-11-2 ....A Brown
11 0r04 LUCKER CHIMES W Atkinson 10-11-2 ....Brownless
13 -4430 MILTON REGIS S Leadbetter 6-11-2 ....D Nolan
14 4404 MR BRADY W A Stephenson 9-11-2 ....Lamb
15 40e0 RSG ROBIN R Tate 9-11-2 ....Tuck
17 r400 REGAL REBEL R Woodhouse 7-11-2 ....M Pepper 7
19 343/ SCIMONE A Mactaggart 9-11-2 ....D Atkins
20 4-4pf SHARP WORD I Jordon 7-11-2 ....B Ellison 4

5-2 Greenhill Hall, 7-2 Historic House, 4 Melerek, 6 Chebbie, 8 Mr Brady, 10 Milton Regis, 12 Rag Robin, 20 others.

3.15 SOLWAY HURDLE (Handicap: £690: 2m 330yd) (13)

1 0-000 FLYING DIPLOMAT A Smith 11-11-0 ....C Grant
6 0000 MR SNOW W A Stephenson 7-10-12 ....Lamb
7 r000 REGAL TUDOR G Lockerbie 9-10-11 ....Balmer
8 1000 HOT PRETENCE J S Wilson 5-10-10 ....J O'Neill
12 4002 REAY'S SONG M Naughton 8-10-7 ....J Harris 4
13 300/3 RYDAL MOUNT (CD) H Hetherington 9-10-6 ....Mr W Hetherington 7
14 100-e CRAWFORDJOHN T Barron 7-10-4 ....S Charlton
16 003p- THE PHILSTANIAN R Johnson 7-10-4 .... —
18 1/42 CAMDEN R McDonald 8-10-0 ....Brownless
19 0p0f BARRETTSTOWN BOY R Fisher 9-10-0 .... —
21 0003 YELLOW STAR T Barnes 9-10-0 ....M Barnes
22 0p40 DAWN AT EIGHT (CD) T Cuthbert 7-10-0 ....D Goulding
23 0-340 FIREBOURG (B) Mrs J Evans 7-10-0 .... —

15-8 Camden, 3 Rydal Mount, 9-2 Hot Pretence, 7 Reay's Song, 8 Barrettstown Boy, 10 Firebourg, 12 Dawn at Eight, 20 others.

3.45 GELT CHASE (Handicap: £1,380: 3m) (7)

1 32f LITTLE BAY G Richards 7-11-10 ....R Barry
2 0020 ANOTHER CAPTAIN (CD) A Scott 10-11-0 ....Bradley
5 f000 LAAKEN (D) E Alston 7-10-5 ....D Dutton 4
9 2003 RIGOROUS (B) Mrs J Simpson 11-10-0 ....C Grant
12 0330 SWEET MILLIE (CD) T Abrnes 9-10-0 ....M Barnes
13 0330 TRICHROMATIC R Johnson 10-10-0 ....J O'Neill
15 0443 AVALANCHE J Henderson 7-10-0 ....A Stringer 4

7-4 Another Captain, 9-4 Little Bay, 7-2 Rigorous, 8 Trichromatic, 10 Sweet Millie, 16 others.

4.15 NITH CHASE (Novices: £640: 2m) (8)

1 p/p0- BELLE BOY Mrs C Weightman 8-11-3 ....Mr B Storey 7
3 4-000 HOPE OF OAK (D) J Charlton 6-11-3 ....Bradley
4 00-00 IMPERIAL BLACK D McCaine 6-11-3 .... —
6 -00p3 MARIE MOSS Mrs D Culham 7-11-3 ....Mr D Swindlehurst 7
7 0402 MASTER BLASTER W A Stephenson 6-11-3 ....Lamb
8 2-0p0 RABRIGG T Cuthbert 7-11-3 ....Charlton
10 u343 THREE BRETHERN (B) C Pinkham 8-11-3 ....D Lancaster 4
11 0000 PRETTY LASS R Woodhouse 5-10-10 ....A Brown

6-4 Master Blaster, 5-2 Hope of Oak, 9-2 Three Brethren, 8 Marie Moss, 10 Rabrigg, 12 Pretty Lass, 16 others.

4.45 BORDER ESK HURDLE (Division II: novices: £345: 2m 330yd) (15 runners)

2 f001 BAVAL D Yeoman 6-12-2 ....D Wilkinson
3 4421 CARAVAN CENTRE R Barr 10-12-2 ....Mr T Smith 7
6 30 BENTLEY SPRINGS S Norton 6-11-6 ....G Graham
8 0 BORDER SECRET D McCain 6-11-6 .... —
9 of BRIDGE OF ISLE W Crawford 5-11-6 ....Doughty
10 00p COLONEL ROSE T Goldie 5-11-6 ....Mr J Dun 7
15 pp-00 SHUGHIE Mrs C Weightman 7-11-6 ....Mr B Storey 7
19 0-0200 SPRING SLIPPER I Barron 5-11-6 ....S Charlton
22 000 BORDER ARTIST R Fisher 4-10-7 .... —
23 000 COOL ANDY H Rebanks 4-10-7 ....R Barry
24 0 COPY WRITER T Cuthbert 4-10-7 ....D Goulding
25 CROFTEN VIEW J Dixon 4-10-7 ....Mr L Hudson 4
28 00 MIGHTY RUN W A Stephenson 4-10-7 ....Lamb
29 REFRESH W Wells 4-10-7 ....J O'Neill
30 0 WENSLEYDALE B Wilkinson 4-10-7 ....M Pepper 7

11-10 Caravan Centre, 7-2 Baval, 6 Bentley Springs, 8 Spring Slipper, 10 Mighty Run, 12 Refresh, Border Artist, 20 others.

Carlisle Selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Switch Off, 2.4 Chebbie, 3.15 Camden, 3.45 Little Bay, 4.15 Master Blaster, 4.45 Refresh.

CRICKET

Rebels unlikely to sue board

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Cape Town, March 22

Ill-fated though their tour has been, and despite being knocked sideways by the han imposed on them at Lord's on Friday, South African Breweries English eleven are giving a better account of themselves in the second of their three four-day games against the full South African side. With one day to go they lead by 24 runs with nine second wickets in hand, having bowled the South Africans out for 235.

If the English counties feel let down, as of course they do, Gooch and his players are wondering where their friends have gone. As I wrote when the news of the tour first broke, three long weeks ago, I had hoped the Test and County Cricket Board would be looking to be as lenient as they reasonably could, and to preserve, albeit within tighter limits, the freedom of their players. But it was not to be. They over-reacted. The hard-liners carried the day. Although, as a result, the players must have a case for suing for restraint of trade, they are likely, I think to pursue it.

Newlands was at its spellbinding best today — bathed in sunshine, pretty nearly full, the oaks and willows rustled by a cooling breeze. The Enlishmen bowled well, their fielding was keen and Kirsten made 114

SAB English XI: First Innings

*G A Gooch hit wkt b Kourie	83
G Boycott c Kuiper b Kourie	16
W Larkins c Richards b Kourie	29
D L Amiss c Jennings b Jeffries	13
R A Woolmer c and b Kourie	2
P Willey c Koure b van der Bijl	39
† A P E Knott b van der Bijl	16
C M Old c Jennings b Jeffries	1
J K Lever b Jeffries	8
D L Underwood c Richards b van der Bijl	0
L Taylor not out	10
Extras (Lb 2, w 2, nb 2)	6
Total	223

Fall of wickets: 1-27, 2-204, 3-140, 4-142, 5-144, 6-189, 7-193, 8-199, 9-207.
Bowling: van der Bijl, 33-12-61-3; Jeffries, 24 4-7-58-3, Hobson, 13-3-48-0, Kourie, 32-15-52-4

Second Innings

G A Gooch not out	26
G Boycott c Jennings b Jeffries	1
W Larkins not out	10
Extras	0
Total (1 wkt)	37

Fall of wickets 1-8

SOUTH AFRICA First Innings

B A Richards lbw b Taylor	8
S J Cook c Knott b Lever	18
P W Kirsten lbw b Lever	114
R G Pollock c Knott b Lever	0
C E B Rice lbw b Taylor	12
A Kuiper c Willey b Underwood	1
A J Kourie c Knott b Lever	16
R V Jennings c Sub b Lever	32
S T Jefferies c Knott b Lever	3
V A P Van Der Bijl not out	4
D Hobson b Taylor	2
Extras (lb-6, w-1, nb-16)	23
Total	235

FALL OF WICKETS 1-11, 2-43, 3-43, 4-85, 5-87, 6-144, 7-212, 8-218, 9-232
BOWLING Taylor, 27-8-49-3, Lever, 37-11-86-6, Old 18-6-33-0, Underwood, 22-9-36-1 Willey 4-1-8-0

Australia poised to square series

From Peter McFarline, Christchurch, March 21

Australia are poised to win the third Test and square the series, after two New Zealand batting collapses over the weekend. After the third day's play, New Zealand were 181 for seven in their second innings, needing another 23 runs to force Australia to bat a second time.

Earlier in the day, New Zealand were forced to follow-on after they were dismissed for 149, 203 runs behind the Australian first innings of 353. Australia were without the services of Lillee in New Zealand's second innings Lillee broke down with cartilage trouble in his right knee after taking three wickets for one run in 11 balls on Saturday.

Australia achieved total domination during the weekend, firstly through the batting of their captain, Greg Chappell, who scored 176 of the Australian innings of 353 and later through the bowling of Lillee and Thomson who bowled at a frightening pace.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 353 (G S Chappell 176, G M Wood 64; R J Hadlee six for 100)

New Zealand: First Innings

B A Edgar c Dyson b Alderman	22
J G Wright c Marsh b Lillee	13
J F M Morrison lbw b Thomson	8
G P Howarth c Alderman b Thomson	9
J V Coney b Lillee	8
M D Crowe c Marsh b Lillee	0
R J Hadlee c Marsh bThomson	40
I D S Smith b Thoomson	0
B L Cairns run out	3
M C Snodden b Alderman	32
G B Troup not out	0
Extras (b–8 lb–2 w–1 nb–11)	22
TOTAL	149

Fall of Wickets: 1–33, 2–57, 4–57, 5–67, 6–82, 7–82, 8–87, 9–149
BOWLING, Thomson, 21–5–57, Alderman, 19 2–3–63–2; Lillee, 12–6–13–3

Second Innings

B A Edgar c Marsh b Alederman	11
J G Wright not out	91
J F M Morrison lbw b Chappell	4
G P Howarth c Wood b Border	41
J V Coney b Border	0
M D Crowe b Yardley	9
R J Hadlee c Alderman b Yardley	0
B L Cairns not out	8
Extras lb-4, lb-4, w-2, nb-7	17
Total (7 wkts)	181

FALL OF WICKETS 1-21, 2-36, 3-139, 4-133, 5-162, 6-166, 7-166
BOWLING (to date) Chappell, 16-5-20-1, Alderman, 16-3-43-1, Thomson, 12-5-25-0, Yardley, 20-5-56-3, Border, 10-4-20-2.

HOCKEY

England pay penalty for cutting corners

By Joyce Whitehead

England..........2
Netherlands..........4

There was never any doubt as to which was the stronger team and by half time Netherlands were two goals up, the first a penalty stroke by Sophie Von Weiler in the third minute. Valerie Robinson, who excited the 61,000 crowd with her play, scored immediately after the interval despite being sandwiched between Dutch defenders. The Netherlands scored twice more before Jane Swinnerton swept in England's second goal six minutes from time.

England spent more time than the Netherlands in attack and in the first half particularly had their chances. Holden, Souyave and Robinson were outstanding, but rather overdid the "small-sided" game and starved the left side of the field.

The Dutch goalkeeper, Det de Beus, and her defence were good. The neutral umpires handled the game well enough, but many thought England should have been awarded at least two penalty strokes. However, the real difference between the two teams was in basic skill. The Netherlands, who seldom play on grass, fielded the ball superbly and with speed. England, on the other hand, were careful and took just that much too long. But had they converted even half the number of penalty corners they were given they would have won.

Against this hard modern play, when defenders go for the ball at all costs, penalty corner skills are vital and as yet England are not as well equipped. In defence, England did well only to give away a few corners to the dangerous Dutch hand-stoppers.

It was one of the best matches at Wembley for years. The Dutch are masters at positional play and much of England's game was a joy to watch.

ENGLAND: P Gibbon (Berkshire), V Dixon (Cambridgeshire), L Carr (Lancashire), K Lobb (Leicestershire), B Holden (Northamptonshire), K Dodd (Berkshire), M Allon (Warwickshire), M Souyave (captain) (Lancashire), V Robinson (Lancashire Central League), J Swinnerton (Staffordshire), H Bray (Suffolk). Reserves: R Hawes (Surrey), J Cook (Suffolk), L Hobley (Buckinghamshire)
NETHERLANDS SQUAD: D de Beus, F Boekhorst, M Belien, J Poelmans, I Hendriks, L Willemse, L Sevens (captain), E Hillen, M Zegers, M Bleyenveld, S le Poole, S Von Weiler, M Van Doorn, A Kaptein, M Eysvogel, M Broere
Umpires: M Barr (Scotland), M Glover (Wales)



Swinnerton (above) cannot escape Dutch clutches at Wembley, while Souyave, the English captain, dives in (below) to find her hopes similarly masked.



St Albans wait a long time for victory

By Sydney Friskin

Bishop's Stortford..........1
St Albans..........1

The much-delayed East club championship ended at Bishop's Stortford yesterday with St Albans winning the title after a long struggle with the home side. The match went into extra time and a double barrage of penalty strokes before the vistiors won.

It has taken a long time to complet a tournament which should have ended last December but it had to be put off again and again because of bad weather which also threatened to interfere with yesterday's programme. The semi-final match between St Albans and Fords was trassferred in the morning to an all-weather pitch, a change which did not please St Albans.

St Albans took an early lead against Bishop's Stortford with a goal by Swerling, who picked up a centre from the right and fires a good shot into goal. But St Albans soon lost the initiative and were forced on the defensive for the latter part of the first half and most of the second.

Bishop's Stortford, however, had to wait until four minutes before full time for the equalizer, which came from a short corner. The hit from the line was stopped and the ball was pushed to the right to find its way back into the middle, where it was picked up by Bowden, who scored.

Exchanges were even during extra time but Bishop's Stortford seemed unlucky to have had a goal disallowed before the match went into penalty strokes. At the end of the first round of strokes the score was 3-3; at the second attempt St Albans won 5-4, Ashby making the winning stroke.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD: P Rook, R Goodyear, C Vartan, A Tomkin, T Hinch, C Cowan, D Mansfield, A Bowden, S Plumb, M Surridge, T Smith.
ST ALBANS: A Mellor, C Eaton, G Hannol, N Walkey, K Tilley, R Ashby, S Fort, G Hayward, A Bowskill, S Swerling, R Mobbs.
Umpires: F Lockhart, R Dear (Eastern Counties).

RESULTS: East club championship, semi-final round: Bishop's Stortford 2, Cambridge City 1; St Albans 2, Fords 0. Final: Bishop's Stortford 1, St Albans 1 (after extra time, St Albans won on penalty strokes).

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 1, Bromley 4, Hampstead 0, Richmond 6, Hawks 0, Guildford 2; Maidenhead 1, Purley 1; Old Kingstonians 1, Dulwich 1; Reading 7, Mid-Surrey 0; Slough 11, Wimbledon 1, Southgate 2, Tulse Hill 1.
WOMEN: International: England 2, Netherlands 4.

BILLIARDS

Lindram's days are back

By Sydney Friskin

By beating Mark Wildman in the final at Sutton Coldfield over the weekend, Rex Williams added the world professional billiards championship to the United Kingdom title he already held. He had won the world event for the thirteenth time.

After receiving the trophy, the first prize of £2,800 and an additional sum of £1,000 for the highest break (259) Williams said that billiards was fast regaining the popularity it had during the great Walter Lindrum era. It had in modern times become much more difficult because of the restrictions now imposed on the number of successive cannons and hazards.

Wildman, who had been runner-up for the second year running — he was beaten in the final last year by Fred Davis at Rugby — recieved £1,400. He admitted that he had been beaten by a better player but added that he had learnt a lot from Williams

FINAL: R Williams (Stourbridge) beat M Wildman (Peterborough) 3,000-1,785. Best breaks: Williams: 63, 207, 86, 114, 259, 68, 217, 62, 61, 180, 53, 56, 70, 52, 170, 71, 67, 127 (unfinished). Wildman: 75, 53, 76, 125, 19, 117, 74, 53, 57, 75, 57, 52.

WOMEN'S LACROSSE

Britain's World Cup doubt

By Peter Tatlow

Scotland 7 England 6
Celts 5 England 6

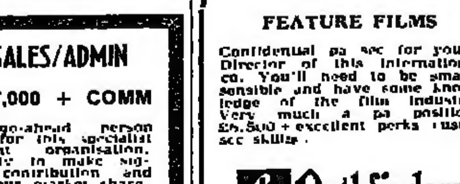
England's first-ever defeat by Scotland came as a grim reminder at Dunfermline on Saturday that Britain's chances of a place in the World Cup at Trent Bridge, Nottingham in September depends on either England, Wales or Scotand winning all their matches.

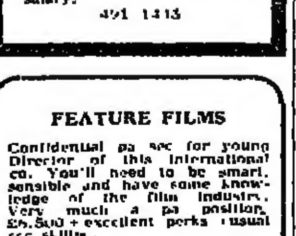
Up to Saturday is was confidently felt that England were certain of beating the other two teams for a possible chance in the final against either Australia or United States.

Now a big doubt has crept in although England did regain a grain of comfort by beating the Celts (combined Welsh and Scots) 6-5 at Dunfermline yesterday morning.

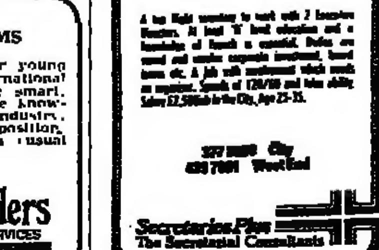
The Scotland match was resolved when the Scots crashed in four goals past the astonished England defence.

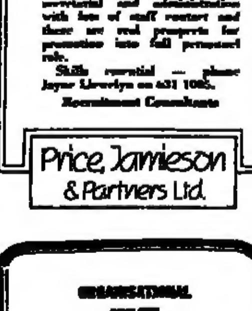


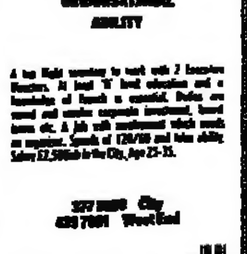












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Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

End of the city megacentre

The age of the large city centre shopping centre is almost over. Recession and changing shopping habits are reflected in the substantial downturn of retailing schemes under construction over the past 12 months.

According to agents Hillier Parker the amount of space actually under construction has dropped by a third since March 1981. Although there are plenty of developments on the drawing board they will not be mammoth urban centre schemes or regional centres like Brent Cross.

Willier Parker show that over the past 12 months space being built has fallen to about 6,500,000 sq ft compared with more than nine million sq ft in March 1981. But as Dr Russell Schiller research chief of HP points out there was a lot of activity over the last year with a number of majority retail openings such as the huge scheme at Peterborough.

Most of the openings which have taken place this year reflected the fruition of plans which were laid during the boom days in the late 1970s, says Dr Schiller, although there is likely to be a slow down over the next year or so.

Surprisingly, while there may be fewer openings in the coming year, there is a huge amount of development in the pipeline. According to the research by Dr *Schiller and his team* there is in the region of 14 million sq ft of shopping space proposed, that is where detailed planning permission has not yet been granted, *against about 12 million* sq ft a year ago. At the same time the amount of space which has received permission has increased by more than 20 per cent from 10,200,000 sq ft to 12,540,000 sq ft.

One interesting aspect to come out of the latest HP research is that for some years the average size of shopping developments has been declining. Since the late 1970s, when the average size *of a development* was 232,000 sq ft, there has been a steady fall until this year. There is now indication that this trend is being reversed. Average sizes for *schemes planned for this year* are about 151,000 sq ft compare with the present construction size of 138,000 sq ft.

But even so the agents conclude that the day of the large city centre shopping development is probably over. The latest giant was the recently-opened Peterborough scheme at about 500,000 sq ft and certainly there are plans to emulate the successful formula of the one *million* sq ft Brent Cross centre in north London.

This is partly due to a changing attitude among retailers themselves towards large schemes. *What* has become clear over the past 12 months is that a combination of the recession and the resultant falling rents has made some of the major retailers wary of tying themselves down to a particular major development.

In turn this has made developers think several times before embarking on huge city centre developments without the support of a major retailing chain.

Perhaps not so surprisingly, the geographic concentration of either *proposed* developments of those under construction is heavily geared to London and the South-east. The two areas presently account for more than 60 per cent of all shopping schemes being built and a further 54 per cent of planned schemes. The only other area to show future growth is Scotland where a fifth of planned developments are to be located.

And it is in the Greater London area that a number of major buildings are planned or under construction. At Bexleyheath there is a scheme for more than 400,000 sq ft of shopping, in Croydon Debenhams plan a major development and at Ealing a 200,000 sq ft centre is under way.

What is beginning to emerge, says Dr Schiller, is that while the *large developments are behind* us, there is plenty of scope for building over the next decade or so. He expects we will witness a surge in the number of district centres and the second and third phase developments added on to existing major urban shopping schemes.

With developers looking outside the traditional urban conurbations the scope of building will obviously be smaller and Dr Schiller reckons the order of development will be in the 150,000 sq ft to 200,000 sq ft range.

Norwich Union again heads *the list of developers with most* floorspace under construction or planned, followed by Bredero, Taylor Woodrow, Town & City and Crudens. Only three of the leading developers active between 1965 and 1981 are still in the top 10 today — Town & City, Laing, and Norwich Union.

Dr Schiller points out another change in the structure of shopping centre development. Major developers are taking a smaller share of the total cake. While the leading companies accounted for 28 per cent of the space completed this year the top three are only responsible for 16 per cent of the floorspace under construction or planned.

Following accountants Ernst & Whinney's acquisition of a new headquarters building, they are now seeking to dispose of their modern office block at 57 Chiswell Street, close to Finsbury Square on the edge of the City, through agents Gooch & Wagstaff. Covering more than 98,000 sq ft, the building, with vacant possession of almost 78,000 sq ft, will be available from late summer. Ernst & Whinney are moving to Becket House, Lambeth Palace Road.

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Louisa Canning Trust. The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 272985-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

WANTED, educated, sporty and cheerful girl (over 21) to help teach and look after bright energetic 7-year-old boy. Must have had previous experience. Own room and TV in Chelsea. Light housework, and cleaner kept. Must be car driver and willing to travel. To start mid April till end of year. Tel: 352 9907 after 5.30.

ATHENS.—£75 weekly. Trained nanny required for 3-year-old child. Vacancies also in Paris, Geneva, etc.—Pry Staff Consultants, Aldershot. Tel. 0252 315 369.

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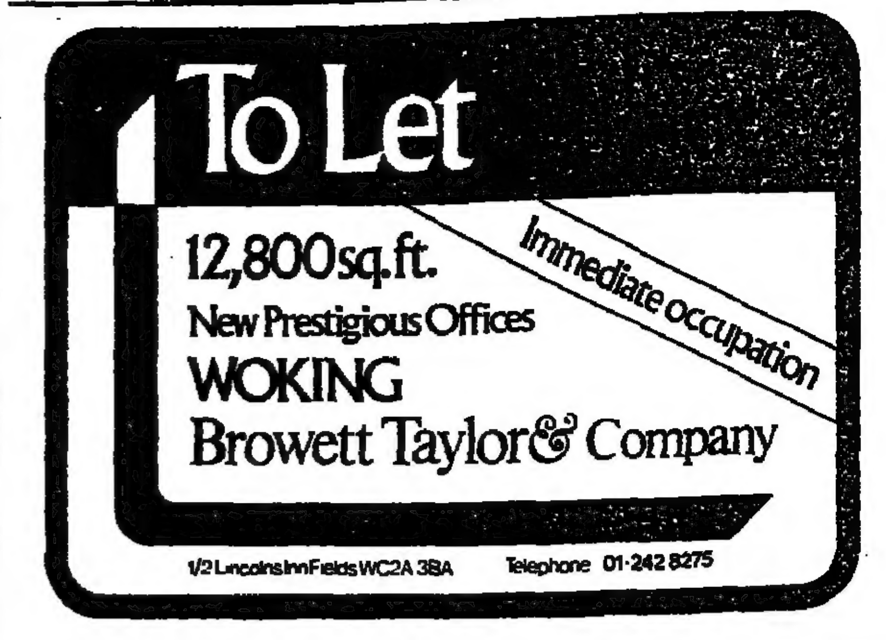
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COMPANY MEETING

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held in The Conference Room, Room 100, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1982, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon for presentation of the financial statements; the election of two directors to represent the Security Holders of the Company until the next AGM of the Company; the appointment of the auditor of the Company; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
R. L. PARTRIDGE Secretary
Montreal, Quebec. February 12, 1982.

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B. E. DICKINSON, Secretary.
4 Old Cavendish Street, London W1A 1EX. 18 March, 1982.

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2 Tenders should be accompanied by deposit of 2% of the computed tender value in cheque endorsed by a bank payable in the name of the General Manager Sudan Airways and valid for three months. The amount shall be returned to unsuccessful tenderers once the contract is allocated.
3 Successful tenderer will be requested to complete the deposit of 10% of the contract value. Any tender not accompanied by the deposit will not be considered.
4 Prices quoted in the tender must be valid for three months from the date of this announcement.
5 Tenders must be marked for all or part of the articles requested from each side of the tender documents.
6 Tenders should be endorsed in sealed envelope marked General Manager Sudan Airways and should reach Sudan Airways headquarters or London office before 13 noon 25 April 1982.
7 A year's contract will be signed to accepted tender for 1982/83 budget starting 1st July 1982 up to 30 June 1983.
8 Credit facilities will be given special consideration.
9 General Manager Sudan Airways is not bound to accept the lowest tender or any tender.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

LET my cry come near before thee, O Lord: give me understanding according to thy word.—Psalm 119: 169.

BIRTHS

de NAVARRO.—On 17th March, 1982, at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Jill wife of Michael—a daughter (Frances).

EWART, on 16th March in Cambridge to Fiona (nee Devlin) and Peter—a son, brother for Philip and Isobel.

GREEN—On 19th March at the Westminster Hospital to Claerwen (nee Gibson-Watt) and James a son, Toby.

MARRIAGES

STEDMAN: BARBER: On March 20th at St Dions Church, Parsons Green, George Stedman to Francis Patricia Barber.

DEATHS

ALLFREY.—On March 20th, 1982, Gill, peacefully at the Chesterfield Nursing Home, Bristol, beloved widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Allfrey and mother to Fiona and Peter. Funeral at St Mary's Church, Olveston, nr Bristol, on Wednesday, March 24th, at 2.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers to the church please.

CORNISH, ROSALIND MARGARET (Lyn).—On 16th March, aged 36, as a result of a motor car accident. Funeral 11.30 a.m., Thursday, 25th March, at St Mary Magdalenes Church, Winterbourne, Monkton, Swindon Wilts. Flowers to Thomas Free & Sons, The Parade, Marlborough Wilts. Tel Marlborough 53110.

HAILL.—On March 16th, suddenly, Leslie Upton, aged 75, beloved husband of the late May, much loved father of Susan & Catherine & grandfather of Katie & Michael. Funeral Service at St. Mary's Church, Gravesend, Wednesday, 24th March at 11 a.m. Flowers to Solomons, Gravesend.

HUGHES. On 13th March 1982, peacefully at home Violet May Hughes, aged 91, beloved sister of the late Mabel Graham.

MEADE-KING. On March 19th peacefully in his sleep Walter Tennyson aged 74 years of Malvern. Funeral service at Worcester Crematorium on Friday, March 26th at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Holland Funeral Services, 71 Barnards Green Rd, Malvern.

MORE O'FERRALL.—On March 18th, 1982, at Twyford Abbey, London, George More O'Ferrall, Knight of Malta of Torrecuevas, Almunecar (Granada), Spain, aged 74, very dearest husband of Elizabeth, darling father of Brigid, Anne, Dominica and Rory, much loved by his eleven grandchildren. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick St, W1, on Friday, March 26th, at 1.30 p.m. Flowers please to A. France & Son Ltd, 45 Lamb's Conduit St, London, WC1.

NICHOLAS. On 16th March 1982, peacefully in Devon, Joan, aged 79 years, wife of the late Owen Nicholas and a much loved mother and grandmother. Cremation, private.

PIERCE—On March 18th, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, peacefully after a short illness, Alexander Grazebrook Acton Pierce, of Gomshall, Surrey, dearest husband of Auriol & much loved father of Mary & Clare. Funeral at St. James Church, Shere, at 12 noon on Thursday 25th March. Flowers to Sherlock & Sons Ltd, South St Dorking. Donations, if wished, to the Leukaemia Research Fund 43 Great Ormond St, London W1. Memorial Service in the City of London to be held later.

PURSGLOVE, REGINALD. — On March 15, peacefully in hospital. Much loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at Southend Crematorium on March 23rd at 11.45.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

McRORIE, F.F.M. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Florence McRorie (nee Milne) will be held in the Church at Deskford on Tuesday 6th April 1982 at 12 noon. This will be followed by interment of her ashes in the Old Churchyard Kirktown of Deskford.

NORTHWOOD.—A Memorial Service for Bill Northwood M.B.E., will be held at All Souls Church, Langham Place, London W.1 at 12 noon on Friday 26th March 1982.

IN MEMORIAM

BEAUMONT—Binkie, time remembered. Love John.

CHADWICK—Remembering Major Harry Piers Chadwick killed in Malaya while serving with The Green Howards, and remembering all Green Howards. Ema (Anna), Patricia, Adrian, Jason and Barbara.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

GRASSO.—Mrs Elsa Grasso wishes to thank all friends who have shown such kindness, sympathy and understanding with their letters and flowers following the death of her beloved husband Oscar, on Thursday, 11th March.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRIVATE VIEW

ROYAL ACADEMY RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION

The President and Council of The Royal Academy invite each Friend and a guest to attend to attend the Private View of the Royal Academy Retrospective Exhibition between 10 am and 6pm on Friday, 26th March. Friends should present their membership card on arrival at The Royal Academy. Further information is available from The Royal Academy.

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